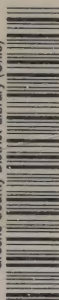


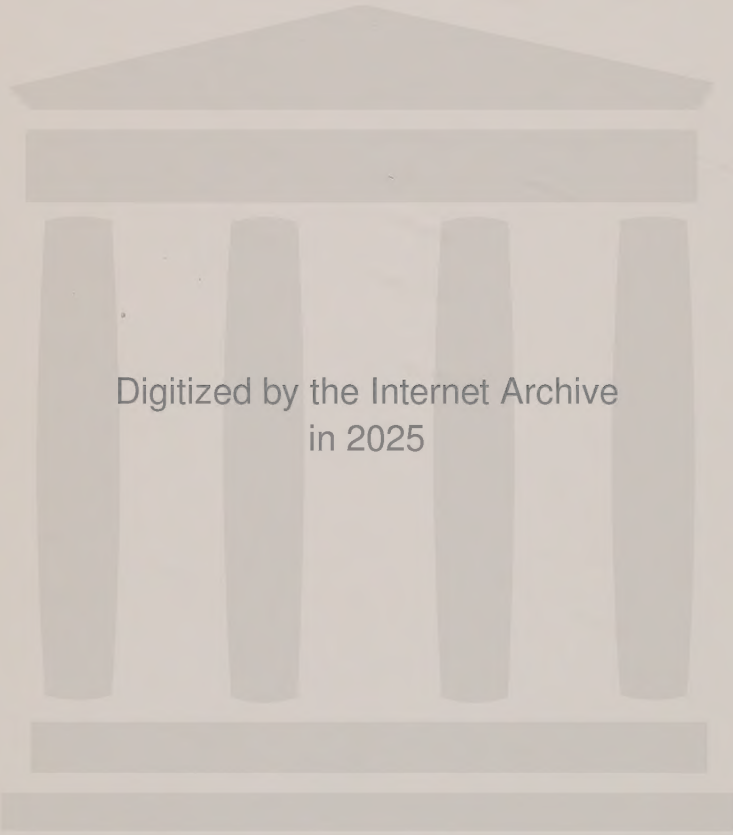
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Counties of White and
Pulaski, Indiana 1970



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COUNTIES
OF
WHITE AND PULASKI,
INDIANA.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
F. A. BATTEY & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1883.

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Nineteen Hundred Seventy

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PREFACE.

THIS volume goes forth to our patrons the result of months of arduous, unremitting and conscientious labor. None so well know as those who have been associated with us the almost insurmountable difficulties to be met with in the preparation of a work of this character. Since the inauguration of the enterprise, a large force has been employed—both local and others—in gathering material. During this time, most of the citizens of both counties have been called upon to contribute from their recollections, carefully preserved letters, scraps of manuscript, printed fragments, memoranda, etc. Public records and semi-official documents have been searched, the newspaper files of the counties have been overhauled, and former citizens, now living out of the counties, have been corresponded with, all for the purpose of making the record as complete as could be, and for the verification of the information by a conference with many. In gathering from these numerous sources, both for the historical and biographical departments, the conflicting statements, the discrepancies and the fallible and incomplete nature of public documents, were almost appalling to our historians and biographers, who were expected to weave therefrom with some degree of accuracy, in panoramic review, a record of events. Members of the same families disagree as to the spelling of the family name, contradict each other's statements as to dates of birth, of settlement in the counties, nativity and other matters of fact. In this entangled condition, we have given preference to the preponderance of authority, and while we acknowledge the existence of errors and our inability to furnish a *perfect* history, we claim to have come up to the standard of our promises, and given as complete and accurate a work as the nature of the surroundings would permit. Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not and *will* not comprehend the difficulties to be met with, we feel assured that all just and thoughtful people will appreciate our efforts, and recognize the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished in preserving the valuable historical matter of the counties and biographies of many of their citizens, that perhaps would otherwise have passed into oblivion. To those who have given us their support and encouragement, and they are many, we acknowledge our gratitude, and can assure them that as years go by the book will grow in value as a repository not only of pleasing reading matter, but of treasured information of the past that will become a monument more enduring than marble.

OCTOBER, 1883.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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PART I.

HISTORY OF WHITE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

THE SURFACE AND SOIL—DRAINAGE—PREHISTORIC INHABITANTS—
THE INDIANS—CESSION TREATIES—PUBLIC LAND SALES—CREATION
OF WHITE COUNTY—ITS ORGANIZATION—SUBSEQUENT BOUNDARY
ALTERATIONS—THE EARLY COURTS—ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS
—FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT—COUNTY BUILDINGS—SOCIETIES AND
ASSOCIATIONS—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICERS
—POLITICS—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF INTEREST.

“ We have no title deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates,
From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates.”

IF the Drift Deposits which cover all White County to the depth of many feet were cut through, the Niagara limestones of the Upper Silurian Period would be disclosed. The time is coming in the future when this vast storehouse of excellent stone will be quarried as coal is now quarried in many parts of the earth where the surface is comparatively level. After these beds of stone had been deposited (so the geological story runs) there came a time called Glacial when all this latitude, and northward, was locked up in vast mountains of ice. Huge glaciers pushed their way southward in obedience to controlling laws, grinding down the elevations of earth and transporting the soil to latitudes farther south. After this came icebergs, the successors of the glaciers, which continued the process of conveying the soil southward. All of White County is covered with this foreign soil, often to several hundred feet in depth, which has come here from British America. As it was deposited here long before any human beings inhabited the earth, it may

be considered as having merited the title of "Old Settler." All are familiar with the characteristics of these deposits, usually called "The Drift." They vary all the way from *alluvium* (fine inorganic material and vegetable mold mingled) to huge boulders, which may be seen scattered all over the surface of the county, and found as far down as the Drift extends.

The Soil.—The soil of the county gives rich promises of great future wealth. There is a large percentage of low or level land, much of which is yet too wet for cultivation, but which, some day, when suitable drainage is furnished, will be like a garden. Many of these tracts of land are underlaid with extensive beds of bog iron ore, occasionally in such abundance as to give promise of future utility when profitable means of working them are devised. Some portions of the soil are quite sterile, owing to a superabundance of sand or clay. Tracts of rich and beautiful prairie land are found in various portions. Clusters of low oaks occur on the sandier tracts, far out from the larger water-courses. Heavy timber is found on Tippecanoe River and at other places. High bluffs along the river afford fine views of extensive and beautiful tracts of country.

Drainage.—Within the past fifteen years not less than \$200,000 has been expended in constructing open ditches. Many miles of tiling have been laid during the same period. Perhaps over \$100,000 has been expended in drainage during this period. Comparatively little was done in this direction until fifteen years ago, and the greater portion of what has been accomplished has been done within the last six years. Twenty years hence the surface will be well drained, and splendid crops will be raised where now the song of the batrachian resounds. This work must necessarily go on comparatively slow, as the public funds will admit.

The Mound Builders.—Prior to the period from 1838 to 1842 the territory now comprising the county of White with all the adjacent lands was the home of the Indian tribes. Here they had lived back as far as the knowledge of the Caucasian race extends, and much farther back as is proved by Indian tradition. If they were the descendants of that extinct race of people called "Mound Builders," who inhabited all this section of country at an earlier date, it may be stated on the best of authority that the Indians had occupied this land long before the Christian era. Perhaps a majority of authorities on the subject deny the kinship of the Indians and the Mound Builders, and allege that the latter were a distinct race of human beings of whom the former knew nothing save what was derived from their crumbling bones and habitations. All agree, however, as to the antiquity of the earlier race. Some writers place them back as co-existent with the old Babylonian and Assyrian nation. Others still make them relatives of the Aztecs or Peruvians who occupied

the torrid region of the Western Continent when Columbus resolutely directed the prow of his little vessel westward across the Atlantic. The truth can never be known. They had no historians; they were barbarians. They had never experienced the pleasure of being "written up," and had never been asked to put their names down for a copy of the county history. Consequently their history remains a mystery more profound than that of Eleusis. It remains for the civilized to appreciate the value which history affords to the human race.

There have been discovered within the limits of White County, usually on high lands contiguous to some stream, about fifteen mounds, constructed in all probability by the Mound Builders, thousands of years ago. As these are described in township chapters, nothing further will be added here, except a few general statements. The mounds found in this section of the State are usually sepulchral, sacrificial or memorial. The first contain the decaying bones of the dead; the second contain ashes, charcoal and the charred bones of animals and even human beings who were immolated to secure the favor of the Being worshipped; the third were erected to commemorate some great national event. All three kinds are found in the county, the first mentioned being most numerous.

Indian Cession Treaties.—How the Indians came here, succeeding as they did the earlier race, is not known, and probably never will be. They were here when the whites first came. The Pottawatomies were found in possession of the soil, though the Miamis claimed some rights of occupancy. On the 2d of October, 1818, at a treaty concluded at St. Mary's with the Pottawatomies, the following tract of country was ceded to the Government:

Beginning at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash River, thence on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash River as practicable to a point on the Vermillion River twenty-five miles from the Wabash River, thence down the Vermillion River to its mouth, and thence up the Wabash River to the place of beginning.

On the 16th of October, 1826, they also ceded the following tract of land.

Beginning on the Tippecanoe River where the northern boundary of the tract ceded by the Pottawatomies to the United States at the treaty of St. Mary's in the year 1818 intersects the same, thence in a direct line to a point on Eel River, half way between the mouth of said river and Parrish's Village, thence up Eel River to Seek's Village (now in Whitley County) near the head thereof, thence in a direct line to the mouth of a creek emptying into the St. Joseph's of the Miami (Maumee) near Metea's Village, thence up the St. Joseph's to the boundary line between the Ohio and Indiana, thence south to the Miami (Maumee), thence up the same to the reservation at Ft. Wayne, thence with the lines of the said reservation to the boundary established by the treaty with the Miamis in 1818, thence with the said line to the Wabash River, thence with the same river to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, and thence with the Tippecanoe River to the place of beginning.

The following letter explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1882. }

W. A. GOODSPEED, Esq., Winamac, Indiana.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 27th of October last, setting forth that you want the following information for historical purposes, to wit: "When and where were the government sales of land in White and Pulaski Counties, Indiana?" I have to state that Townships 25 and 26 north, Ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6 west (White County) were offered at Crawfordsville, Indiana, November, 1829, June, 1830, and October, 1832. Townships 27 and 28 north, Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 west, in White County, were offered at Winamac,* Indiana, November, 1830, March, 1832, and March, 1839. The land in Pulaski County was offered at Winamac, Indiana, in September, 1838, March, 1839, and March, 1841.

Very respectfully,

M. MCFARLAND, *Commissioner*.

Indian Alarms.—Immediately after the first sale of the lands of what afterward became White County, and even before, the settlers began to flock in and select new homes. In 1832, the year of the Black Hawk war, probably twenty families were living in the county. From time to time reports came in from the west of the Indian massacres but a comparatively short distance away, and a general feeling of alarm settled down upon the pioneers on the outskirts of the thickly settled sections. The savages might at any moment penetrate a little farther east and fall upon the settlers with fire, and tomahawk and scalping-knife. About the 1st of June the alarm became so intense and universal that many of the families living in White County packed their household goods in wagons and fled to the older settlements on the south side of the Wabash, driving their live stock with them. Some persons set fire to the grass on the Grand Prairie, and the lurid glare of the flames reflected on the sky filled the breasts of the settlers for many miles around with fearful forebodings. Many thought the savages had come. Companies of militia were formed in the older localities to protect the families that assembled. Notwithstanding the reports there were a number of families in White County which had the hardihood to remain on their farms, though in most cases care was taken to prevent being surprised by savages on the war path. They were aware that but little danger was to be apprehended, as the scene of the Indian outbreak was too far away to affect the inhabitants of White County. The majority, however, were greatly scared, and fled as stated. A small company of about twenty men was formed at Delphi under the command of Captain Andrew Wood. The men, well armed and provisioned, passed out on the Grand Prairie and then up the Tippecanoe River through White County going as far up as the house of Melchi Gray

*As there was no such place as Winamac until 1838, and as the Land Office was not located there until 1839 the Commissioner is doubtless mistaken as to the place where the land was offered. The sales took place at LaPorte until the office was established at Winamac.

near the mouth of the Monon, keeping a careful lookout for signs of Indians. Many houses were found deserted, everything indicating a hurried departure of the owners. Others were strongly barricaded, while the occupants within were prepared to repel assaults from a savage foe. A few families went about their daily tasks as usual. The company saw nothing whatever of hostile Indians, and soon returned to Delphi. In a little while the feeling of alarm disappeared and the families returned to their houses.

Mrs. Peter Price, then living on the old homestead a short distance west of what afterward became Monticello, relates that her family were unconscious of any circulating reports of danger from the Indians until early one morning in June, 1832, before the members of the family had arisen, when they were aroused from their slumbers by a loud shout from George A. Spencer who had ridden rapidly up on a horse and had stopped before the door of their log cabin. The first intelligible words that fell upon the ears of the startled family were "Halloo, Peter, get up! the d——d Injins are coming, and are killing everybody!" It took that family about one minute to get into their clothes, and surround the messenger with anxious questions. It was decided to leave immediately, and hurried preparations were made to take the most valuable articles, and leave the remainder, as it was thought, to the torch of the savages. Mrs. Price and her children were taken to the house of some friend below Delphi, while Mr. Price returned to near the mouth of Spring Creek, Prairie Township, where some twelve or fifteen families had collected and had made rather formidable preparations to receive the enemy. It is stated that a watch was kept, and every gun was loaded and in its place. It is also stated that a sort of block-house was erected, but this is probably a mistake. A few days dispelled the illusion, and the families returned to their homes. Some thought the danger was to come from the Pottawatomies, while others better informed feared the Sacs and Foxes from the Mississippi River. As a matter of fact the Pottawatomies were about as much frightened as the whites, and all went to the Indian agent for advice and protection. They thought the whites were going to attack them for some reason they could not fully surmise. They and the whites had a good laugh together afterward over the "heap big scare."

In 1833 many settlers located in the county—so many, in fact, that the representatives in the Legislature were asked to have a new county created and organized. Accordingly, during the session of 1833–4, the following enactment was passed and approved:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that from and after the first day of April next, all that tract of country included in the following boundary lines

shall form and constitute a new county to be known and designated by the name of the county of White (in honor of Major Isaac White, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe) to wit, beginning at the northwest corner of Tippecanoe County, thence running east with the north line of Tippecanoe County to the southwest corner of Carroll County, thence north with the west line of Carroll County to the northwest corner of the same, thence east with the north line of Carroll County to the west line of Cass County, thence north with the west line of Cass County to the northwest corner of the same, thence west to the center section line of range six west, thence south to the northwest corner of Tippecanoe County to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the new county of White shall, from and after the first day of April next, enjoy and possess all the rights, privileges, benefits and jurisdictions which to separate and independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

SEC. 3. That James H. Stewart, of Carroll County, John Killgore, of Tippecanoe County, Fnos Lowe, of Parke County, and John B. King, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeable to an act entitled "An act fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The Commissioners aforesaid shall meet on the first Monday in September next at the house of George A. Spencer, in the said county o. White, and shall proceed immediately to perform the duties required of them by law; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Tippecanoe County to notify said Commissioners, either in person or by writing, of their appointment, on or before the first day of August next, and for such service he shall receive such compensation as the Board doing county business in said county of White may, when organized, deem just and reasonable, to be allowed and paid as other county claims.

SEC. 4. The Circuit Court and the Board of County Commissioners, when elected under the writ of election from the executive department, shall hold their sessions as near the center of the county as a convenient place can be had, until the public buildings shall be erected.

SEC. 5. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots of the county seat of said county of White shall reserve ten per cent. out of the proceeds thereof, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same for the use of a county library.

SEC. 6. The county of White shall be attached to the first judicial circuit of this State for judicial, and to the county of Carroll for representative, purposes.

SEC. 7. That all the territory lying west of the county of White to the State line, be, and the same is, hereby attached to the county of White for civil and judicial purposes.

SEC. 8. That the Circuit Courts shall be held in the county of White on the Tuesdays succeeding the week of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court, and sit three days each term, should the business require it.

SEC. 9. The Board doing county business may, as soon as elected and qualified, hold special sessions not exceeding three, during the first year after the organization of said county, and shall make all necessary appointments, and do or perform all other business which may or might have been necessary to be performed at any other regular session, and take all necessary steps to collect the State and county revenue, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 1, 1834.

A little later the following was enacted :

That all the territory lying north of the county of Cass to the line dividing Townships 32 and 33 north, be, and the same is hereby, attached to said county for judicial and representative purposes, and that all the territory lying north of the county of

White and of the territory attached thereto to the aforesaid line be, and the same is hereby, attached to the county of White for the same purpose. This act to be in force from and after its publication in the *Indiana Journal*, printed at Indianapolis.

Approved December 24, 1834.

So far as can be learned no changes were made in the boundaries of White County until the following law was passed :

That the following described territory be, and the same is hereby, taken from the county of Carroll and incorporated and made a part of White: all north of Section 33 and west of the Tippecanoe River in Township 26 north, Range 3 west. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 4, 1837.

Again a little later the following became law :

That hereafter the Tippecanoe River shall be the western boundary of Carroll County, from where the north line of said county strikes the river, until said river strikes the section line dividing thirty-three and twenty-eight, in Township twenty-six, and all the territory west of said river and north of said line in Township twenty-six, and Range three west, is hereby attached to the county of White, as intended by the act, entitled "An act to alter the boundary line between Carroll and White," approved February 4, 1837. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 14, 1839.

The large section of country north and west now constituting the counties of Jasper, Newton and portions of Benton and Pulaski, which was attached to White County by legislative enactment, remained so until it was organized into separate counties—Pulaski in 1839, Jasper in 1837, Newton in 1839 and Benton in 1840.

Some time during the summer of 1834 an election of two Associate Judges, three County Commissioners, one Clerk of the Circuit Court and perhaps other county officers, was held in White County with the following result: Associate Judges — James Barnes and Thomas Wilson. Commissioners — David McCombs, Ira Bacon and Robert Newell. Clerk — William Sill. The returns of this election are probably in the vault of the clerk's office at Monticello, but as no due effort was made by the proper officers to search for such papers, although requested so to do, and as the historian was not permitted to make such search, the records remain, very probably, in a corner covered with dust and rubbish. No apology is necessary under the circumstances.

White County had a political existence before its organization, of which nothing is known to the citizens. All the territory now comprising the county, besides much more north and west, was attached to the county of Carroll by legislative enactment, at the time the latter was created. On the 11th of May, 1831, the Commissioners of Carroll County ordered that all the territory attached to the county, or a part of the county,

west of the Tippecanoe River should thereafter be Prairie Township; and an election was ordered held on the first Monday of the following August for the election of one Justice of the Peace, the vote to be polled at the house of Jesse Watson, who was appointed Inspector. At this election the following men voted: J. L. Watson, Jesse Johnson, Samuel Smelcer, Michael Ault, Jeremiah Bisher, W. H. McCulloch, Aaron Cox, Royal Hazleton, Ed. McCarty, Charles Wright, William Phillips, R. Harrison, Robert A. Barr, William Woods, Ashford Parker—total, 15. The entire vote was cast for Noah Noble for Governor. For Justice of the Peace Royal Hazleton received 9 votes, and Jesse Johnson 4. In May, 1832, the elections were changed to the house of Samuel Alkire and Jesse L. Watson continued Inspector. At the April election in 1832, only six votes were polled, as follows: J. L. Watson, Jesse Johnson, William Phillips, Charles Wright, Edney Wright, J. G. Alkire. Charles Wright was elected Constable; Jesse Johnson and Robert Newell, Road Supervisors; William Phillips and William Woods, Overseers of the Poor; Samuel Smelcer and Samuel Alkire, Fence Viewers. These were undoubtedly the first officers of the kind elected in White County. In September, 1832, all of White County east of the Tippecanoe River was formally attached to Adams Township, Carroll County.

At the August election in Prairie Township in 1832, twenty votes were polled, and in November, at the presidential election the following men voted: J. L. Watson, Benjamin Reynolds, George McCulloch, Joseph A. Thompson, John Barr, John Roberts, John Reese, Royal Hazleton, Robert Barr, George Bartley, William Phillips, John Rothrock, L. Willis, Robert Newell, John Hornbeck, William Woods, Samuel Alkire, Melchi Gray, Jacob Young, Christian Shuck, Jeremiah Bisher, Jesse Johnson and Edney Wright—total, 23. Eighteen votes were cast for the Whig electors and five for the Democratic.

At the March session of the Court of Commissioners of Carroll County, all of Prairie Township (which then included all of the present White County west of the Tippecanoe River) north of the line dividing Townships 25 and 26 north was constituted Norway Township, and the elections were ordered held at the Norway mill. A Justice of the Peace was ordered elected the first Monday in March, 1833, Henry Baum, Inspector. This election was not held until April, 1833. The voters were John Rothrock, Benj. Reynolds, Joseph Lewis, Jesse Johnson, Sibley Hudson, John Burns, Henry Baum, Daniel Wolf, Jeremiah Bisher, James Barnes, George Bartley, Robert Rothrock, George Kemp, Ashford Parker, Ira Bacon, George A. Spencer and Thomas Emerson. The vote was—for Justice of the Peace: G. A. Spencer, 11, Robert Newell, 3, Melchi Gray, 1; Constable—James Barnes, 12, Benj. Reynolds, 5;

Overseers of the Poor—Armstrong Buchanan, 14, John Reese, 9; Fence Viewers—B. N. Spencer, 11, Jeremiah Bisher, 5, Andrew Ferguson, 9, John Burns, 3; Road Supervisor—John Roberts, 14.

In May the name Norway was discarded and Big Creek was adopted, and the August election was ordered held at the house of Benj. N. Spencer. On this occasion 26 votes were polled as follows: Peter Price, James Signers, Samuel Gray, George Bartley, Cornelius Clark, George Gates, John Roberts, Phillip Davis, Elias Louthier, B. N. Spencer, Benj. Reynolds, John Rothrock, Melchi Gray, Joseph Rothrock, G. A. Spencer, James Johnson, Robert Newell, Henry Baum, Royal Hazleton, Jeremiah Bisher, James Barnes, Ira Bacon, James Clark, John Reese, George Kemp and Andrew Ferguson.

In September, 1833, Big Creek was divided as follows: All of White County west of Tippecanoe River and north of the line dividing Townships 26 and 27 north was constituted Union Township, and elections were ordered held at the house of Melchi Gray. About this time John Barr was made agent to expend the three per cent. fund belonging to White County. No other changes were made in the county until the organization in 1834.

The Circuit Court.—The first session of the Circuit Court of White County was held at the house of George A. Spencer on the 17th of October, 1834. The President Judge, John R. Porter, not being present, the court was conducted by James Barnes and Thomas Wilson, Associate Judges. William Sill, father of Milton M. Sill, of Monticello, was present, serving as Clerk, and John Wilson, as Sheriff. The Grand Jury were Royal Hazleton (Foreman), William Woods, James Johnson, Samuel Gray, Robert Barr, Aaron Hicks, Daniel Dale, Robert Hanners, John Roberts, John Ferguson, James Parker, Joseph James, Sr., Cornelius Sutton, William Kerr and Joseph Thompson. An indictment was returned against Jeremiah Bisher for malicious mischief, and the court ordered the defendant to enter his recognizance for the next term of court, with security at \$50. As the story goes, Mr. Bisher had tied some object to the tail of one of his neighbor's troublesome horses, and the animal in its fright had injured itself. This was the only indictment returned. The attorneys "sworn in" at this session of the court were William P. Bryant, Andrew Ingraham, Aaron Finch and William M. Jenners. The court then adjourned.

The second session was held in the same house, beginning April 17, 1835, with the President Judge, and both Associate Judges present. The Grand Jury were Benjamin Reynolds (Foreman), Ashford Parker, David Burkies, Elias Louthier, Jonathan Harbolt, William Walters, Rowland Harris, William Phillips, Mathew Terwillager, James Kent, Phillip Da-

vis, Armstrong Buchanan and Robert Newell. William Sill, Clerk, John Wilson, Sheriff, and George A. Spencer, Bailiff. Bisher's case came up, whereupon he pleaded guilty, and was fined five dollars, and sentenced to commitment in the custody of the Sheriff for space of one minute, the fine to go to the funds of the county Seminary. The Grand Jury returned the following indictments: Against Jacob Gates for retailing liquor without a license; against Joseph Gates for firing prairie; against Royal Hazleton for marking hogs; against Jeremiah Bisher for trespass to land; against William Keen for selling liquor to Indians; against John Beaver and Luke Beaver for an affray; against William Farmer for selling clocks without a license, and against D. Runion and S. Pharris, same as last. In the case of Joseph Gates the indictment was quashed. Royal Hazleton was found "not guilty" by the following jury: Joseph Sayre, Jacob Crooks, John Price, Henry Smelcer, Oliver Hammond, Jacob Keplinger, Thomas Kelley, Henry Baum, Robert A. Spencer, Joseph James, Joseph Dale and Elisha Bowls. Mr. Bisher was fined \$1.12½; Mr. Keen pleaded guilty and was fined five dollars and costs; the Beavers were found "not guilty" by a jury, and William Farmer pleaded guilty and was fined two dollars and costs.

The early law practitioners at Monticello were Wm. M. Jenners, Wm. P. Bryant, Andrew Ingraham, Aaron Finch, Rufus A. Lockwood and John Pettit, in 1834; John W. Wright, 1835; Zebulon Baird, 1836; William Wright, 1837; T. M. Thompson, 1838; Hiram Allen, 1838; Daniel D. Pratt, 1839; D. Mace, 1840; W. Z. Stewart, 1840; L. S. Dale, 1841; G. S. Orth, 1842; Robert Jones, Jr., 1843; Samuel A. Half, 1843; David M. Dunn, 1843; J. F. Dodds, 1843; William Potter, 1847; A. M. Crane, 1847; J. C. Applegate, 1848; Elijah Odell, 1848; A. L. Pierce, 1848; David Turpie, 1849; Robert H. Milroy, 1849; T. C. Reyburn, 1849; Hiram W. Chase, 1850; Abraham Timmons, 1851.

In September, 1834, the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat made the following report:

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF WHITE:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of Indiana to locate the county seat of said county, beg leave to report that they, agreeable to the provisions of the act for the formation of said county, met on the first Monday of September, 1834, and after being qualified according to law, they proceeded immediately to the performance of the duties assigned them. They took considerable pains to become acquainted with the situation of your county, and with that view made a personal examination of the greater portion of said county. The Commissioners have had considerable difficulty in making up their minds as to the best location to fix the seat of justice, and at last came to the conclusion to locate the seat of justice on the center line dividing the following described fractions, viz.: The southwest fraction of the northwest quarter and the northwest fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27 north, Range

3 west, on a bluff of Tippecanoe River. Eighty acres of the above described fractions have been donated for the use of the county of White by Messrs. John BARR, Sr., H. E. Hiorth and John Rothrock, to be taken off the east side of said fraction by north and south line. A bond for the conveyance of the same is herewith submitted. Also \$110 was donated to the county of White by different individuals whose notes for the same, payable to the County Commissioners, are also herewith submitted. The name we have selected for the said county seat is MONTICELLO, after the home of the great disciple of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit us to indulge the hope that all local dissensions will vanish amongst you, and that the citizens of White will go together as one man for the improvement of your county and county seat. We are, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

September 5, 1834.

JOHN KILGORE,	}	<i>Locating Commissioners.*</i>
JOHN B. KING,		
JAMES H. STEWART,		

Proceedings of the Commissioners.—The first Board of Commissioners, consisting of David McCombs, Ira Bacon and Robert Newell, met at the house of George A. Spencer on the 19th of July, 1834, and proceeded first to lay off the county into Commissioners' districts as follows: District No. 1.—All county territory south of the line passing east and west between Sections 16 and 21, Township 26 north, Range 3 west. District No. 2.—All county territory north of such line and west of Tippecanoe River. District No. 3.—All county territory east of Tippecanoe River. At the same time the county and all territory attached thereto were divided into the following townships: Township 25 north, in White County, and all the territory attached thereto to be *Prairie* Township. Township 26 north, in White County, and all the territory attached thereto to be *Big Creek* Township. Township 27 north, and all of township 28 west of Tippecanoe River, the same being in White County, and all the territory attached thereto, to be *Union* Township. All of White County east of Tippecanoe River to be *Jackson* Township. Elections for *Prairie* Township ordered held at the house of William Wood, with Solomon McCulloch, Inspector. Those of *Big Creek* at the house of George A. Spencer, with James Kerr, Inspector. Those of *Union* Township at the house of Melchi Gray, with James Spencer, Inspector. Those of *Jackson* Township at the house of Daniel Dale, with John Scott, Inspector. Cornelius Clark was appointed County Assessor, and George A. Spencer County Treasurer. Clark was also appointed Collector of State and County Revenue. At this time William Sill served as County Clerk and John Wilson, as Sheriff.

At the September term, 1834, the report of the Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat was received, accepted, and the officers were paid \$60 and discharged. The full text of this report will be found above.

* Three Commissioners only, of the four or possibly five appointed by the Legislature, met on this occasion.

At this time John Barr was appointed County Agent. The county revenue due the county was found to be \$189. September 16th, the county agent was authorized to lay off the county seat into lots, and advertise and sell a certain number on the 7th of November on the following terms: One fourth in ninety days from date, the remainder in two annual payments, the purchaser giving good security. In November, a petition signed by twelve freeholders was presented to the board by John Melholland praying that all the attached territory west of White County might be formed into a township to be called *Pine*. Granted. This territory comprised all of Indiana west of White County to the west line of the State, now constituting the northern part of Benton County and the southern portions of Jasper and Newton Counties. Elections in the new township of Pine were ordered held at the house of E. Thornton, with Matthew Terwillager, Inspector, and Lott Thornton, Constable. An election for Justice of the Peace was ordered for November 29, 1834. Cornelius Clark was appointed County Assessor for 1835, his compensation to be \$14.87½. The first petition for a road was received from Big Creek Township, and signed by thirteen freeholders. James Wilson, Samuel Gray and James Kerr were appointed Viewers. This road was to extend from the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 26, Range 3, on the nearest and best route to the county seat. The receipts and expenditures of the county from July 19, 1834, to January 5, 1835, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of collections.....	\$132.18½
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EXPENDITURES.

County orders now canceled.....	110.37½
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Treasurer's percentage.....	2.18½
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Total.....	\$112.50½
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Balance on hand.....	\$ 19.68
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In March, 1835, a license of \$10 was levied upon clock venders, of \$5 upon tavern keepers, and of \$25 upon grocery keepers. A tax upon all real and personal property was levied to the full limit of the law: 40 cents on each 100 acres of first class land, 30 cents on second class land, and 20 cents on third class land. The board met at the house of George Spencer until May, 1835, when, for the first time, they convened at Monticello. On the 5th of May, 1835, the County Commissioners, with commendable enterprise, ordered that a meeting of the citizens of the county be called for the 12th of June, to organize an agricultural society in pursuance of legislative enactment. The board ordered that a large lot on Tippecanoe street be

donated for the purpose of building thereon a church to be used by all religious denominations. In September, 1835, the following territory attached to White County on the north was formed into Marion Township: All that territory lying north of the township line between Townships 28 and 29, and west of Tippecanoe River, and westwardly to the State line. Elections were ordered held at the house of William Donahue, with Thomas Randle, Inspector. The 26th of September was fixed for the election of a Justice of the Peace. William Donahue was made Road Supervisor. Melchi Gray was paid \$25.50 for assessing the county in 1835. The grocery license was fixed as follows:

Capital under \$300.....	\$ 5 license.
Capital over \$300 and under \$600.....	\$10 license.
Capital over \$600 and under \$1,000.....	\$15 license.

In January, 1836, Robert A. Spencer donated the county of White a tract of land 18 rods square for a burying ground. The Board met at the house of Jonathan Harbolt in March, 1836. Peter Martin was appointed County Assessor. John Barr, County Agent, exhibited his report to date (March 8, 1836) of the sale of county lots in the town of Monticello, as follows:

Gross receipt of sales from Nov. 7, 1834, to March 8, 1836.....	\$1,870.37½
Amount donated by sundry individuals.....	110.00
Total receipts.....	\$1,980.37½
Paid Jonathan Harbolt on court-house.....	\$ 124.68½
Paid Oliver Hammond do.	70.00
Total expenditures.....	\$ 194.68½
Receipt balance.....	1,785.68½
Total cash received on sales.....	566.06½
Amount of sales held as paper.....	\$1,414.31½

In May, 1836, the Board met at the house of Rolland Hews, in Monticello. G. A. Spencer was re-appointed County Treasurer for 1836-7, and Jonathan Harbolt, Seminary Trustee for the same period. As no agricultural society was organized as calculated in 1835, and as stated above, the Commissioners again called a meeting for that purpose to be held at Monticello June 11, 1836. In November, 1836, the Board met in the store-house of Reynolds & Castle at Monticello. The Three per cent. Commissioner reported having received from the State in accord with a legislative enactment the sum of \$1,311.74, the most of which was ordered put out on interest. In March, 1837, the Board called for sealed proposals for renting and establishing a ferry across the river at Monticello. In September Lewis Dawson of Pulaski County, which county

was still attached to White, was appointed to superintend the application of the three per cent. fund due that county. In November the Board met at the house of Melchi Gray in Monticello. The clerk was ordered in 1843 to procure a half bushel and a gallon measure ; also a branding iron with the letters W. C. on the same to mark county measures.

Court-houses and Jails.—In accordance with the legislative order organizing the county of White, the first Circuit Court convened at the house of George A. Spencer in Big Creek Township, in 1834. It continued to sit there for two years, or until the autumn of 1836, when it was removed to the county seat. This old building is yet standing in a fair state of preservation.

On the 5th of May, 1835, the Commissioners ordered that lot 29 in Monticello be set apart for the purpose of erecting thereon a court-house of the following size: twenty by thirty-two feet, two stories high, two partitions above dividing the rooms equally, and one below dividing the rooms twelve and twenty feet in length, respectively; one brick chimney to the small room, the house to be frame and of first-rate material, and to be completed by the 15th of October, 1835. Solomon Sherwood, R. A. Spencer, Jonathan Harbolt and Oliver Hammond were employed to build the house, but the work was not *fully* completed until about May, 1837, the total cost amounting to about \$800. The house erected was not in all respects as described above, as several quite important alterations were made. About this time the jail which had been contracted to be built by Wm. M. Kenton was progressing, but the same was not completed until late in 1838, the total cost amounting to about \$600. This jail was provided not only with criminal rooms, but also with a room for such persons as could not or would not pay their just debts. Such rooms were in demand in those early days, and even now we could appreciate the wisdom of such a law in many instances.

At a special session of the Board in February, 1845, the propriety of building county offices was broached, but definite consideration of the subject was postponed until the regular session in March. Then, apparently, the subject was entirely overlooked; at least nothing appears upon the records to show that the consideration was resumed as ordered. In June, 1846, however, the County Agent was ordered to take measures to have erected on lot 29 a frame building, sixteen by twenty feet, and one story high, to be completed by September, 1846, and the agent was further directed to call for sealed proposals for the erection of the building, and if no proposal was received, then to contract with any responsible person. It was also ordered that the agent proceed to collect a sufficient amount of the outstanding donation fund as would cover the cost of constructing the house. Zachariah Van Buskirk was

employed, and the house was completed according to contract, the total cost being about \$500. This building was called the "Clerk's Office."

In 1848 the work of building a new and much larger court-house was begun, George Brown taking the contract. No definite time was set for the completion of the house, as the funds of the county were very low, and the means of obtaining suitable additions to carry on the necessary expense were largely beyond the reach of the Commissioners. County orders which had been issued to the amount of several thousand dollars were selling at about five per cent. discount, and new ones gave no promise of selling for a better figure—just the reverse. Regardless of this discouraging condition of affairs the Commissioners borrowed \$2,000, and ordered the work to commence. But the progress of construction hung fire, and the building was not ready for occupancy until 1851. The total cost, including the furnishings, was nearly \$8,000. The house was entirely paid for within a year after it was completed. In September, 1850, the "Clerk's Office" was ordered sold, the proceeds to be applied on the new court-house. On the 4th of December, 1851, more than three years after the house had been commenced, the Board ordered the offices of Clerk, Auditor, Recorder and Treasurer removed to the new house. The Circuit Court occupied the new court-room that fall for the first time. The quaint old brick building, with its long corridor, its heavy windows, and its front "stoop" supported by two massive columns, is yet occupied, and gives promise of many more years of usefulness despite the crevices which have pierced its sides, and the decay which time has stamped upon its walls. Could that old building speak, what a tale it could unfold.

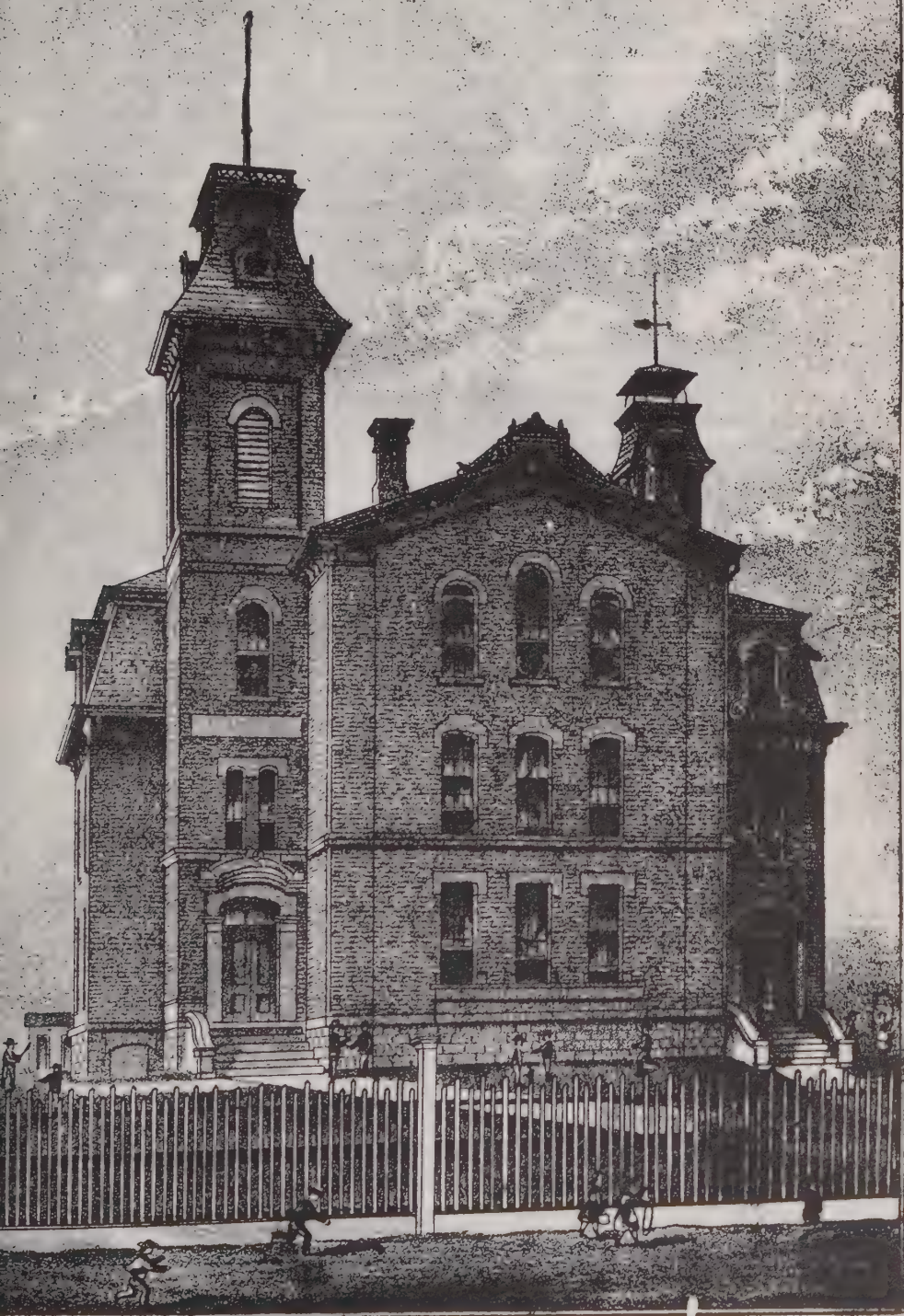
In June, 1854, the Board gave the contract for a new jail to Michael A. Berkey and J. C. Reynolds, the work to be begun immediately, and the building to be finished by the 1st of June, 1855. The site of the structure was fixed on the west end of the court-house square. The contractors faithfully performed their part of the agreement, though the building was not formally accepted by the Board until September, 1855. The cost was \$1,640.

In 1864 it was found necessary to build a new jail. Specifications were exhibited, proposals were called for, and finally the contract was awarded to Jacob Hanaway and Charles Breckinridge, the price being \$6,000. At this time the county was not embarrassed to provide funds notwithstanding the drafts made upon her for soldiers' bounty, relief of soldiers' widows and orphans, and road and bridge expenses. The building was completed in 1865, and accepted by the Board in December. It was provided with strong iron cells for those who disobeyed the laws.

In 1875 it was decided to build a new jail, and plans presented by Randall and Millard, of Chicago, were accepted. The contract was let to Ralph Dixon at \$7,700. John Saunders was appointed to superintend the construction. The building was immediately commenced, and was carried to rapid completion, and in December the finished jail, with jailor's residence attached, was turned over to the County Board, and formally accepted by them. This building is yet in use.

County Seminary.—About the time the county was organized in 1834, a legislative enactment was passed, providing that certain fines, penalties, etc., such as for swearing, breaking the Sabbath, rioting, etc., should be appropriated and applied toward the maintenance of a County Seminary. On the 5th of May, 1835, Jonathan Harbolt was appointed Seminary Trustee to serve for one year. In January, 1836, the amount of funds on hand was \$84. The law provided that when \$400 had been obtained, the Board might proceed to erect a Seminary building. The increase of funds was very slow, there having been collected by the year 1847 only \$211.30; by 1849, \$274.69; by June, 1850, \$315; by June, 1851, \$360.62; by June, 1852, \$403.28; by March, 1854, \$440; and by 1857, \$781.43. Just about the time the Board was making preparations to build a Seminary, the new school law came into effect, and the funds were turned over to the common schools. Thus the Seminary project ended.

County Library.—Another scheme of a similar character was that for securing and maintaining a County Library. Funds were secured in much the same way as for the Seminary. A few books were purchased as early as 1838, and from time to time were added to, until in 1845 several hundred volumes were scattered over the county in the homes of the early settlers. In 1845 the Board of Commissioners organized themselves as Trustees of the County Library, Allen Barnes becoming president, and Charles W. Kendall, librarian and clerk. The clerk was directed to gather in by public notice all the scattered books, and prepare a suitable catalogue, and keep the binding in repair; also purchase, as the funds would allow, additional books. He was likewise instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to the Trustees for their adoption, if satisfactory. All this was complied with. J. C. Reynolds was appointed treasurer of the library. C. W. Kendall refused to serve as librarian and clerk, and J. M. Rifenberriek was appointed. John R. Willey became librarian in 1849. At last the scheme was abandoned by the State, and the books became scattered, lost, and were not replaced. Township libraries took the place of the old county library. A number of years ago the McClure bequest furnished the county with miscellaneous books. The splendid system of newspapers throughout the



MONTICELLO PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

United States, and an abundance of cheap books, have obliterated the conditions requiring the continuance of the old systems of county and township libraries. The larger towns and many of the smaller ones have extensive circulating libraries, but the newspaper is the great "book" of the American people. Its usefulness has tripled within the last twenty years. The effects will be seen fifty years hence.

The report of John Barr, County Agent, of the sale of county lots in Monticello from the 7th of November, 1834, to the 28th of April, 1837, was as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Total, including \$110.00 donated by sundry persons.....\$5,120.95

EXPENDITURES.

Amount transferred to Mr. Rifenberriek, present agent..... 3,738.77

Vouchers on file..... 1,180.00

Note, with interest to date, to Mr. Rifenberriek..... 202.82

Total.....\$5,121.69

The sale of county lots was for many years an important source of revenue. When the Commissioners were in a strait, they would authorize the sale of a specified number, and the immediate collection of the proceeds of former sales. Many years sometimes elapsed before lots were paid for, and in a few instances the lots were returned to the Commissioners, the purchaser utterly failing to pay as promised. These lots were donated to the county by the proprietors of Monticello in consideration of having the county seat located there.

Miscellaneous Items of Interest.—In 1846 the annual expense of the county officers had risen from almost nothing to \$425.47; in 1848 to \$496.04; in 1850 to \$580.51; in 1851 to \$819.17; in 1852 to \$1,378.96; in 1855 to \$916.15; in 1859 to \$1,557.09; in 1864 to \$2,597.46; in 1868 to \$2,736.32; in 1872 to \$3,210.32; in 1876 to \$5,851.23; in 1880 to \$3,462.72.

For the year 1834, the county receipts were \$202.06½; expenditures, \$202.06½. For the year ending May, 1836, receipts, \$290.38½; expenditures, \$267.86½. In 1839, receipts, \$717.47; expenditures, \$717.09. In 1842, receipts, \$1,477.13; expenditures, \$1,136.81. In 1845, receipts, \$2,416.99; expenditures, \$2,337.79. In 1849, receipts, \$5,931.82; expenditures, \$7,018.72. In 1855, receipts, \$10,948.79; expenditures, \$11,800.29; balance on hand, \$993.78. In 1858, receipts, \$19,662.30; expenditures, \$20,797.15. In 1864, receipts, \$44,572.17; expenditures, \$48,311.51. In 1868, receipts, \$78,551.47; expenditures, \$72,353.70. In 1872, receipts, \$82,908.27; expenditures, \$78,629.27. In 1876,

receipts, \$87,110.96; expenditures, \$108,516.05. In 1880, receipts, \$120,895.07; expenditures, \$119,674.52.

The auditor's report of receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending on the 31st of May, A. D. 1882, was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury June 1, 1881,.....	\$42,326 23
Net amount of State tax of 1881,.....	3,450 00
New State House tax of 1881,.....	522 43
State School tax of 1881,.....	4,649 16
County tax of 1881,.....	11,278 68
Township tax of 1881,.....	1,554 09
Road tax of 1881,.....	8,091 47
Tuition tax of 1881,.....	5,716 03
Special School tax of 1881,.....	5,041 71
Dog tax of 1881,.....	552 19
Delinquent tax 1880 and previous years,.....	41,572 01
Common School Revenue from State,.....	11,992 70
Redemption of real estate,.....	4,286 30
University Fund, Principal,.....	135 00
" " Interest,.....	26 25
Swamp Land Sales,.....	50 00
Circuit Court Docket fees,.....	277 55
" " Jury fees,.....	64 50
" " Bailiff fees,.....	32 75
Railroad tax,.....	15,487 00
Receipts from other counties for court expenses,..	794 05
Received from Ex-treasurer Rothrock's bondsmen,	1,900 00
Sale of stock from county farm,.....	98 10
Miscellaneous Receipts,.....	365 39
Received from Ditch Assessments,.....	589 16
Total Receipts,.....	\$160,802 75

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount of State tax of 1881, paid over.....	\$3,450 00
New State House tax of '81, " ".....	522 43
State School tax of '81, " ".....	4,649 16
Delinquent State tax " ".....	3,819 35
Del. State House tax " ".....	595 70
" " School tax " ".....	5,357 40
Circuit Court docket fees " ".....	277 55
University fund, Principal " ".....	135 00
" " Interest " ".....	26 25
Swamp land funds " ".....	50 00
Specific Expense.....	2,624 81
Prisoner ".....	501 03
County Officers ".....	4,964 17
Jurors ".....	2,317 20
Bailiffs ".....	403 00
Court ".....	1,922 42

Pauper	"	2,273	66
Poor Farm	"	1,810	59
Attorneys	"	292	50
Coroner's Inquest	"	106	70
Road	"	535	50
Ditch	"	2,870	28
Fox and Wolf scalps	"	348	00
Public Printing	"	357	97
Stationery	"	2,022	50
Assessing	"	1,481	25
Blind and Insane	"	298	82
Fuel	"	308	80
Bridge	"	2,492	89
Deaf and Dumb	"	43	75
Surveyor's fees	"	4	55
Estray	"	443	04
Public building	"	1,100	52
County Sup't	"	736	41
Redemp'n of land	"	4,098	34
Township	fund.	paid	Trustees
Road	"	"	"
Special school	"	"	"
Tuition	"	"	"
Common school	"	"	"
Dog	"	"	"
Interest paid on County Orders			30
" " " Bonds			1,200 00
Bonds Redeemed			5,000 00
Ditch Certificates Redeemed			980 65
Total Disbursements			\$110,148 49

RECAPITULATION.

Total Receipts to June 1, 1882	\$160,802 75
Total Expenditures to June 1, 1882	110,148 49
Balance in Treasury June 1, 1882	\$50,654 26
Of the amount of balance in Treasury, there is due the	
Townships and Corporations	\$17,582 67
Railroad Tax	16,208 58
County Bond Fund	10,943 17
County Funds	5,919 84
Total	\$50,654 26

H. VAN VOORST, Auditor,

M. T. DIDLAKE, Treasurer.

County Paupers.—The first expense incurred by the county in the care of public paupers, so far as can be ascertained, was in April, 1839, when the Commissioners ordered paid to James Mill the sum of \$25 for taking care of a helpless person named Robert Ellison. The total pauper expense for the year ending May 1, 1839, was \$39; for the year end-

ing June 9, 1841, \$40.77; for the year ending June 1, 1846, \$161.79; for the year ending June 1, 1847, \$212.68; for the year ending June 1, 1852, \$184.19; for the year ending June 1, 1854, \$581.73; for the year ending June 1, 1856, \$817.36; for the year ending June 1, 1858, \$1,217.40; for the year ending June 1, 1860, \$1,578.98; for the year ending June 1, 1864, \$2,083.45; for the year ending June 1, 1868, \$1,867.56; for the year ending June 1, 1873, \$1,177.31; for the year ending June 1, 1878, \$2,625.09, and for the year ending June 1, 1882, \$2,273.66. The poor were at first taken care of by individuals to whom they were confided, the lowest bidder assuming the responsibility. Proposals for the care of the indigent were received from any respectable family. The expense was borne by the county. This plan was called "farming out" the paupers, and probably was a class of husbandry similar to "baby farming," as sung of by Little Buttercup:

"A many years ago
When I was young and charming,
As some of you may know
I practiced baby farming."

Some years the crop was almost a failure, owing doubtless to the poverty of the soil; but at other times the yield satisfied the most exacting producer, though the Commissioners on such occasions were usually blue. The first farm for the poor was purchased in 1857 of J. C. Reynolds, and consisted of 160 acres, a portion of the present farm. Small tracts have been added from time to time since, until at present there are about 280 acres. At the time the first land was purchased, there was standing upon it an ordinary dwelling of that period, which was fitted up for the care of such indigent persons as could not be "farmed out." This building was much improved as the years passed, and new structures were erected to keep pace with the demand of the poor for care. Notwithstanding the home thus prepared, many of the county's helpless have not been removed to that haven at all, but have been kept by private individuals throughout the county, often from motives of delicacy, they not wishing to incur the considered disgrace of a removal of their relatives to a public poorhouse. At the same time an allowance for the care of such helpless persons was made by the County Board. In the Autumn of 1875 it was decided to erect a more commodious poorhouse. The contract was awarded to Harbolt and Tilton, the house to be a frame, and to cost \$3,000. The work was begun, and the building was ready for occupancy in December. The present facilities for the care of the poor are surpassed by but few counties in the State. The superintendents of the poor farm have been as follows: Charles Rider, 1858; Samuel Downs, 1859-60; Gordon

McWilliams, 1861 ; Samuel Downs, 1862 ; Gordon McWilliams, 1863-64 ; Samuel K. McClintock, 1865-66 ; Daniel Wall, 1867-69 ; John Steen, 1870-71 ; John W. Snyder, 1872 ; Abraham Ballantine, 1873 ; Benjamin H. Brusie, 1874-79 ; John Snyder, 1881-82 ; Isaac Amick, 1883.

Agricultural Society.—A few years after the county was organized, attempts were made to organize an agricultural society pursuant to an enactment of the State Legislature approved about the year 1838. Meetings were held for that purpose, and something in the way of organization was effected, but there all effort died without hope of early resurrection. The citizens of Reynolds and vicinity deserve great credit for early action in the direction of a promotion of agricultural, horticultural, and stock breeding interests. The People's Agricultural Society was organized there twenty-five years ago, and much interest was manifested, and it was no doubt largely due to this interest that the county at large took up the matter. So far as can be learned, nothing further was done until October, 1857, at which time the citizens of Big Creek Township assembled, called A. S. White to the chair, appointed E. D. Smith, Secretary, and adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That this meeting deem it expedient that an effort be made to organize an Agricultural Society in White County, and that the citizens of the county be required to assemble at Monticello, Saturday, November 14th, at noon, to consult upon the subject, and if deemed admissible to take proper steps for the organization of such society. A general attendance from each township is requested.

A respectable attendance of the citizens of the county answered the call on the 14th of November, on which occasion David Turpie was made Chairman and Abel T. Smith, Secretary. A. F. Reed, Lucius Pierce and Abel T. Smith were appointed a committee to draft articles of association, and report at the next meeting. Adjourned until the 7th of December. On this day the White County Agricultural Society was fully organized. The following members were elected the first officers : Albert S. White, President ; Lucius Pierce, Vice-President ; Randolph Brearly, Treasurer. Directors, R. W. Sill, of Honey Creek ; Anderson Irions, of West Point ; John A. Bunnell, of Princeton ; C. Hayes, of Prairie ; John C. Hughes, of Liberty ; W. H. King, of Cass ; James Elliott, of Jackson ; Peter Price, of Union ; A. A. Cole, of Monon, and George A. Spencer, of Big Creek. Over one hundred persons signed the constitution, and paid the fee of membership. At meetings held the following spring all necessary committees for the first fair to be held the Autumn of 1858 were appointed. A respectable premium list was prepared, and a really fine display resulted. Not only were all departments

of the farm represented, but the arts and the mechanical industries were required to contribute to the general success of the occasion. After this, fairs were held quite regularly, often with abundant success, but sometimes with but little display or interest, for about ten years; since which time, all efforts for a revival of this very important enterprise have encountered flat failure. Before this society was organized, a local Agricultural Society, called "The Farmers' Association," was instituted (probably in Jackson Township), the objects of which were about the same as ordinary societies for the promotion of agriculture, etc. The organization was completed in February, 1857, and on the 7th of November following a fair was held where horses, cattle, sheep, swine, vegetables, grain and fancy household work were exhibited. The Agricultural Society that was organized the same fall, as stated above, was the legitimate outgrowth of this "Farmers' Association." Unfortunately the names of the members can not be given. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to call attention to the importance of having in the county a society of this character. The County Commissioners should purchase the ground, and fit it with suitable buildings and accommodations. This would insure a permanent organization.

Medical Society.—On the 26th of April, 1864, pursuant to notice, eight members of the medical profession of White County met at the office of Dr. Haymond for the purpose of organizing a medical society. Dr. Anderson was made chairman, and a constitution previously prepared was read and adopted. An election of permanent officers resulted as follows: Dr. Haymond, President; Dr. Medaris, Vice-President; Dr. Blackwell, Secretary. The time of meeting was fixed for the second Tuesday of each month. Various committees were appointed, and Dr. Anderson was selected to prepare and read at the next meeting, an essay on any medical subject he might choose. The society then adjourned to meet at Reynold's the second Tuesday in May next. Among other things the constitution provided that none but "Regular Physicians" living in the county could become members; that three members should constitute a quorum; that at each regular meeting the President should appoint a member to prepare an essay on some subject connected with medicine to be read at the next meeting; that physicians of other counties might become honorary members. Some of the early members were C. A. Barnes, H. P. Anderson, W. H. Ball, John A. Blackwell, W. S. Haymond, John Medaris, J. R. Skidmore, John A. Wood, William Spencer, J. H. Thomas, William Mete, A. V. Moore, H. D. Riddile, C. E. Lamon, R. A. Harcourt and A. B. Ballou. Other members were A. B. Jones, F. A. Grant, R. H. Delzell, R. S. Black, W. Tracy, W. V. Trowbridge, John Harcourt, M. T. Didlake, W. Holtzman, R. J. Clark

and S. H. Parks. Meetings continued to be held quite regularly, much interest being manifested, until 1869, when they were abandoned, though they were resumed again in October, 1875, at which time some modifications in the laws were made. Several other intervals when no meeting were held have elapsed. The society is at present in a prosperous condition. It has been the custom since the society was first established to hold "clinics" and thoroughly discuss the cases in open debate. Interesting essays on all conceivable medical subjects have been read and discussed with an interest and vigor highly praiseworthy. The result has been to stimulate medical study and investigation, and give each member the benefit of the learning and experience of all his fellows. Some of the subjects discussed were as follows: Cerebro spinal meningitis, erysipelas, dysentery, prolapsus ani, endo and pericarditis, chloroform in parturition, Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, etc. Physicians of other schools, such as Eclectic and Homeopathic, are debarred from becoming members, but it must be said that some of the most successful medical practitioners in the county are graduates of these celebrated schools.

The following is a list of county physicians: L. A. Alford, S. B. Bushnell, R. J. Clark, William Tracy, William Spencer, Caleb Scott, J. B. Burton, S. R. Cowger, H. B. Jones, R. B. Palmer, F. A. Grant, A. J. Dern, Isidore Welte, W. V. Trowbridge, R. M. Delzell, A. P. Mendenhall, D. W. Strouse, A. B. Ballou, M. C. Kent, William Guthrie, John C. Sharrer, T. B. Robinson, D. M. Kelley, J. W. McAllister, W. H. Holtzman, John Medaris, W. K. Briscoe, J. T. Smith, W. J. Baugh, L. W. Henry, L. Ramsey, H. J. Banta, J. W. Fogg, Mrs. Eliza Barans (midwife), Jane McKillop (midwife), M. L. Carr, W. W. Wilkerson, S. D. Sluyter, G. R. Clayton, R. R. Ober, Caroline Wittenberg, J. V. Reed, J. A. Wood, S. H. Parks, J. B. Baudle, W. R. Aydelotte, and H. E. Small.

Creation of Townships.—The county was at first divided into Prairie, Big Creek, Union and Jackson Townships on the 19th of July, 1834. The limits of these townships were described a few pages back. Monon was created in January, 1836; Liberty in September, 1837; Princeton, March, 1844; West Point, June, 1845; Cass, June, 1848; Honey Creek, June, 1855; Round Grove, December, 1858. Scarcely a township was created with its present boundaries, but all have been subjected to numerous and various alterations, an account of which will be found under the appropriate heads.

County Seat Question.—Citizens in different portions of the county have made efforts from time to time, even as late as fifteen years ago, to either have the county seat located at some other point, or to have a new county formed partly out of White and partly out of several other surrounding counties. It was thought to have a county created, the geo-

graphical center of which would be in Jackson Township, thus transforming Idaville or Burnettsville into a county seat, and throwing the county seat of White County eight or ten miles westward. It is not likely that a change of this character will occur; at least the citizens of Monticello would squander their ready money to prevent so dire a disaster to their pecuniary interests.

County Statistics, 1880.—Acres of wheat, 19,800, bushels, 257,092; acres of corn, 36,888, bushels, 1,035,203; acres of oats, 18,884, bushels, 231,176; acres of barley, 34, bushels, 460; acres of rye, 269, bushels, 2,577; acres of Irish potatoes, 294, bushels, 16,472; acres of tobacco, 9, pounds, 600; acres of buckwheat, 339, bushels, 3,347; acres of timothy meadow, 13,704, tons of timothy hay, 16,725; bushels of timothy seed, 202; acres of clover, 579, bushels of seed, 568; acres of flax, 844, bushels of flax-seed, 4,011, tons of straw, 20; steam threshers, 12; horse-power threshers, 11; bushels of apples, 59,710; bushels of dried apples, 830; bushels of pears, 91; bushels of peaches, 1,032; pounds of grapes, 20,353; gallons of strawberries, 398; gallons of cherries, 1,596; stands of bees, 1,239; pounds of honey, 16,724; cattle, 14,491; horses, 5,366; mules, 525; hogs, 28,550; sheep, 12,982; gallons of cider, 46,160; gallons of vinegar, 5,202; gallons of wine, 81; gallons of sorghum molasses, 4,956; gallons of maple molasses, 40; pounds of butter, 217,522; dozens of eggs, 134,482; pounds of feathers, 1,846; township teachers' Institutes held, 41 (1881); male teachers, 82; female teachers, 42; brick schoolhouses, 1; frame schoolhouses, 107; value of schoolhouses and grounds, \$92,500; volumes of township libraries, 1,148; number of private schools, 15; common and congressional school fund, \$55,153.75; cubic feet of sandstone quarried, 153; cubic feet of limestone quarried, 162.

Population.—In 1830, probably 40; in 1840, 1,832; in 1850, 4,761; in 1860, 8,258; in 1870, 10,554; in 1880, 13,747; as follows: Union, 2,213; Round Grove and White Post, 1,635; Jackson, 1,724; Cass and Liberty, 1,785; Monon, 1,172; Honey Creek, 902; Big Creek, 776; Prairie, 2,144; Princeton, 1,396.

Old Settlers' Association.—The first organized gathering of the old settlers of White County took place at the grove of George Spencer in Big Creek Township in the autumn of 1858. Many were present and a pleasant day was spent, though the details can not be given. The following year the second meeting was held at the same place, and of this meeting, also, there are no existing records. The meeting of September 8, 1860, was held at the same place, several hundreds of the oldest residents being present. George A. Spencer was made President; Thomas Spencer, John Roberts and W. M. Kenton, Vice-Presidents; Lucius Pierce, Marshal, and J. J. Barnes, Secretary. Rev. H. C. McBride, Hon.

Charles Test and Alfred Reed addressed the assemblage, reviewing in outline the history of the county, the mingled hardships and joys of earlier years, and extolling the hardy courage of the pioneers. A fine dinner was enjoyed, and the remainder of the day was spent in narrating personal experiences of the first settlement. It is quite likely that no further meetings were held until the present association was formed, as the war came on and engrossed the public mind.

Pursuant to notice, a large meeting of old settlers was held at the court-house in Monticello, Saturday, August 16, 1873. C. W. Kendall was elected temporary Chairman, and O. S. Dale, Secretary. The permanent officers elected were Alfred Reed, President; C. W. Kendall, Secretary, and Israel Nordyke, Treasurer; Peter Price, William Burns, Robert Rothrock, Solomon McCully, Noah Davis, Thomas Downey, Samuel Smelcer, Nathaniel Rogers, John Burns, Joseph McBeth, Joseph H. Thompson, William Jourdan and Austin Ward, Vice-Presidents. It was decided that persons living in the county twenty-one years should be considered old settlers. A meeting was then fixed for the 25th of September, and a suitable program prepared. The procession formed at the court-house on the day stated, and marched to the Fair Ground, where miscellaneous services were enjoyed. The meeting of 1874 was held at Reynold's Grove near Monticello, as was that of 1875 and of 1876. At the latter meeting a long historical address was read by Milton M. Sill. Meetings have been held annually since. It has been customary to procure some speaker from abroad; but the most interesting and valuable features of the meetings are the personal reminiscences of the old settlers.* The usual program is something like this: 1. Music by the band. 2. Prayer. 3. Reading of Minutes. 4. Music by the old settlers' choir. 5. Calling roll of old settlers. 6. Picnic dinner. 7. Old songs. 8. Historical and miscellaneous addresses. 9. Election of officers. 10. Annual address. 11. Social enjoyment. 12. Adjournment. The total membership since 1873 has been 340. The officers for the ensuing year (1882-3) are: President, B. K. Roach; Vice-Presidents, Charles Reid, Sen., George Cullen, Thomas Barnes, Jesse L. Watson, D. M. Tilton, C. C. Spencer, John Gay, Stewart Rariden, Anderson Irion, Isaac M. Davis and Aaron Wood; Secretary, A. R. Orton; Treasurer, W. B. Spencer.

Educational Statistics.—In 1840 there was but one established school

* It is a serious mistake that the incidents of early days, as narrated at these meetings, are not carefully preserved. What will the descendants of the old settlers think, fifty years hence, of the fact that an old settlers' meeting was held, for instance, in 1880? They won't care a straw for such knowledge. They will want the stories told by *you*, and *you*—the actual and detailed experiences of their grandfathers. They will want your deer stories, your Indian stories, your stories of privation, descriptions of schools, churches, domestic experiences, journeys to mill and to town—not of such things in general, but what *you actually saw and passed through*. By all means old settlers should see that such things are recorded. If necessary a competent clerk could be hired.

in White County, and that was at Monticello. Schools had been taught in other places, notably in Prairie Township, but no schoolhouses had been erected where steady or regular schools were taught. The first Teachers' Institute was held in 1866 with an attendance of 82. In 1865 there were 76 teachers, and two graded schools with five teachers. The first graded school was taught by George Bowman in 1848-9. In 1878 there were 4,590 school children; in 1868 there were 3,673, and in 1852 there were in Township 27, Range 3, 394; T. 28, R. 3, 213; T. 27, R. 2, 303; T. 27, R. 5, 113; T. 26, R. 3, 146; T. 28, R. 4, 142; T. 25, R. 2, 118; T. 25, R. 3, 148; T. 25, R. 4, 197; T. 26, R. 4, 117. The net amount of school tax in 1851 was \$822.45. In March, 1853, the surplus revenue was \$2,125; interest, \$166.41; total, \$2,291.41; expense from this fund, \$145.16.

Report for the year ending April 30, 1856:

	Number of Children.	Total School Fund.
Prairie.....	466.....	\$ 548.86
Big Creek.....	211.....	458.63
Union.....	523.....	377.90
Monon.....	342.....	397.45
Liberty.....	269.....	278.70
Jackson.....	374.....	317.78
Princeton.....	169.....	159.39
West Point.....	138.....	324.46
Cass.....	138.....	195.41
Honey Creek.....	76.....	113.21
Total.....	2706.....	\$3,371.79

In 1878 there were seven graded schools with twelve teachers. At the same time there were 124 teachers in the county; also 102 schoolhouses. Per cent. of children enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 83. Number of children not attending school, 762. Number of teachers in 1877, 113. Number of schoolhouses in 1853, 25. Amount of congressional school fund held in trust in 1878, \$35,570.96. Estimated value of school property, \$91,850. Estimated value of school apparatus, \$2,015. Estimated special school tax, \$11,079.50. Number of volumes in township library, 1,356. Number of private schools taught in public, 20. Number of township institutes during the year (1878), 45. Amount of common school fund held in trust in 1878, \$13,983.26. Annual revenue from liquor license, \$700. Tuition revenue for schools, \$7,688.86. Whole number of teachers licensed—males, 147, females, 103. Number rejected, 80. Attendance at one county institute, 178. Two Normal Institutes—enrollment at Monticello, 46, at Burnettsville, 144. Average daily attendance of children in the county schools, 2,423. Number of brick schoolhouses, 1. Number of school children in 1880, 4,514.

RECAPITULATION OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Taxables.	Polls.	State Tax.	School Tax.
Prairie.....	42220.22	\$545184	\$124970	\$670154	\$.....	\$.....	\$176235	\$346389	319	\$1174 76	\$1513 18
Big Creek.....	27982.17	848917	56690	406697	1055	2840	143852	533354	160	743 24	964 32
Union.....	2556.63	835367	69690	405217	670	2145	523472	170	713 04	922 38	957 76
Monon.....	3925.34	32480	63345	437825	435	50	113547	523472	150	737 08	957 76
Liberty.....	20783.81	145095	43385	186680	.....	.....	67950	256380	192	403 73	506 30
Jackson.....	22621.22	248645	46060	24705	1630	16685	123181	436201	235	640 69	815 18
Princeton.....	39711.56	412047	55600	467647	5615	21410	135442	630014	228	589 48	815 18
West Point.....	34214.23	244045	28350	270405	.....	.....	89125	359530	168	514 87	658 60
Cass.....	22904.86	97935	20180	118115	.....	.....	31445	149560	104	231 44	291 27
Honey Creek.....	22370.90	174390	174390	143650	.....	.....	45933	242183	174	327 30	423 65
Round Grove.....	22840.01	158705	16675	175380	69320	.....	69065	243445	157	370 84	467 82
Monticello Corporation.....	23.89	17305	10375	27680	.....	.....	144461	166924	265	574 20	724 78
Brookston Corporation.....	99.93	13114	1255	14369	.....	.....	29350	166924	73	163 74	206 16
Reynolds Corporation.....	94.63	10772	2265	13037	.....	.....	29489	68753	57	110 86	138 32
Burnettsville Corp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10625	17580	20348	46705	59	85 41	104 04
Monon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54030	82235	72	134 46	167 23
Total.....	318279.45	3125611	556460	3682071	127704	272630	1490793	5473198	2463	7794 54	9982 26
											29809 08

TOWNSHIPS.	Road Tax.	Township Tax.	Special School Tax.	Tuition Tax.	New State House Tax.	Total Amount of Taxes.	Ditch Tax.	Delinquent Taxes.	Penalty and Interest.	Total, including Delinquents.
Prairie.....	\$2753 13	\$423 03	\$1348 83	\$2194 88	\$169 22	\$14126 30	\$.....	\$1062 84	\$194 01	\$15383 15
Big Creek.....	1701 75	276 35	1103 40	1285 95	110 54	9121 05	.....	1474 96	268 05	10864 09
Union.....	1386 72	251 68	773 95	1289 95	104 66	8239 20	.....	1439 45	386 37	10064 02
Monon.....	1659 28	361 76	880 79	1150 05	110 38	8978 66	165 66	1321 03	233 73	10696 08
Liberty.....	1095 10	354 65	683 04	731 04	51 29	5259 35	490 23	1629 12	235 32	7614 02
Jackson.....	1341 98	436 00	878 76	1098 46	87 70	10773 12	236 43	529 61	82 81	8561 97
Princeton.....	2023 92	314 78	1259 14	1573 92	125 92	10670 33	.....	1607 87	264 39	12542 19
West Point.....	1054 12	359 06	538 60	897 66	71 82	6057 93	132 00	959 28	173 70	7822 91
Cass.....	507 08	149 53	418 63	224 31	30 08	2734 06	189 68	669 25	141 31	3724 30
Honey Creek.....	732 60	281 84	598 92	479 14	48 36	4155 18	109 00	717 49	170 80	5152 47
Round Grove.....	922 01	608 01	1294 52	486 42	43 54	5570 57	.....	651 94	118 53	6341 09
Monticello.....	.....	.....	1780 56	955 96	75 29	6237 93	.....	1397 97	389 56	7925 84
Brookston.....	.....	.....	26 10	159 06	21 20	1418 46	.....	800 96	405 39	2927 81
Reynolds.....	.....	.....	177 23	70 91	13 73	911 23	.....	236 56	109 36	1917 15
Burnettsville.....	.....	.....	38 18	69 88	9 31	653 77	.....	96 49	17 79	768 05
Monon.....	.....	.....	187 34	140 51	16 42	1128 29	.....	356 52	58 50	1518 31
Total.....	15153 69	4006 69	12313 99	12818 12	1094 06	92372 43	1323 00	14991 31	3193 48	112480 25

County Commissioners.—Ira Bacon, Daniel McCombs and Robert Newell, 1834; Daniel Dale appointed November, 1834, *vice* McCombs resigned; Robert Newell, 1835; James Gay appointed May, 1836, *vice* Ira Bacon resigned; James K. Wilson, 1836; William W. Mitchell, 1837; William Wood, 1838; John Young, 1839; James H. Hiatt, 1840; Ransom McConnahay, 1841; Allen Barnes appointed November, 1841, *vice* Hiatt resigned; C. D. W. Scott, 1842; James Kerr appointed September, 1842; Allen Barnes, 1843; James Shafer, 1844; J. H. Wilson, 1845; Solomón McCulley, 1846; Samuel Smelcer, 1847; James P. Moore, 1848; Jefferson Courtney, 1849; Solomon McCulley appointed 1850, *vice* Courtney removed from the District; James K. Wilson, 1851; Christopher Vandeventer, 1852; Andrew Hannah, 1853; J. K. Wilson, 1854; S. K. Timmons, 1855; Thomas Downey, 1856; William H. King appointed spring of 1857; George Cullen, 1858; Anderson Irions, 1859; A. M. Dickinson, 1860; George Cullen, 1861; James Hays, 1862; A. M. Dickinson, 1863; James Renwick, 1864; Samuel Smelcer, 1865; Christopher Hardy, 1866; John G. Timmons, 1867; Theodore J. Davis, 1868; James C. Gress, 1869; Thomas Downey, 1870; John Parrish, 1871; A. M. Dickinson, 1872; John Parrish, 1873; Martin R. Cartmell, 1874; David L. Fisher, 1875; Jacob Pfister, 1876; Nelson Hornbeck, 1877; Jacob Pfister, 1878; John T. Barnes, 1879; John Q. Beam, 1880; John T. Barnes, 1881; Eli W. Cowger, 1882; Alfred C. Tamm, 1882.

Treasurers.—George A. Spencer, 1834; Asa Allen appointed May, 1838; Peter Price, 1841 (bond \$2,000); Isaac Reynolds, 1841; Dr. Randolph Brearly, 1844; Jonathan Harbolt, 1845; James C. Reynolds, 1848; R. W. Sill, 1850; Jonathan P. Ritchie, 1852; William Russell, 1854; Michael A. Berkey, 1856; John E. Dale, 1858; William E. Samuelson appointed July, 1861 (bond \$10,000); Albert Kingsbury, 1862; Joseph Rothrock, 1862; Granville B. Ward, 1866; Joseph Rothrock, 1868; Israel Nordyke, 1872; John Faris, 1876; Madison F. Didlake, 1880 (bond \$100,000).

Sheriffs.—Aaron Hicks, 1834; John Wilson, 1834; James Parker, 1836; Daniel M. Tilton appointed 1839, *vice* Parker, resigned; James C. Reynolds, 1842; Elisha Warden, 1844; Robert W. Sill, 1848; Michael A. Berkey, 1852; Henry C. Kirk, 1854; William Wright, 1858; Mathew Henderson, 1860; Milton M. Sill, 1864; Mathew Henderson, 1868; W. E. Saunderson, 1870; Enoch J. Denham, 1874; Irwin Greer, 1874; James Hay, 1878; Joseph W. Stewart, 1882.

Auditors.—William Sill, 1834; Thomas M. Thompson, 1846; J. D. Cowdin, 1853; William Russell, 1855 (died 1856); Joseph D. Cowdin, 1856; Thomas Bushnell, 1861; George Uhl, 1869; Henry Van Voors, 1876.

Recorders.—William Sill, 1834; T. M. Thompson, 1846; Hugh B. Logan, 1856; John S. Hurtt, 1862; William W. McCulloch, 1866; Rufus L. Harvey, 1874.

Clerks.—William Sill, 1834; Ransom McConnahay, 1848; Orlando McConnahay, 1858; Daniel D. Dale, 1866; G. W. Lawrence, 1874; Samuel P. Cowger, 1878.

Coroners.—John Wilson, 1834; Thomas R. Dawson, 1836; Peter Price, 1837; Jonathan Harbolt, 1840; George Snyder, 1844; George R. Bartley, 1846; Joseph Day, 1848; Joseph Phillips, 1850; Richard Worthington, 1852; William Parcels, 1858; Charles Kahler, 1862; Zachariah Van Buskirk, 1865; William P. Montgomery, 1867; R. M. Delzell, 1870; L. W. Henry, 1874; John Yopst, 1876; R. J. Clark, 1880.

Surveyors.—Asa Allen, 1838; Joshua Lindsey, 1842; J. Odell, 1850; J. D. Cowden, 1854; William G. Hicks, 1855; Thomas Kennedy, 1856; W. E. Saunderson, 1857; Alfred R. Orton, 1858; Milton M. Sill, 1859; Nathaniel Shadbolt, 1861; David Mahoney, 1863; John Kious, 1865; Edgar P. Henry, 1870; Charles Archer, 1874; F. J. Edwards, 1876; Thomas M. Foltz, 1878; A. R. Orton, 1880.

School Examiners.—James Kerr, 1836; N. Bunnell, 1838; Jonathan Harbolt, 1839; Charles W. Kendall, 1845; James Kerr, 1846; Charles Dodge, 1848; Jonathan Harbolt, 1849; George D. Miller, 1856; Robert Irwin, 1856; Joseph Baldwin, 1858; E. R. Herman, 1860; J. T. Richardson, 1861; George Bowman, 1861; William P. Koutz, 1862; William Hanawalt, 1864; George Bowman, 1865; William Irelan, 1865; S. B. Seawright, 1868; D. E. P. Henry, 1868; Rev. Gilbert Small, 1870; George Bowman, first *Superintendent*, 1873; William Irelan, 1875; George Bowman, 1877; William Guthrie, 1882.

Assessors.—Cornelius Clark, 1835; Malachi Gray, 1835; R. A. Spencer, 1836; Isaac N. Parkes, 1837; Asa Allen, 1838; Malachi Gray, 1839; Asa Allen, 1840; W. W. Mitchell, 1840; Abraham Sneathen, 1845; Joseph Rothrock, 1846; William Orr, 1847; David McConnahay, 1849; Zachariah Van Buskirk, 1850–51.

County Agents.—John Barr, 1834; William M. Kenton, 1839; Samuel Rifenberrick, 1841; Jacob Beck, 1841; Samuel Rifenberrick, 1842–53.

Three Per cent. Commissioners.—Zebulon Sheets, 1834; Mahlon Frazee, 1838; David Berkey, 1839; Mahlon Frazee, 1841; Zebulon Sheets, 1843–53.

Seminary Trustees.—Jonathan Harbolt, 1834–54.

Circuit Judges.—John R. Porter, 1834; Isaac Naylor, 1838; John Wright, 1842; Horace P. Beddle, 1846; John U. Pettit, 1852; Charles H. Test, 1858; Bernard B. Dailey, 1875; John H. Gould, 1876.

Associate Judges.—James Barnes and Thomas Wilson, 1834 ; Thomas McCormick, 1841 ; James Barnes, 1841.

Probate Judges.—Robert Newell, 1834 (died in office) ; Aaron Hicks, 1846. (In 1853 probate matters were transferred to the Common Pleas Court).

Common Pleas Judges.—Samuel Huff, 1853 ; Gustavus Wood, 1854 ; David P. Vinson, 1862 ; Alfred Reed, 1867 ; B. F. Schermerhorn, 1869. (In 1873 the court was merged into the Circuit Court.)

Politics.—For the first few years after the county was organized, politics was in more or less of a chaotic state. Families were so isolated and usually in such poor circumstances, that far weightier matters than the selection of political rulers engrossed in a great measure individual attention, and prevented any regularity of attendance at the polls. It was also soon found that the two principal parties of that day were so nearly equal, numerically, that any speculation as to the results of an election was like guessing at the weather of the following week. Sometimes one party triumphed and sometimes the other. Then again our fathers (peace to their ashes!) were inveterate “scratchers,” voting almost invariably at local elections for the man, and not for the party. It has been learned, though all the early election returns could not be found, that the county soon assumed a decided Democratic tendency. As will be seen from the table at the close of this chapter, the county, at the Presidential election in 1836, went Whig by a majority of *three*. But both before and after this election, Democratic majorities much greater than three were frequent. It was not long ere the question of slavery began to enter the political contests in the county, and soon there was developed a small band of Abolitionists, too few in numbers to render it advisable to attempt any organized action. The proceedings in Congress, and the attitudes of the north and south, were not lost to the earnest hearts which felt the pressure of the national disgrace. As the years passed and the full magnitude of the evil became wretchedly apparent, the political fires began to flame more fiercely, and the bitter mutterings of wrath began to engender protracted individual animosities. Through the decade of the '40s, especially near its close, keen and universal interest was manifested in the results of the struggle over the extension of slave territory. This interest led to very heavy returns at all the elections. Still the Democratic majority continued to increase. The repeal of the Missouri compromise, however, came near losing the county to the Democracy, a result that would surely have happened had it not been for the influence of the Democratic county newspaper, which scattered over the county its pen pictures of the disgrace of “nigger equality.” The Republican party sprang into life, securing its members from the

younger, more progressive and better elements of both old parties, and began in its youth, Theseus like, with such strength as to compel the Democracy to put forth its utmost efforts, or submit to defeat. At last, in 1860, when the "Irrepressible Conflict" could no longer be avoided, the county went Republican by a fair majority, and continued to do so until 1882, when the Democracy again secured the ascendancy. The hard times growing out of the war gave birth to the Greenback party, which continues to thrive, its present county strength being about 150. Thus is seen a panoramic view of the politics of White County since its organization.

The following tables, which well illustrate the political aspect of the county, were obtained after much trouble :

NOVEMBER, 1836.			NOVEMBER, 1840.		
TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Granger.	TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Tyler.
Union	53	56	Prairie	12	48
Jackson	26	2			
Monon	12	1			
Big Creek	7	12			
Prairie	8	38			
Total	106	109			

The remainder of the vote of 1840 could not be found ; neither could the vote of 1844.

NOVEMBER, 1848.				NOVEMBER, 1852.			
TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Cass and Butler.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.	FREE SOIL. Van Buren and Adams.	TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Pierce and King	WHIG. Scott and Graham.	FREE SOIL. Hale and Julian.
Prairie	56	50	11	Union	134	145	2
Big Creek	15	42	3	Big Creek	46	64	2
Union	87	56	13	Prairie	91	106	4
Liberty	42	20	5	West Point	20	12	..
Monon	34	16	0	Princeton	24	29	..
Jackson	39	52	2	Monon	67	42	1
Princeton	11	22	..	Liberty	50	36	1
West Point	8	5	..	Cass	29	13	..
Cass	13	5	..	Jackson	75	63	3
Total	305	268	34	Total	536	510	18

NOVEMBER, 1856.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Buchanan and Beckenridge.	REPUBLICAN Fremont and Dayton.	AMERICAN Fillmore and Donaldson.	TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Hanlin.	DEMOCRATIC. Douglas and Johnson.	DEMOCRATIC. Breckenridge and Lane.	UNION. Bell and Everett.
Union	148	124	3	Union.....	172	168	6	..
Big Creek.....	48	64	..	Big Creek.....	85	61	8	..
Prairie.....	171	164	1	Prairie.....	188	157	37	6
West Point.....	22	82	3	West Point.....	42	37	3	..
Princeton.....	39	66	4	Princeton.....	93	45	1	..
Monon.....	82	80	7	Monon.....	99	65	5	..
Liberty.....	62	69	1	Liberty.....	88	56	..	..
Cass.....	45	29	..	Cass.....	32	51	..	..
Jackson.....	89	42	22	Jackson.....	123	121	2	3
Honey Creek.....	40	88	1	Honey Creek.....	49	39	5	..
Round Grove.....	..	..	..	Round Grove.....	22	11	..	..
Total	746	703	42	Total.....	993	811	67	9

NOVEMBER, 1864.

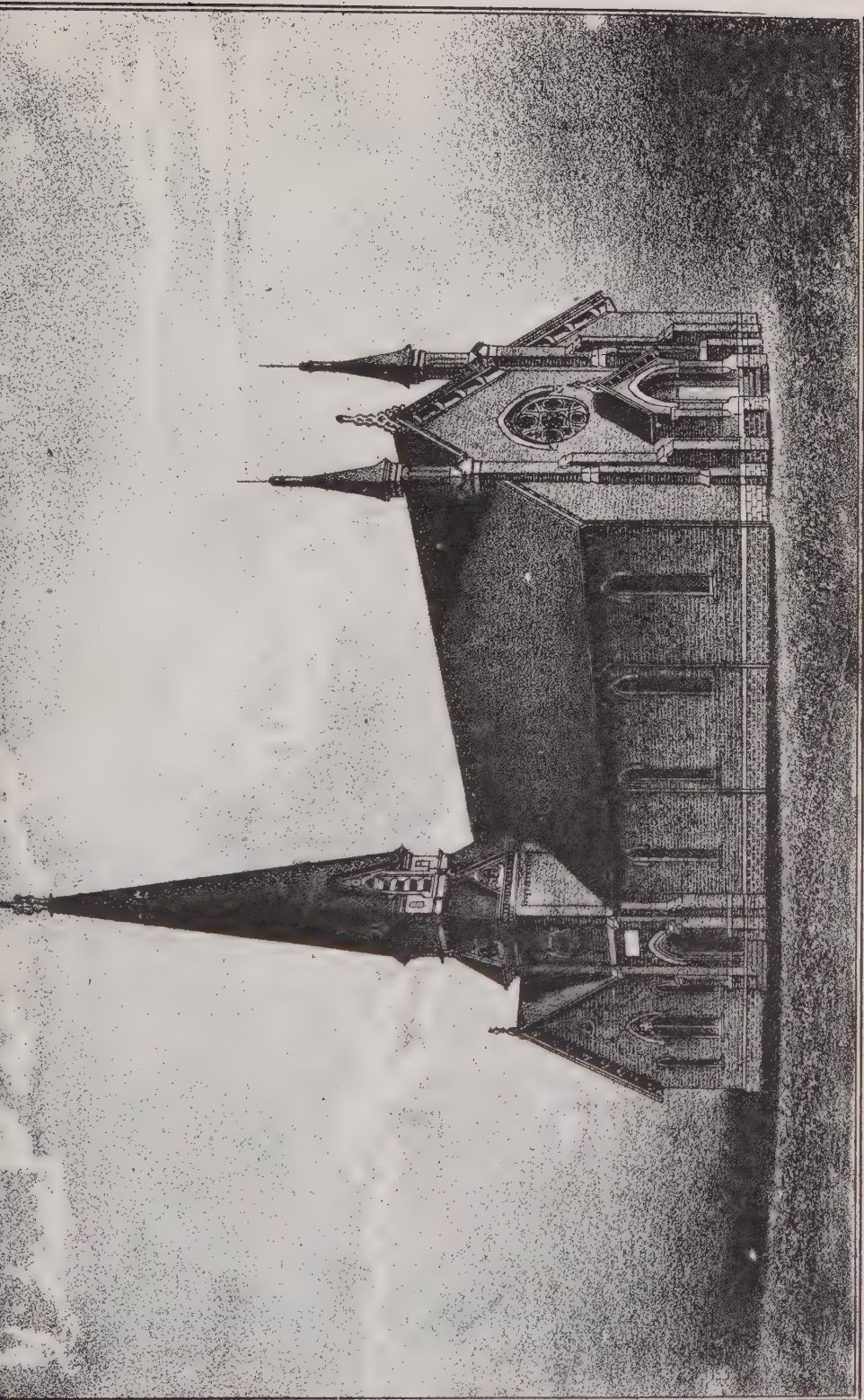
NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Johnson.	DEMOCRATIC. McClellan and Pendleton.	TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Colfax.	DEMOCRATIC. Seymour and Blair.
Union	146	177	Union.....	187	230
Big Creek.....	68	57	Big Creek.....	84	63
Prairie.....	178	176	Prairie.....	229	230
West Point.....	61	80	West Point.....	61	44
Princeton.....	104	37	Princeton.....	114	62
Monon.....	81	89	Monon.....	111	86
Liberty.....	83	77	Liberty.....	92	75
Cass.....	33	38	Cass.....	28	52
Jackson.....	109	159	Jackson.....	155	155
Honey Creek.....	50	53	Honey Creek.....	62	75
Round Grove.....	26	6	Round Grove.....	40	29
Total	939	898	Total.....	1173	1101

NOVEMBER, 1872.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Wilson.	LIB. REPUBLICAN Greeley and Brown.	DEMOCRATIC. O'Connor and Julian.	TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.	DEMOCRATIC. Tilden and Hendricks.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Cary.
Union	229	188	1	Union	255	270	3
Big Creek.....	83	48	..	Big Creek.....	96	78	5
Prairie.....	201	240	1	Prairie.....	228	262	9
West Point.....	78	45	..	West Point.....	102	78	6
Princeton.....	161	59	6	Princeton.....	216	89	9
Monon.....	118	75	2	Monon.....	115	130	4
Liberty.....	91	70	..	Liberty.....	113	101	2
Cass.....	86	32	..	Cass.....	55	53	..
Jackson.....	167	118	2	Jackson.....	167	185	5
Honey Creek.....	49	90	1	Honey Creek.....	86	119	2
Round Grove.....	52	42	..	Round Grove.....	69	85	5
Total	1260	1003	13	Total	1502	1450	50



NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	DEMOCRATIC. Hancock and English.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Union.....	236	305	14
Big Creek.....	99	102	5
Prairie.....	259	250	11
West Point.....	117	79	26
Princeton.....	233	87	27
Monon.....	138	130	..
Liberty.....	110	125	22
Cass.....	52	60	4
Jackson.....	186	215	8
Honey Creek.....	80	121	5
Round Grove.....	100	117	2
Total.....	1610	1591	124

CHAPTER II.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

THE COUNTY MILITIA—SOLDIERS OF 1812—THE CAMPAIGN OF 1846-7—THE ELECTION OF 1860—THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER—TREASON AT HOME—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—CAPTAIN REED'S COMPANY—WAR MEETINGS—SANITARY EFFORTS—CONTINUED ENLISTMENT—PATRIOTISM—SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS—ADDITIONAL COMPANIES—THE DRAFT—NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—END OF THE WAR—LINCOLN'S DEATH—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS—THE ROLL OF HONOR—INTERESTING NOTES.

THE old militia system which had prevailed from the organization of White County until the Rebellion of 1861-5, and which had done such excellent service during all the Indian border wars years before the county had any existence, was permitted to run down and almost die out, owing to the long continued peace. It is stated that a militia company was organized at Monticello and vicinity about the year 1840, and that for a few years annual musters were enjoyed, but no definite information on the subject has been obtained. About the year 1852, the Legislature enacted that the militia of each Judicial District should be thoroughly organized, and in response to this, one company was formed at the county seat. In December, 1856, the County Commissioners through their agent, J. D. Cowden, Auditor of White County,

requested Governor Wright to send by rail to Reynolds Station the quota of arms due the county under the existing law. The guns were accordingly received and distributed to the members of the "White County Guards." The company was required to execute a bond in the sum of \$500 that the arms would receive proper care, and be returned to the Auditor under specified conditions. After this for some time the musters were greatly enjoyed. These arms were in the county when the Rebellion broke out, but were then sent to Indianapolis by order of the Governor, under the protests of the citizens of the county, as will be learned farther along. No other organization of the militia was effected until 1881, when the Independent Artillery Company was organized at Monticello with Henry Van Voorst, Captain; Isaac Price, First Lieutenant; E. P. Roberts, Second Lieutenant. Two pieces of ordnance were obtained from the east at a cost of \$50, both being unmounted.

War of 1812.—Quite a number of the early settlers were no doubt ex-soldiers of the war of 1812–15, and it is possible that a few participated in the earlier struggle for independence. The writer has learned the name of one soldier of the war of 1812, who became a prominent citizen of White County and was one of the first Board of Commissioners. The following explains about all that is known of his military services.

Ira Bacon, a private in Captain Van Meter's company of Ohio Militia in the service of the United States, has faithfully performed a six months' tour of duty, and is hereby honorably discharged from the service at Fort Meigs this 22d day of February, 1815.

JACOB LINN,

Sergeant,

JOHN RUSSELL,

Major Ohio Militia, Commanding Ft. Meigs.

The Mexican War.—Three men only went from White County to serve the Government in the war with Mexico. These men were William F. Ford, U. H. Steele, and Beveridge McCormick, all three going from Jackson Township, and joining Captain Tipton's Company E of the United States Regiment of Mounted Rifles, rendezvoused at Logansport. The boys enlisted on the 6th of June, 1846, for a term of five years, and were first ordered to Cincinnati, thence to St. Louis, where they were mounted and fully equipped. Soon afterward they moved to New Orleans, and then, in November or December, 1846, took shipping for Point Isabel, where they arrived the 24th of December. After a short time spent along the Rio Grande River, the regiment was shipped to Vera Cruz, losing on the way all their horses in a heavy storm on the Gulf. The regiment participated in the bombardment of Vera Cruz in March, 1847. After the capitulation on the 27th, the march along the great National road toward the Mexican capital was begun. Cerro Gordo was reached and assaulted, but here the fortune of war turned against the

White County boys. In the first day's fight William F. Ford received a severe saber cut on the left thigh just above the knee, but the wound did not incapacitate him from participation in the second day's fight. On this day, however, while in the hottest of the fight, his right leg was taken off just above the ankle by a cannon ball. He also received a lance thrust through one wrist and a pistol ball through the other, besides a bayonet thrust under the chin, the point coming out at his mouth, knocking out several teeth on his lower jaw and shattering the bone. Notwithstanding all this he is yet living at Monticello, in the enjoyment of reasonable health. He wears a fine bronze badge cast from some old cannon. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, the Mexican commander, Gen. Santa Anna, was compelled to fly so hastily that he left behind his *wooden leg*, besides many other valuable personal effects. Mr. Ford, while lying wounded and almost helpless, managed to purloin an epaulette belonging to the uniform of Santa Anna, a portion of which he yet has and values very highly. He draws a pension of \$18 per month. McCormick lost his left arm at Cerro Gordo by a ball which ranged across his breast from right to left. The wound was so near the shoulder that it was found necessary to remove the humerus from its socket. The poor fellow was unequal to the emergency, and soon died from the effects of the wound. Steele was taken sick at or near Chepultepec, and finally died of a severe attack of diarrhoea. Among the ex-soldiers of the Mexican War, who have lived in the county, are the following: Roy D. Davidson, who served in a Kentucky regiment, and was in the battle of Buena Vista; Michael Austin, of an Ohio regiment, who was also at the battle of Buena Vista; Thomas Cooper, who served in the same regiment as Mr. Ford; Mr. Conkling, a cousin of Senator Conkling's, who served in the First Indiana Regiment; John Wright, who fought at Buena Vista in a Kentucky regiment; Mr. Penny, who was also in the battle of Buena Vista; Andrew Robinson, also in the First Indiana and at Buena Vista.

After the war with Mexico, nothing occurred to disturb the peaceful pursuits of the citizens. The political campaigns were bitterly fought, and many began to intimate that the country was on the brink of dissolution or of a great civil war. The Presidential campaign of 1856 was conducted with a spirit unknown before in the history of the county. It was realized that a grave responsibility rested upon the shoulders of the President, and that to idly select men for that high position might involve the country in disaster, from which it would never emerge. Events were anxiously awaited.

The Campaign of 1860.—The Presidential campaign in White County during the autumn of 1860 was of the most exciting character. Almost

every township had its company, or companies, of "Wide Awakes"; and scarcely a night passed without public speaking and noisy and enthusiastic demonstration. The clubs of Democracy uniformed themselves with hickory suits, erected flag poles, and flung the names of Douglas and Johnson to the breeze. Torch-light processions and vociferous cheering disturbed the drowsy air of night. The emblems of the Republican clubs were "rails" or "mauls and wedges," and the name of "Honest Old Abe" was shouted with a power that will carry it echoing down the coming centuries. When the returns were all in, and Lincoln's name was on every tongue, and when the Southern States one after another began to enact ordinances of secession, and even the air seemed freighted with treason, all wiser heads saw that the conflict had come. The slavery question *must* be settled either to the satisfaction of the North or the South; no evasion would answer. The *Spectator* and the *Democrat* began a bitter discussion of the questions of slavery, State rights, secession, etc. The *Spectator* said, in answer to a question from its rival:

The *Democrat* wants to know if we think a State can peaceably secede. Yes, with the consent of a majority of all the other parties interested. This should be given to South Carolina. The reasons by which we arrive at such conclusion are these: Whenever our form of government becomes burdensome to any member of the Confederacy, failing to protect and perpetuate it in its rights of person and property, such State can no longer respect the association, being in fact already alienated by a peculiar and inherently rightful, though not moral, view; and after she has asked, as in the case of South Carolina, to dissolve the company and mutually withdraw from the partnership, our interpretation of the meaning and intent of the Constitution does not lead us to conclude that her appeals should be regarded with insult, and the blessings of liberty *forced* upon unwilling subjects by coercion at the cost of war, bloodshed and treason.

Many prominent Republicans throughout the county argued in a similar strain. The country had been educated to believe that the Government was a mere compact, and that any State could leave the Union when the terms of the compact were violated, or even at will; but the *education* was the result of southern artifice. the wily "fire-eaters" of the preceding half century neglecting no care or avoiding no issue that would instill the poison of the hateful heresy into the public heart both North and South. Men did not fully know their own minds. A revolution in thought on the subject of State rights, secession, slavery, etc., was ensuing, and the public mind was buffeted around by every breeze of sentiment or fancy or even folly. Here and there arose some clear intellect, head and shoulders above its fellows, and looked down with the impartial eye of a philosopher upon the true and ominous state of the country. To such men the hearts of all turned anxiously for relief. When M.

Lincoln took the reins of government, speedy relief from public gloom and embarrassment was expected; but as time slipped away, and effective action was masked by broad generalizations, and the course of the Administration was clouded with apparent doubt and hesitancy, many of the best Union men lost heart. The friends of disunion looked upon the hesitancy as a practical acknowledgment that the Government could see no way under the Constitution of a settlement of existing differences. But when the blow at last fell upon Fort Sumter, and all pacific overtures from the Administration even to an avowal that no established institution of the South should be interfered with, were haughtily rejected, the mask of peace was thrown aside, and the call to arms sent a thrill of joy and hope to thousands of loyal hearts. In view of the darkness which enveloped the country at subsequent stages of the war, when it seemed certain that masses in the North would compel a cessation of hostilities and permit the Southern States to go out of the Union, the transcendent wisdom of Mr. Lincoln in throwing upon the South the responsibility of commencing the rebellion, even in the face of the most abundant promises, undoubtedly saved the country from hopeless disruption.

Opening Scenes.—In the issue of the *Spectator* of April 19, 1861, was published the following letter:

EDITOR SPECTATOR:—Let me call your attention to the necessity of organizing in various parts of this county efficient committees to attend to those persons who openly declare themselves against the Government.

Yours, etc.,

The *Spectator* said:

The above letter was received through the postoffice several days ago. It is from a responsible and influential farmer of this county; and while we would not wish to encourage a spirit of intolerance in politics or anything else, in view of our national troubles, we think the majority of law-abiding citizens regard expressions like the above as purely loyal, and in many cases absolutely necessary to be complied with. * * * * A few gentlemen about this town and throughout the county may find it wholesome to heed the caution in Judge Test's charges [referring to the punishment for treason] and our correspondent's letter. War has been levied against the Government, and "giving aid and comfort to its enemies" consists in more than enlisting and fighting under the rattle-snake banner. Revolutionary Tories were roughly dealt with for no less crime than they are guilty of every day.

The Call to Arms.—In the same issue of the paper a call for volunteers was advertised by W. M. McCarty, of Shelbyville. Also the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 State militia to put down the rebellion. There also appeared in the same issue the following:

About one hundred men, residents of this county, have enlisted in their country's

defense, some of whom joined Col. R. H. Milroy's company from Rensselaer. Of these J. G. Staley, Watson Brown, Martin Cochell, Francis Sweet, Lewis Murray, Edward Neff, James Stevenson and brother, went from this place. Twenty-five were from Bradford, and twenty from Reynolds. The fervent prayers of our citizens go with them.

Thus it was that within four days after the fall of Fort Sumter, and within two days after the call of the President for 75,000 volunteers, the county of White responded with one hundred resolute men. This excellent beginning was but a specimen of the responses with which White County honored, through all the succeeding years of war, the calls of the Government for troops. The *Spectator* of April 26th, said:

PATRIOTISM IN MONTICELLO.

While the whole country is in a blaze of righteous indignation at the giant proportions of treason, Monticello is not far behind her sister towns in expressing an emphatic disapprobation of secession madness. Already a respectable deputation of her inhabitants has enlisted for battle, and many more are ready to march when their services are demanded. Pursuant to the call issued by Thomas Bushnell, Auditor of this County, for the organization of military companies to retain the United States arms in our midst, and serve as home or reserve guards, a number of our citizens met at the court-house last Tuesday. Ransom McConahay was chosen President, and John J. Barnes, Secretary of the meeting. Before taking his seat, Mr. McConahay made a telling Union speech, which was loudly applauded, and followed by others in like lofty strains—all resolving to forget political differences and fight for common interests, to sink the partisan in the patriot, and not inquire why the present war was brought about, but how to best protect our homes, put down treason, and honorably sustain our once glorious Union. After these mutual and hearty pledges had been given on all hands, a committee consisting of Thomas Bushnell and Lucius Pierce was delegated to report an article or oath to be signed by all who wished to form themselves into a reserve guard, and drill preparatory to any call the emergency of public safety may render necessary. This being submitted and adopted, some thirty men, old and young, subscribed their names to it before the meeting adjourned. John C. Brown and Daniel D. Dale were appointed another committee to wait on our citizens and solicit signers to said document. The meeting then adjourned to assemble again that night, when there was a much better turn-out. Peter S. Rader was called to the chair, and Oliver S. Dale made Secretary. At this meeting several patriotic speeches were offered, and after considerable debate as to the propriety of organizing for immediate action and proffering the services of a picked company to the Governor, or as had been determined at the first meeting, the latter course was agreed to. The company then adjourned till the next (Wednesday) evening, when the organization was perfected by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers: Alfred Reed, Captain; J. C. Brown, First Lieutenant; D. D. Dale, Second Lieutenant. Last night the company had another meeting and adopted by-laws for their government. We understand they are to be regularly uniformed and commence drilling in a few days. It is very desirable this organization, and as many more as can be set on foot, should be kept up. Such companies are greatly needed to fit our men for service, and since the quota of volunteers called for by the President has been more than complied with, they present the only capacity left us through which to act wisely as soldiers for the defense of the Stars and Stripes. Let all who can possibly join, or help those who do patronize it.

The First Sacrifice.—It was stated in this issue that, while Captain

Milroy's company was en route for Indianapolis, a young man named John Brown, a grandson of Gen. Simon Kenton, and a resident of White County, who had been one of the very first to enlist, was accidentally killed by the cars at Clark's Hill. The corpse was brought back and buried near Miller Kenton's residence, three miles west of Monticello. This was the first sacrifice offered by the county for the suppression of the slave-holders' rebellion. In this issue were also interesting letters from two of the White County boys, who signed themselves "Jeems" and "W. S." They stated that all the boys from this county could not stay in Captain Milroy's Company, which was full to overflowing, and that all the Monticello boys had been transferred to the company of Captain Charles Smith. The boys were reported in excellent spirits, their bill of fare being bread, meat, potatoes, and beans. This issue of the paper (April 26th) contained the following :

UNION MEETING AT NORWAY.

At a Union meeting, held at the school-house in Norway, April 24, 1861, R. L. Harvey was called to the chair, and James A. McConahay elected Secretary. R. McConahay, F. G. Kendall, and William Orr were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. A series of ten resolutions was adopted, two of them being as follows:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Norway, do most heartily respond to the call of the President for the purpose above specified, and no other (for enforcing the laws, not for conquest or invasion—Ed.); and we pledge him our support and countenance in the execution of all his constitutional duties.

Resolved, That, as the patriotic ladies of our village have this day in our presence hoisted the flag of our common country, we hereby pledge to them our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, that no foeman's hand shall drag it down if in our power to prevent him.

Short and patriotic speeches were delivered by F. G. Kendall, Dr. R. Spencer, R. McConahay, A. Dike, Aaron Fleming, W. H. Parcels and James Graham. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 4th of May, at early candle lighting, for the purpose of organizing a military company. All are invited to attend.

R. L. HARVEY, *President*.

JAMES A. MCCONAHAY, *Secretary*.

The citizens of Norway and vicinity had erected a huge ash pole, and a fine banner which had been made by the ladies was run up amid a storm of cheers from the assembled crowd. Afterward eloquent speeches were delivered by prominent citizens present. Much loyalty was manifested at Norway. James H. Douglass had three sons who enlisted at the first call to arms. Other men who went out in the three months' service, in addition to those already named, were Abram Wickersham, John Kellenbarger, Mr. Snyder, John Arick and James Hess.

In the issue of the *Spectator*, May 3d, it was stated that the company formed at Monticello (Monticello Rifles) held a meeting, and voted to

offer its services to the State. This was done, and the company continued vigorously drilling, to be in readiness when called out. A large Union meeting was held at Hanna Station on the 25th of April. The principal speaker was Thomas Callahan, a "Douglas Democrat," who delivered a very long, eloquent address, reviewing the political situation, and urging upon all, without regard to party lines or prejudices, the necessity of supporting the administration of Mr. Lincoln. At the conclusion of his speech three rousing cheers were given for the Union, and three more for the Stars and Stripes. Captain Herman, of the Union Home Guards, of Burnettsville, was present, and secured some twenty volunteers. Ladies were present, who fully appreciated the ominous state of affairs, and whose loyalty was as pronounced and emphatic as that of their husbands, brothers or sons. The occasion was enlivened with splendid singing, and the stirring notes of fife and drum. On the 9th of May the Monticello Rifles learned that their services would not be required, and an order came from the Governor to forward immediately the guns in their possession. The members felt so indignant over the matter that they passed a series of resolutions regretting the non-acceptance of the company. Two of the resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That White County feels that her interest in the preservation of the Union and the honor of the Stars and Stripes is equal to that of any other county in the State or United States, and she should have the opportunity of manifesting it on the field of battle.

Resolved, That we will still maintain our organization and keep alive the tender of our services to the State at any time they may be required.

Those resolutions were a true index to the determined loyalty prevail in the county. Here were men angry because their services could not be accepted, and in the face of a positive refusal to accept them they determined to maintain their organization in the hope that eventually they might be permitted to avenge the insult to the flag. It is no wonder that White County, with such men, became one of the fifteen counties in the State to clear herself from the draft of October, 1862, by voluntary enlistments. It is a pleasure to put the record of such a county in permanent form. And this state of things did not end as soon as the novelty of going to war had worn off. It continued unabated until Appomattox was reached, and the gallant armies came trooping home amid the plaudits of their fellow citizens and the glories of hard-earned victories on hundreds of bloody fields.

Loyalty.—About this time the ministers of Monticello began to preach war sermons. Rev. William P. Koutz was the first, preaching from the subject, "The National Crisis, and Our Duties as Christians and Patriots." Others followed his example. It seems, also, that Monticello

was just working itself into a fever of loyal enthusiasm, and was destined to have another revival of intense interest in war matters as was had when the news was received that Sumter had fallen, only on a larger scale. Handbills were published and circulated that a Union meeting would be held at the court house Tuesday evening, May 14th. On that occasion Major Levi Reynolds was called to the chair, and Thomas D. Crow was made Secretary. The President announced that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the state of the Union, and made an eloquent speech, deploring the fact that party lines were still drawn, and declaring that there should be but one party when the country was in peril. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the following gentlemen were called out and spoke amid loud acclamations and thundering cheers: R. W. Sill, W. A. Parry, G. O. Behm, Thomas Bushnell, D. M. Tilton, James Wallace and others. J. C. Brown moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the propriety of organizing a vigilance committee at Monticello, which motion, after some discussion, was carried, whereupon the following persons were appointed such committee: James Wallace, J. C. Brown, A. Reed, Dr. W. S. Haymond and Zebulon Sheetz. The following resolution was then read, vociferously cheered, and passed with vigorous unanimity:

Resolved unanimously by the People of Monticello and vicinity now assembled in the court room to consider the state of the Union, That we send our fraternal greeting and the expression of our warmest sympathies to our brethren now in the field engaged in maintaining the honor of our national standard and the integrity of our American Union; and that we express ourselves as ready to follow the glorious example of our Revolutionary fathers, and for the defense of the institutions they founded to "pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

THOMAS D. CROW,
DAVID TURPIE.

The First Aid to Soldiers.—Thomas Bushnell reported that a subscription was being raised to furnish the White County boys in the field with necessary blankets, oil-cloth capes, clothing, etc. This was the first movement in the county to aid the soldiers, and undoubtedly one of the very first in the State. The meeting for the organization of a vigilance committee was held, but a division as to the propriety of such a movement occurred, not owing to a lack of loyalty, but to quiet the fears of possible public disturbance at home, and as a precautionary measure against unforeseen disaster to society. Levi Reynolds, Thomas Bushnell and T. D. Crow objected to the movement, while James Wallace, J. C. Brown and many others favored it. The mass of people present were so thoroughly in earnest, however, and determined to permit no opportunity of general safety to pass unheeded, that the measure passed by a

large majority in a standing vote. Scarcely anything was done, however, to carry out the measure, as new questions arose that required constant attention and energy. Another large war meeting was announced for Saturday night, May 18th, Judge Turpie being announced as principal speaker.

The *Spectator* of May 17th, said :

During the past week the citizens of Monticello have been doing a work of love and patriotism that will not only distinguish the place, but be a source of pleasant remembrance in all time to come. The men and boys contributed money and material and the women and girls have been busily engaged in making shirts, blankets, cakes, etc., for the volunteers from this county now at Camp Morton. Some fifty flannel shirts and two boxes of nice provisions are the result of this labor, which were sent to Indianapolis yesterday morning. This donation will do an immense amount of good, not because the luxuries are greater than camp-life affords, nor the comforts needed, but because they are from the hands and hearts of dear friends who appreciate the sacrifices their noble sons are offering for the cause of freedom.

It has been the pleasure of the writer of this chapter for several years past to critically review the military history of some twelve counties in Indiana and Ohio ; but in all such experience not a county was found to equal White in the intensity and activity of loyal work from the beginning to the end of the war. No act in the past can be pointed to with greater pride than this. Too great praise can not be given, in view of the obstacles overcome and the sacrifices made.

War Meetings.—On the 18th of May another rousing meeting was held at the court house with Levi Reynolds, President, Zebulon Sheets and D. D. Dale, Vice Presidents, and James Spencer and J. W. McEwen, Secretaries. W. S. Haymond, Lucius Pierce, F. G. Kendall, Thomas Bushnell and Orlando McConahay were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. In a few minutes the committee reported a series of twelve, which was adopted amid rounds of cheers, and ordered printed in the county newspapers. Messrs. Turpie, Belford and Haymond, in turn, then addressed the audience. This was, in fact, a Democratic Union meeting, the event passing harmoniously, with strong denunciations of the rebellion, and earnest declarations to maintain the Government. Other meetings were held in almost every township, but no record was kept of the proceedings. The excitement continued through the month of June, the numerous letters received from the field serving to fan the flames to a white heat. It was decided to have an enthusiastic demonstration at Monticello on the fourth of July. Several thousand people assembled at the grove about a half a mile north of town, and were called to order by the President of the day. Several of the citizens addressed the multitude, after which dinner was served under the

shade of the trees. After enjoying the repast, the following men responded to toasts: W. S. Haymond, David Turpie, J. B. Belford, E. Hughes, James Wallace, G. W. Pickrell, W. P. Koutz, J. C. Brown, Dr. Wilson, G. W. Spencer, A. R. Orton, D. M. Tilton, B. S. Smith, John Reynolds, Levi Reynolds, William Wright, Rowland Hughes, George Inman, A. W. Reynolds, L. Butler and J. W. Elliott. It was a most enjoyable day. The evening was made brilliant with bonfires, rockets, firecrackers, and deafening cheers.

The First Company.—It was about this time that word was received from Gov. Morton that the "Monticello Rifles" had been accepted and would move to Camp Tippecanoe, Lafayette, on the 5th of July. This created intense enthusiasm. The *Spectator* of Friday, July 12th, said:

DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN REED'S COMPANY!

WHITE COUNTY REDEEMED!

The most interesting scene since the opening of the war, so far as relates to our town and county, occurred in this place the first of the present week. On Tuesday the glad news came that Captain Reed's company, which was being organized in our midst, had been accepted and would march next day to Camp Tippecanoe, taking position in Col. Brown's regiment. It was immediately announced that there would be a farewell meeting at the court house in the evening. The parents and friends of the volunteers flocked out until the house was crowded. Proceedings were opened with prayer and music. Then followed speeches of lofty patriotism, fervent hope and kind advice. * * * * After the company had formed in line and everybody had shaken hands with the brave boys and bid them good-bye, the meeting adjourned to assemble next morning at the railroad, where a nice flag was presented the company, Rev. Mr. Smith making the speech, and more farewells were said.

About the middle of August, the boys who had left the county for the three months service returned. They had been delayed at Indianapolis in getting their pay, but when they came at last, hundreds of all sexes and ages assembled at the depot to receive them. As the train came in, and the boys in tattered uniforms, empty sleeves or horrid scars, stepped upon the platform, they were welcomed with the wildest demonstrations of joy. Mothers, wives, sweethearts, sisters, fathers and brothers—all were there to look again into the eyes of their loved ones, to hear the old tones, and to feel once more the warm pressure of loving hands. The brave boys were escorted to the residence of Captain Reed, whose lady and others had prepared an ample repast of the most tempting delicacies. Ah, how sweet and nice everything was, how the joke went round, how the flashes of merriment set the table in a roar, how the hush of sorrow fell upon all at the mention of names of boys—sons, brothers, husbands—lying in southern graves! Not satisfied that they had done enough

for the boys, the citizens gave them another elegant supper the following night at the residence of Peter Price.

Subsequent Enlistments.—Immediately after this, J. G. Staley and Watson Brown opened an enlistment office, and called for volunteers. They were greatly aided by Rev. Thomas Callahan and other citizens, who traversed the county, holding war meetings, and receiving the names of volunteers. During the latter part of September and the first of October Dr. William Spencer, Eli R. Herman, Henry Snyder and others enlisted an entire company in the county. The first part of October the company, though not quite full, was ordered to Logansport. Before starting the boys listened to a farewell address from the court house steps by T. D. Crow, Esq., to which Captain Spencer replied. Good-byes were spoken, and the company was gone. This was the 15th of October.

The *Spectator* of October 18th, said :

Now for Captain R. W. Sill's company! Let it be filled up immediately, and cursed be the craven-hearted cur that offers opposition to it.* It is a double duty we owe to Mr. Sill and our bleeding country to help the matter on. Let's *do* it like men.

Flag and Sword Presentation.—Much of Captain Sill's company was enlisted while Spencer's was being organized. Mr. Sill, Joseph D. Cowdin, John M. Berkey and others were especially active in securing volunteers. The work rapidly continued, and finally the 21st of November was set for the departure of the company. A splendid dinner had been prepared at the house of J. C. Reynold's by the sisters of Captain Sill and the ladies of Monticello, and for two hours the feast continued, the company and others to the number of over three hundred enjoying the tempting viands. At two o'clock p. m. a large delegation packed the court house to witness the ceremonies of flag and sword presentation. Levi Reynolds was made President; and after the house had been called to order, a group of ladies entered the door bearing a magnificent silk banner. The house thundered at the sight, and when order was restored, Miss Ophelia H. Reynolds presented the flag to the company in a most eloquent address. Captain Sill briefly replied. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung with great effect, after which Col. Fitch, of the 46th Regiment, entertained the audience in a speech two hours in length. At the conclusion of his speech, Judge Turpie, on behalf of the ladies of Reynolds and Honey Creek Township, presented Captain Sill with an elegant sword. The Captain again responded and the audience then listened to an eloquent speech from Mr. DeHart. The ceremonies were over, and the boys marched away, followed by loving words and tears of sincerest sorrow.

* The italics are those of the editor of the newspaper, and are comparative, indicating that opposition had been encountered in enlisting the company of Captain Spencer.

Continued Efforts.—During the colder months of 1861–2, the enlistment of men was almost at a standstill. Letters from the boys of Captain Reed's company of the 20th, Captain Spencer's company of the 46th, and Captain Sill's company of the 46th, and from the 9th, 15th and other regiments, were published in every issue of the two county papers. News of the death of some boy was received every few days. Many a house was draped with crape, and many a family overwhelmed with keenest sorrow, when the news was received that some loved one had given his life to his country. In March, 1862, Sergeant W. H. H. Rader and others appeared and began to enlist recruits for Captain Sill's company. At the same time Lieutenant Benney and others recruited for the 9th regiment. On the 29th of March, the citizens of Reynolds presented a fine sword, publicly, to Captain M. F. Johnson. Dr. Alden called the meeting to order, and J. C. Suit, Esq., delivered the presentation speech, which was replied to by Captain Johnson. Johnson Gregory followed in a short speech, at the conclusion of which Mr. Suit "coming forward held the audience enchained with words of burning eloquence and patriotism in a speech of an hour and a half." A very hopeful feeling seemed to pervade the county at this time, for the *Herald* of April 11th said:

Three short months ago, if any one had hazarded the assertion that our flag would float in triumph in every State in the Union, and the rebels would be completely subdued before the first of May, he would have been considered a mad enthusiast. Now, who doubts but that in the next twenty days every fortification in the rebellious States will have been taken, and the stars and stripes wave defiantly in the face of treason.

The full magnitude of the rebellion was not yet comprehended. Early in 1862, when the Republican newspapers throughout the north were severely criticising the dilatory policy of Gen. McClellan, and when many of them openly declared in favor of a belief that he was at heart a traitor and was shuffling his cards for the benefit of the South, Milton M. Sill, editor of the Monticello *Herald*, appeared in an editorial, insisting that McClellan was an incompetent, was sacrificing the Army of the Potomac and perhaps the Union cause, and should be displaced and an officer appointed who could successfully oppose the army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Lee. Within ten days after this article appeared, about thirty prominent citizens of the county—Democrats and Republicans—called at the *Herald* office and ordered their papers discontinued. The Democrats were very irritable on the subject of McClellan's incompetency, and many Republicans were satisfied that he was doing about all that a man in his place could do.

Additional Volunteers.—During the early months of 1862, Captain

M. F. Johnson, Lieutenant Joseph W. Davis, and others enlisted about two thirds of a company, which afterward became D of the 63d Regiment. In August Captain John Holloway, Lieutenant George W. Jewett, Lieutenant Aden Nordyke and others enlisted Company G of the 63d. During this period—from January to August—more than two hundred men left the county, about one hundred and fifty entering the 63d, and the remainder going as recruits into the 9th, 20th, 46th and other regiments. A few entered the 72d and 73d, and a few the 86th. The enlistment during July and August was especially active. About twenty men of Company H of the 87th were from White. In August Captain Sidney W. Sea and others enlisted about one half of Company K of the 90th (Fifth Cavalry). These men were obtained mostly from the western part of the county. At the same time Brookston and vicinity came forward with a full company enlisted mostly by Captain George H. Gwinn, Lieutenant Andrew Cochran, Lieutenant G. S. Walker and others. This excellent company entered the 99th regiment.

Bowman's Company.—In June, 1862, White County had more than one fourth of her voting population in the field. In July George Bowman was authorized to raise a company for the 12th regiment, which was being reorganized. War meetings were held during July in various portions of the county, and fiery speeches were made to kindle the love of country, and induce men to append their names to the fatal enlistment roll. An enthusiastic war meeting was held at Idaville on the 26th of July, on which occasion Belford, Callahan and Wallace, loyal Democrats, delivered patriotic addresses, and urged all men, without regard to party, to stand by the Union. A rousing meeting was also held at Monticello. On the same day of the meeting at Idaville, two meetings were held in Liberty Township, where eight volunteers joined Captain Bowman's company. Early in August the company received marching orders. On the 5th of August the boys were given a picnic dinner at Norway, on which occasion C. J. L. Foster and others spoke to the large crowd that had assembled to bid the boys good-bye. Essays were read by Miss Arnold and others; and patriotic toasts were responded to amid the enthusiastic cheers of the populace and the shrill rattle of fife and drum. The following officers had been chosen on the 1st of August: George Bowman, Captain; J. A. Blackwell, First Lieutenant; Benjamin Price, Second Lieutenant. On the same day a large meeting was held, Rev. J. W. T. McMullen delivering the oration. One hundred dollars were raised in a few minutes for the families of the boys who were on the eve of departure for the uncertainties of the field of war. On the 5th, at the conclusion of the picnic at Norway, the company started for Indianapolis, followed by the sorrowing farewells of friends. In less than two weeks

the company, with its regiment, the 12th, marched out in battle array on the field of Richmond, Ky., fought gallantly, was captured, paroled, and scattered, and many of its bravest boys were consigned to soldiers' graves.

The Fourth of July, 1862.—The Fourth of July, 1862, was celebrated at three different places in the county, one being Monticello. A vast crowd assembled to enjoy the occasion. Gaily decorated processions in wagons and on horseback came to town from all points of the compass, carrying banners and loyal mottoes, and following a band of stirring martial music. The indispensable and omnipresent small boy was present *en masse*, strutting proudly around in suits of soldiers' blue which had been hurriedly prepared for the occasion by the fond mother, and filling the air with confusion and discordant noises. Wagon loads of young ladies dressed in white, with gay ribbons of red and blue and bright garlands of summer flowers, passed through the thronging streets of the county seat. The vast procession was formed at the court house and marched out to the fair ground where the ceremonies of the national day were to be held. Rev. McMasters, D. D., opened the occasion with prayer; John Shultz read that wonderful document, the Declaration of Independence; and Hon. Charles H. Test delivered an oration of unusual power and eloquence. The following toasts were responded to: "The Union" by George Bowman; "Our Country" by C. J. L. Foster; "The Great Rebellion," by Rev. Thomas Callahan. The occasion was enlivened with vocal patriotic music sung by sweet-voiced quartets. Soldiers in full uniform were present, and were the center of all eyes and the heroes of the occasion. After the tumult of the day the crowd dispersed to their homes.

County Conventions.—The county conventions of the two parties in 1862 were well attended and enthusiastic. The Democratic platform favored a continuance of the war to maintain the Union. One plank of the Republican platform was as follows:

Resolved, That who seeks in any way to embarrass and cripple the power of the President and the army, is an enemy of his country, and merits the unconditional condemnation of all his fellow citizens.

The Draft of 1862.—After the departure of Captain Bowman's company, it was found that the county was not wholly free from the approaching draft of September 15th, and measures were immediately instituted to fill the required quota. Lieutenant J. W. Berkey opened a recruiting office, as did, also, others. One of the largest war meetings held during the rebellion assembled at the court house on the 11th of August to raise volunteers. It was advertised that Colfax and Col.

Hathaway would be present, and this brought out a vast crowd; but these distinguished men were unable to attend, and home talent was called upon. The following statement of county affairs was made out about the 1st of September :

Townships.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Exempts.	Conscientious.	Volunteers in Service.	Number subject to Draft.
Prairie.....	275	137	42		136	233
Big Creek.....	106	41	22		39	84
Union.....	216	139	49	10	128	157
Monon.....	127	64	25		55	102
Liberty.....	120	52	20		44	100
Jackson.....	175	85	41	5	81	120
Princeton.....	95	95	18	2	91	75
West Point.....	60	42	10		36	50
Honey Creek.....	74	55	17		52	57
Cass.....	65	27	13	3	24	46
Round Grove.....	27	15	1		14	26
Total.....	1337	751	258	20	700	1059

Sergeant Henry Billings began raising recruits for Company E of the 46th, about the middle of September. War meetings were held at every town and at almost every schoolhouse. The exertions of the citizens saved the county from the draft of October 6th, White being one of the only fifteen counties in the State to accomplish this result. The draft had been fixed for the 15th of September, but at the last moment, to give every township abundant opportunity, it was postponed to October 6th. The county was justly proud of its activity and loyalty. In October the following appeared in the county paper :

A HUSBAND WANTED.

I, the undersigned, a girl about twenty years of age, good-looking, dark hair, blue eyes, of good moral character and will make a good wife, wish to marry a man, handsome, industrious, a good Union man and a soldier if possible. Address Miss A. W., Seafeld, White County, Indiana.

The matrimonial opportunity of soldiers at this time seems to have been without a cloud. It is stated by those who ought to know that Miss A. W. found the man she wanted. But the war still continued—down south.

War Meetings.—In February, 1863, a large Union meeting was held at Monticello to consider the state of the country. Rev. Thomas Calla-



JOHN BURNS.



MRS. MELINDA BURNS.
(DECEASED.)

han was president, and Milton M. Sill, Secretary. J. B. Belford, Van McCulloch, William Orr, John Roberts and Thomas Wiley reported a long series of patriotic resolutions, which was adopted. Callahan and Belford delivered speeches. A little later a Democratic meeting was held in Liberty Township "to devise means to prevent illegal arrests." Nothing serious was enacted. In June, the following enrollment was made, which included all of suitable age, sound and unsound: Prairie, 278; Big Creek, 97; Union, 194; Monon, 119; Liberty, 113; Jackson, 168; Princeton, 98; West Point, 72; Honey Creek, 68; Cass, 56; Round Grove, 28; total, 1,291.

The Fourth of July, 1863.—One of the largest assemblages ever in Monticello met on the Fourth of July, 1863. At an early hour the processions began to arrive, coming from the country in clouds of dust, and headed by martial bands. The train brought a vast delegation from the eastern part of the county. About 9:30 o'clock in the morning Orlando McConahay, Marshal of the day, began to unite the scattered fragments into one grand procession which marched through the principal street amid the wildest enthusiasm. Monticello had never before witnessed a pageant so brilliant and imposing. The clarion voice of the fife rang out above the deep roll of the drum and the heavier thunders of anvil and cannon; and the wild waves of huzzahs that swept over the ocean of upturned faces and the hundreds of flaunting banners and decorations, fired the soul of the dullest with the flames of patriotism. This gay cavalcade marched to the beautiful grove of Lucien Pierce about half a mile north of town, where the ceremonies of the day were to be enjoyed. F. G. Kendall, President of the day, called the assembled citizens to order, and Rev. Mr. Kerr uttered a fervent prayer. "America" was sung by all with great power. Daniel D. Dale read the Declaration of Independence, after which a splendid picnic dinner was spread out and eaten with (possibly) patriotic appetite. Toasts: "The Day we Celebrate" by Ellis Hughes, Esq.; "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence" by Thomas Bushnell, Esq.; "Our Country" by Dr. W. S. Haymond; "The Press" by Captain Alfred Reed; "The Army" by Rev. Thomas Callahan; "Peace" by Hon. David Turpie. A bevy of sweet-faced little girls, dressed in national colors, and crowned with wreaths of roses and evergreen, sang a beautiful song; and their childish voices rang out on the cool air of the grove like the melody of the nightingale. Individuals were present with butternut breastpins fastened to their coats with ribbon. Some found it difficult to work the following day, owing to black eyes and sore heads. The day was greatly enjoyed.

On the evening of the Fourth the news was received of the surrender of Vicksburg. Monticello could scarcely contain herself. The citizens

gathered at the court house to mingle rejoicings. A huge bonfire of barrels and boxes was lighted on the street, bells were rung, guns and anvils were fired, speeches were made, and fire crackers and shouts filled the air with noise. Many of the country folk remained to enjoy the spectacle. A few men went around with long faces, wanting to bet (the drinks) that Vicksburg was not "took." They were "took" up immediately by loyal, though convivial, neighbors. The long-faced individuals were out a few dollars when the official returns were in.

Renewed Efforts—Soon after this, news of John Morgan's raid was received, and a company of forty men was formed in a few hours by O. McConahay and others, and its service to repel the invader was tendered the Governor, but word was received that it was not wanted. It was about this time, also, that considerable disloyalty began to be publicly manifested in the county. Two men in the northern part had a serious altercation about butternuts. Several young men in the western part were involved in a savage fight. The aggressors were fined before a Justice of the Peace. Sometimes ladies attempted to settle disputes of a political nature by an appeal to arms. Witnesses of the encounters solemnly testify that the affrays were the most terrific ever recorded in the annals of war; gowns were torn to ribbons, piercing "yells" more horrid than those of rebels rent the air, and mysterious articles of apparel were strewn in profusion upon the ground. These items more properly belong to profane history, possibly.

Another Company.—Under the call of June 15, 1863, for 100,000 six months' men, Captain Elijah C. Davis and Lieutenants Joseph W. Davis and Isaac H. Jackson enlisted a full company in the county and entered the 116th Regiment, the date of muster being August 17th. The company was K, and served until mustered out the following February. Under the call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 men for three years, the county quota was 106. Immediate efforts were begun to raise the men. Captain D. M. Graves, of Newton County, appeared, and called for recruits for the Twelfth Cavalry. He had rousing meetings at Monticello, Brookston, and elsewhere. Lt. William C. Kent opened an enlistment office for the 128th Regiment. The papers at that time published very flattering offers of bounty to both veterans and new recruits—to the former \$410, and to the latter \$380, per annum. The extensive and enthusiastic efforts soon freed the county. Many entered the old regiments. About half of Company I of the 126th was from White County, as was also about one third of Company F of the 127th (Twelfth Cavalry), and one half of Company K of the same. Among the recruiting officers during the months of November and December, 1863, and January, 1864, were D. M. Graves, Henry H. Graves, B. O. Wilkinson,

W. C. Marshall, and others. In December, 1863, a large war meeting at Brookston was presided over by Benjamin Lucas, President, and W. B. Chapman, Secretary. Judge Turpie delivered the oration.

Military Committees.—To more readily meet the call of October, 1863, the following township recruiting committees were appointed: Prairie—Thomas B. Davis, Dr. John Medaris, and E. P. Mason; Big Creek—George R. Spencer, J. R. Jefferson, and Clinton Crose; Monon—J. L. Watson, Dr. J. T. Richardson, and W. G. Porter; Liberty—Thomas Wickersham, H. G. Bliss, and George Cullen; Jackson—E. R. Herman, Andrew Hanna, and D. McConahay; Princeton—J. B. Bunnell, David Wright, and B. C. Johnson; West Point—C. H. Test, O. P. Murphey, and David Delinger; Cass—E. P. Potter, W. O. Hopkinson and Hannibal McCloud; Honey Creek—Frank Howard, J. S. Vinson, and Nicholas Young; Round Grove—A. Ward, Stewart Rariden, and Patrick Carroll. The county recruiting committee were Ransom McConahay, James Wallace, Mathew Henderson, Lucius Pierce, and Thomas Bushnell. These committees were selected on the 7th of November, 1863, at a large war meeting held at Monticello, upon which occasion Col. Anderson, Commandant of the 9th District, addressed the audience for an hour and a half.

Recruits.—Through the winter months and on into the spring of 1864, the enlistment for Company F of the 128th Regiment continued. This company was enlisted mostly by Captain James G. Staley, Lieutenants W. C. Kent and Henry G. Bliss. The Regiment (128th) rendezvoused at Michigan City. Captain Staley's company was full about the middle of March, 1864. While yet at Camp Anderson, Michigan City, the members of his company purchased a fine sword which was formally presented to Captain Staley by the regimental chaplain, Rev. William P. Kountz, of Monticello. Brave Captain Staley was afterward shot dead at Franklin, Tenn., while at the head of his company repelling a fierce assault from the enemy.

The heavy calls of February and March, 1864, and finally the call of July 18th for 500,000 men for one, two, and three years, somewhat staggered the county; but the citizens began to make earnest efforts to meet the demand. A most hopeful feeling prevailed at this time, as it was already apparent that the rebellion was wavering before the final fall. About one half of Company B of the 142d went from Idaville during the month of September, 1864, Captain James Thomas and Lieutenants R. H. Cary and R. W. Clary enlisting the men. About twenty-five men from the county entered Company H of the same regiment. About fifteen recruits entered Company C of the 42d in October. Some fifty recruits joined Company G of the 63d during the summer months of

1864. Late in 1864 and early in 1865 about fifty recruits joined Company F of the 128th. Among the recruiting officers in the county during the latter part of 1864 was M. F. Smith.

The Draft.—As stated above the county was successful in escaping the draft of October, 1862. As time passed on, however, and subsequent heavy calls were made, the county, having largely expended her strength, began to find it difficult to meet the demands. Committees were formed in all portions of the county to solicit volunteers and to pay out local bounty raised for the purpose by special levies. Enthusiastic war meetings were held everywhere, silver-tongued orators were engaged to appeal to the manhood and patriotism of the citizens, and beautiful women were sent around with the enlistment roll to assault the citadel of the heart. The county was successful with her tenders of money, the appeals of her orators and the flattery of her women, until the autumn of 1864, when it was found that the draft must be sustained. The calls of February, March, April and July, 1864, for an aggregate of nearly one million men, placed a burden upon the county which could not be met by voluntary enlistment. The county quota of February, 1864, with some deficiency was, 210, of March, 84, and of July, 237, or a total of 531. The county* struggled for this large number amid disloyalty and various discouragements, until at last, just after the draft, the following exhibit was prepared:

Townships.	Quota of February 1, 1864, with pre- vious deficiency.	Quota of March 4, 1864.	Quota of July 18, 1864.	Total Quotas and Deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Credits by Enlist- ment and Draft.	For One Year.	For Two Years.	For Three Years.	Deficiencies.
Union.....	32	13	36	81	50	6	5	61	13	3	45	20
Honey Creek	11	4	12	27	15	3	..	18	1	..	17	9
Liberty	19	7	19	45	27	7	8	42	9	1	32	3
Cass	9	4	9	22	13	2	1	16	1	..	15	6
Monon	20	8	20	48	33	4	3	40	4	..	36	8
Princeton*	16	6	19	41	41	1	..	42	4	12	26	..
West Point.....	12	5	15	32	19	..	10	29	9	5	15	3
Round Grove	4	2	4	10	9	..	..	9	5	..	4	1
Big Creek	14	6	18	38	21	1	6	28	7	..	21	10
Jackson	28	11	31	70	42	13	9	64	7	2	55	6
Prairie	45	18	54	117	106	6	..	112	38	..	74	5
Total	210	84	237	521	376	43	42	461	98	23	340	71

The draft took place in October, 1864, at Michigan City under K. C

* Princeton furnished a surplus of one man.

Shryock, Provost Marshal; James B. Belford, Commissioner; and Daniel Dayton, Surgeon. The following draft was made in White County with an equal number of alternates from each township: Union, 32; Big Creek, 17; Cass, 7; Liberty, 14; Monon, 17; Honey Creek, 11; Princeton, 15; and in two other townships, the number of men not being ascertainable. Even while the draft was going on, and for a time afterward, the townships were given an opportunity to free themselves by voluntary enlistments. This they embraced, but to what extent is indefinite. The number of drafted men that reported is shown in the above exhibit. But the county was yet behind and a "supplementary" draft took place, though the details can not be given. Men continued to enlist in response to generous offers of bounty. Many left the county to enlist, as much greater bounty was offered in the larger cities south and east. Such men were credited, of course, to the localities paying the bounty, and were thus lost to White County. The call of December 19, 1864, stimulated anew the enlistment. During the winter months of 1864-5, war meetings were held everywhere to clear the county, but the work was slow and tedious. Draft was again fixed for the 15th of February, but was postponed until early in April, 1865, when it came off at Michigan City. The details can not be given. The number of drafted men that reported may be learned from the following exhibit, which was made out on the 14th of April, 1865, when all efforts to raise men were abandoned. The exhibit refers to the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men:

Townships.	Second Enroll- ment.	Quota of Dec. 19, 1864.	Quota and De- ficiency.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Credits by En- listment and Draft	For One Year.	For Two Years.	For Three Y'rs.	Surplus.
Union	83	25	25	12	5	8	29	20	..	9	4
Honey Creek	17	7	7	2	9	5	12	7	..	5	5
Liberty	71	13	13	9	8	3	20	12	..	8	7
Cass	12	3	3	..	5	3	8	3	..	5	5
Monon	66	13	13	7	7	4	18	11	..	7	5
Princeton	79	11	11	9	2	..	11	9	..	2	..
West Point	22	6	6	5	..	1	6	6	..	..	..
Round Grove	18	6	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	..
Big Creek	37	11	11	3	..	7	10	10	..	..	..
Jackson	114	17	17	4	18	4	26	8	..	18	9
Prairie	244	51	51	40	3	8	51	44	4	3	..
Total	763	163	163	97	57	43	197	136	4	57	35

Number of Men Furnished.—It is impossible to state the exact number of men furnished by the county during the war of 1861-5; only an

approximate number can be given. About the first of September, 1862, the county had furnished 751 volunteers, 700 of whom were then in the service. The calls of July and August, 1862, for an aggregate of 600,-000 men, required from White not less than 220 men, and this number was promptly furnished. About 90 men left the county for the six months' service under the call of June 15, 1863; and the county quota of 106 under the call of October, 1863, was furnished. The quota under the two calls of February and March, 1864, was about 170 men; under the call of July, 1864, was 237 men; and under the last call of the war in December, 1864, was 163. These quotas were all filled, partly by draft, partly by enlistment, and partly by veteran credits. By the last table above, it will be seen that on the 14th of April, 1865, when all efforts to raise troops ceased, the county had furnished a surplus of 34 men above all calls. To recapitulate from the above facts, 751 and 220 and 90 and 106 and 170 and 237 and 163 and 34 and an estimated 100 that left the county to enlist, give a grand total of men, credited to the county during the war, of 1,871. This number includes volunteers, recruits, conscripts, veterans, and those who enlisted more than once for short periods. This estimate is not far from correct, and is a very superior showing for a county whose total militia including exempts did not exceed about 2,300.

White County Companies.—The following full companies, with all their officers during the war, were furnished by the county: Company K of the 20th Regiment—Captains, Alfred Reed and J. C. Brown; First Lieutenants, John T. Richardson; J. C. Brown and John Price; Second Lieutenants, Daniel D. Dale, J. B. Harbolt, John Price, John C. Bartholomew and Samuel E. Ball. Company E of the 46th Regiment—Captains, William Spencer, Henry Snyder and Charles F. Fisher; First Lieutenants, Eli R. Herman, George Spencer, Charles F. Fisher and Ellis Hughes; Second Lieutenants, Henry Snyder, Charles F. Fisher, Preston S. Meek and Abram F. Hunter. Company G of the 46th Regiment—Captains, Robert W. Sill, Joseph D. Cowdin, Woodson S. Marshall, James Hess and Joseph L. Chamberlain; First Lieutenants, Joseph D. Cowdin, James Hess, Joseph M. Taylor and Enos Thomas; Second Lieutenants, John M. Berkey, James Hess, W. H. H. Rader and Joseph H. Carr. Company G, 63d Regiment—Captains John Holloway and Aden Nordyke; First Lieutenants, G. W. Jewett, Aden Nordyke and T. S. Jones; Second Lieutenants, Aden Nordyke, T. S. Jones and Timothy D. Hogan. Company D of the 12th Regiment (three years)—Captains, George Bowman and B. F. Price; First Lieutenants, J. A. Blackwell, B. F. Price and Lewis Murray; Second Lieutenants, B. F. Price and Amos J. Osborn. Company F of the 99th Regiment—Captains, George H. Gwinn and Andrew Cochran; First Lieutenants,

Andrew Cochran, John T. Ramey and J. C. Klepinger ; Second Lieutenants, G. S. Walker and T. J. Thompson. Company K of the 116th Regiment (six months)—Captain, Elijah C. Davis ; First Lieutenant, Joseph W. Davis ; Second Lieutenant, Isaac H. Jackson. Company F of the 128th Regiment—Captains, James G. Staley and Henry G. Bliss ; First Lieutenants, J. G. Staley, H. G. Bliss, Watt E. Brown and Calvin W. Keefer ; Second Lieutenants, William C. Keñt, Thomas Fitzpatrick and John Skevington. Company G of the 151st Regiment (from White and Pulaski Counties)—Captain, Carter L. Vigus ; First Lieutenants, Elijah C. Davis and James D. Sherman ; Second Lieutenants, J. D. Sherman and Enoch Benefiel.

Sanitary Efforts.—The first efforts of a sanitary nature have been referred to a few pages back. In March, 1862, the *Herald* suggested the propriety of organizing Ladies' Aid Societies in the county, but no action at that time seems to have been taken. Another such suggestion in April met the same fate. Still later in the same month, it was announced through the *Herald* that a meeting to organize such a society would be held at the court house on the afternoon of the 23d of April. It is probable that the meeting was not held, as no account of it appears in the *Herald* of the following weeks. On the 1st of August, J. W. T. McMullen delivered an eloquent oration at Monticello, upon which occasion \$100 was subscribed for soldiers' families. Nothing further appears until Monday, March 16, 1863, when an organization was at last effected. Mrs. J. B. Belford was made President of the meeting, and Mrs. A. R. Orton, Secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare articles of association and government. The following permanent officers were elected : Mrs. H. P. Anderson, President ; Mrs. N. Hetherington, Vice-President ; Mrs. Milton M. Sill, Treasurer ; Mrs. A. R. Orton, Secretary ; Mrs. F. H. Kiefhaber, Mrs. A. Kingsbury, Mrs. T. Bushnell, Mrs. J. B. Belford and Miss Ettie Newton, Directresses. Money which had been collected at the time of the departure of Captain Bowman's company, and which had not been expended, was turned over to the society by A. Kingsbury, in whose hands it had been intrusted. In May the following appeared in the county paper :

We are gratified to note the increasing prosperity and uniform success of this patriotic society. Organized as it was amid the tumults and troubles of a sanguinary political strife, it met with opposition from many whose mistaken notions prevented them from co-operating and blinding their reason to the real object and purpose of the society. Like Spartan mothers the ladies composing the Society continued their labors of love and mercy, ever seeking to conciliate the disaffected, and persevering in their efforts to remove every obstacle in the way of a hearty co-operation of all until they now have the satisfaction of seeing members of all political parties, and those of every shade of opinion and belief united in one common cause, and by their presence, influence and means

aiding them in their noble and patriotic labors. * * * * The meeting of the Society at the court house on last Friday evening was well attended. Ransom McConahay was called to the chair. Judge Turpie addressed the audience for nearly an hour in remarks that were well-timed, instructive and patriotic. The amount received by contribution was \$21.40. A committee was appointed to invite Hon. Alfred Reed to address the Society at its meeting in two weeks.

On the 19th of June, a strawberry festival held at the court house netted the Society nearly \$50. The building was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed. The Society continued on during the remainder of the war, doing an excellent work; but, owing to the lack of records which should have been kept, the details can not be given.

Bounty and Relief.—The first action taken by the County Commissioners in the direction of relief to soldiers' families was in August, 1862, when township trustees were authorized to provide for the reasonable wants of the families of soldiers in the field, keeping proper vouchers, upon the presentation of which they would be reimbursed from the county treasury. It was not until the 26th of November, 1863, that the Commissioners authorized the payment of \$100 bounty to volunteers under the call of October, but after that, and even long after the war had ended, large amounts were paid out. No proper record seems to have been kept of these important disbursements. The following imperfect exhibit, taken from the Adjutant-General's Report is the best that can be given of the county bounty and relief fund:

	Bounty.	Relief.
White County.....	\$60,500.....	\$ 48.80
Prairie.....	25,000.....	1,776.86
Big Creek.....	450.....	34.92
Union.....	675.....	812.83
Monon.....	50.....	262.95
Liberty.....	100.....	68.89
Jackson.....	150.....	544.35
Princeton.....	3,300.....	—
West Point.....	1,228.....	48.30
Cass.....	333.....	1,370.37
Honey Creek.....	—.....	392.58
Round Grove.....	4,100.....	6.30
Total.....	\$95,886.....	\$5,364.15
Grand Total.....	\$101,250.15.	

Joy and Sorrow.—The receipt of the news of the surrender of the army of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant at 4:30 o'clock p. m., April 9, 1865, was received with intense and universal rejoicing. Public meetings were held everywhere, that the citizens might have the opportunity of mingling

their congratulations and publicly expressing their joy at the successful issue of the war and the maintenance of the union of the States. Unfortunately an account of these meetings can not be given. Immediately after this came the painful news that President Lincoln had been assassinated. The revulsion in public feeling was sickening. Many a man and woman had learned to love the name of Abraham Lincoln. He had led them through four long years of darkness and death—had been the cloud by day and pillar of fire by night through all the starless gloom of war, and now, when the sunlight of victory had lighted the national heart with boundless joy, and every eye was dim, and every knee bent in grateful thanksgiving, to have the beloved Lincoln cut down so untimely was indeed bitter and hard to bear. Scores burst into tears as if they had lost their dearest friend. A meeting was called to be held at the court house April 19th, to pay proper tribute to the life and public services of the illustrious dead. Lucius Pierce was called to the chair, and W. H. Dague and J. W. McEwen appointed Secretaries; George Spencer, A. R. Orton, R. Brown, Benjamin Spencer, and Thomas Bushnell were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion. The court room was beautifully decorated with evergreen sprigs and early blossoms, and a large portrait of the martyred President shrouded in a fine silk banner and draped with crape and other trappings of sorrow occupied the wall over the chairman. Eloquent eulogies were delivered by Revs. Black and Cissel, and Messrs. Turpie, R. McConahay, Ellis Hughes, and others. Select quartets supplied splendid music. At the conclusion of the services, the church and the court house bells were tolled one hour. All business was suspended from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., and the principal streets and buildings were extensively and appropriately draped. The following resolutions were presented by the committee and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, a man eminent for the purity of his life and his unselfish devotion to his country, and for four years President of the United States at a time and under circumstances which rendered his duties peculiarly difficult and embarrassing while still performing the duties of that office to which he has been re-elected by a confident people, has been stricken down by the hand of a murderer, therefore

Resolved, That we have received the news of this terrible calamity with the deepest emotions of horror and grief.

Resolved, That the deceased will stand among the brightest names of history, and will be forever remembered with admiration and honor not only by his countrymen, but by the good and true of all countries and of all times.

Resolved, That the ruler of no people in the past history of the world has had such high trusts under circumstances so perilous, and discharged the high responsibility with such unselfish devotion.

Resolved, That amid the throes of national calamity we humbly pray that God may avert the evil which seems to overwhelm us, and overrule this dark crime to the good of the nation.

Resolved, That our late President, required to discharge the duties of an office, the most arduous and difficult in times the most troublesome, has vindicated his previous reputation for honesty and purity—has earned the title, and may appropriately be termed “God’s noblest work—an honest man,” and that time has proved his course or policy to have been conceived in the highest wisdom and executed with the greatest ability.

Fitting memorial services were also held in many other places in the county. The meeting at Reynolds was presided over by J. H. Thomas, Johnson Gregory serving as secretary. Appropriate remarks were made, and a series of seven very long resolutions was adopted. The heart of the people went out in universal and protracted sorrow at the national loss. The worth of the great man was realized by many, as is too often the case, after the grave had closed over him, and his name had been placed with that of Washington.

Sketches.—The following sketches of regiments which contained a considerable number of men from White County are compiled from the Adjutant General’s reports and are substantially correct. Sketches of other regiments will be found in the military history of Pulaski county elsewhere in this volume.

TWELFTH INFANTRY (three years’ service).

This regiment was reorganized at Indianapolis for the three years’ service on the 17th of August, 1862. It soon moved to Kentucky to resist the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith. On the 30th of August, in less than two weeks from the time of organization, it participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., losing 173 men killed and wounded, including Col. Link. The regiment was mostly taken prisoners. Captain Bowman of White County received a slight wound. After the exchange the regiment joined Gen. Grant. After various movements it marched on the Vicksburg campaign, participating in all the battles. It was with Sherman’s long march from Memphis to Chattanooga. In November, 1863, it fought at Mission Ridge, losing 110 men and officers. Captain Bowman was so seriously wounded that he was conveyed home and did not afterward join his company or regiment. It pursued Bragg to Georgia, and then marched to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. It engaged in the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Dallas, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and many skirmishes, losing between Dalton and Atlanta 240 men, killed and wounded. It pursued Hood, and then moved with Sherman to the sea. It moved north through the Carolinas. It skirmished at Griswoldville, Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville. It moved to Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and then to Indianapolis. It was mustered out on the 8th of June, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This was organized early in 1862, and for a time did provost duty in Indiana. During this period and longer it was only a battalion of companies A, B, C and D. In May the battalion moved east, and in August fought at Manassas plains. After this it returned to Indianapolis where the regimental organization was completed. In December it moved to Kentucky, where it guarded railroads, etc., skirmishing several times with the enemy. After various expeditions it joined the Atlanta campaign. It fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca (where it lost 112 killed and wounded), Dallas (losing 16 wounded), near Lost Mountain (losing 14 killed and wounded), Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, losing men at all places. It skirmished often, destroyed much rebel property, and was always active. Later, it fought at Franklin, and at Nashville, and joined in the pursuit of Hood. In February, 1865, it moved east to North Carolina. It participated in the attempt to turn Hoke's position, and fought at Fort Anderson. It fought again near Wilmington, and after various arduous campaigns, the remaining companies E, F, G, H, I and K were mustered out at Greensboro, June 21, 1865. A, B, C and D had returned to Indianapolis in May, at which place they were mustered out.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY.

This was organized in August and September, 1862, at South Bend, and was mustered in October 21st. In November it moved to Memphis, Tenn. It moved on the Tallahatchie campaign, and then did guard duty. In May, 1863, it joined the Vicksburg campaign, after which it fought at Jackson, and skirmished at Big Black River. In September it moved to Memphis, and in November to Chattanooga. It fought at Mission Ridge, and pursued Bragg. It moved to the relief of Burnside amid incredible privations. It fought at Chattanooga and at Rocky Face Ridge. It fought at Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, and the seven days' skirmishes before Kenesaw Mountain. It fought at Nickajack Creek, Decatur and Atlanta, where its commander, Gen. McPherson, was killed. It fought at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's station, also at Little River, Ga. It moved with Sherman to Savannah, skirmishing at Canouchee River and at Ogeechee River. It participated in the brilliant charge upon Fort McAllister. It moved north through the Carolinas, skirmishing at Duck Creek, Edisto River and Bentonville. On the 5th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

These men were recruited at Lafayette and mustered in in August,

1863. It moved first to Dearborn near Detroit, Michigan, to guard the U. S. arsenal. In September it moved to Kentucky. In October it fought the rebels at Blue Springs, and again in December at Walker's Ford. It waded the river there under a heavy musketry fire, and took a position to check the enemy until other troops had crossed the river. Afterward the fighting was severe. After doing much arduous guard and fatigue duty the regiment moved to Indianapolis, thence to Lafayette, where it was mustered out. Its term of service was six months.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited during the fall and winter of 1863, and rendezvoused at Michigan City. It was mustered in March 18, 1864, and took the field first at Nashville, Tenn. Later it marched to the front at Charleston. It marched on the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and Jonesboro. It moved in pursuit of Hood, and joined the army of Gen. Thomas. It skirmished six days near Columbia, and fought at Franklin, and later at Nashville, and joined in pursuit of Hood. The regiment moved to Virginia, then to North Carolina, then to Newbern. The enemy was encountered at Wise's Fork, and two days' skirmishing resulted. Here the regiment lost severely. It was not mustered out until early in 1866

WHITE COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR.*

Ninth Infantry.—Charles H. Allison, died of disease, December, 1861; Horatio B. Best, died of disease at Gallatin, September, 1862; Daniel Davisson, died at Nashville, November, 1862; Josephus Davisson, died at Medarysville, Ind., February, 1865; Jesse E. Davisson, died at Nashville, December, 1862; George W. Faris, died at Cheat Mountain, December, 1861; William Gibbs, died at Readyville, Tenn., April, 1863; William McDaniels, died at Elkwater, Va., October, 1861; William Lewzader, died of wounds received at Kenesaw, July, 1864; Francis M. Elston, captured at Chickamauga, died in Andersonville Prison; Daniel Phillips, died at home, May, 1862; Thomas F. Prevoc, died at Nashville, February, 1863; William M. Robey, died at Cheat Mountain, December, 1861; A. M. Scott, captured at Chickamauga, died in Andersonville, August, 1864; Charles Wilson, killed at Buffalo Mountain, December, 1861.

Twelfth Infantry.—Washington Custer, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., February, 1863; John W. Burnell, killed by fall from a building,

* This record is made out from the Adjutant General's Reports and is the best that can be given.

July, 1863; Samuel R. Burnell, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August, 1863; George W. Colvin, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., March, 1863; Henry H. Coshon, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., September, 1863; George Davis, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., February, 1863; Silas Dern, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., February, 1863; Frank Eldridge, died at Grand Junction, March, 1863; James T. French, died at Troy, O., March, 1864; Joseph Fisher, died at Scottsboro, Ala., January, 1864; Oliver B. Glascock, died at Scottsboro, Ala., May, 1864; John G. Ireland, died at Memphis, April, 1863; Hampton D. Johnson, died at Grand Junction, March, 1863; Isaac E. Jones, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., January, 1863; Robert T. Little, killed near Atlanta, July, 1864; Samuel D. McIntire, killed at Richmond, Ky., August, 1862; Benjamin McCormick, killed at Richmond, Ky., August, 1862; William Skivington, killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Harvey E. Scott, killed near Atlanta, July, 1864; John E. Tedford, died at Nashville, March, 1865; Jacob Vanscoy, killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Samuel Dickey, killed at Atlanta, August, 1864; Elihu B. Miller, died of wounds, September, 1862; Joseph H. Rook, died of wounds at Richmond, Ky., November, 1862; Francis M. Reed, died at Scottsboro, March, 1864; John Shigley, killed at Resaca, Ga., May, 1864.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Daniel Utsler, died of wounds received at Petersburg, June, 1864.

Twentieth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant John C. Bartholomew, died of wounds, May, 1864; Nathaniel W. Brunnel, died of wounds received at Gettysburg; Robert Duncan, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864; James W. Dyer, killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863; Abraham Dawson, died at Philadelphia, September, 1862; John M. Dobbins, died at Philadelphia, August, 1862.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—James Bowley, died at Bull's Gap, April, 1865.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Joseph Adams, died at St. Louis, April, 1862; David Bishop, died at Lexington, Ky., February, 1865; Edward M. Brous, died at New Madrid, Mo., March, 1862; Isaac Briner, died of wounds received at Vicksburg, June, 1863; Joshua T. Colvin, died in prison at Tyler, Texas, December, 1864; William R. Clouse, killed at Sabine Roads, April, 1864; Daniel Crummer, died at Milliken's Bend, May, 1863; John B. Crummer, died at Grand Gulf, Miss., May, 1863; David A. Debra, died at Bardstown, Ky., February, 1862; Edward Folk, died at Tyler, Texas, April, 1864; William J. Kendall, died at St. Louis, June, 1863; Robert C. Henderson, died at Evansville, Ind., April, 1862; John D. Herman, died at Burnettsville, July, 1862; James Hastings, died in rebel prison; Josiah Mitz, died at Helena, Ark.,

February, 1863; Randolph Meredith, died at New Orleans, January, 1862; George W. Smith, killed at Champion Hills, May, 1863; John Meredith, died while prisoner, July, 1864; Martin V. Wiley, died at Burnettsville, April, 1862; J. K. M. Wood, drowned at Memphis, June, 1864.

Eighty-seventh Infantry.—George W. Bare, died at Bowling Green, Ky., December, 1862; John A. Dunnick, died at Gallatin, June, 1863; Richard B. Herman, died at Nashville, March, 1863; Willis H. Kelley, died at Nashville, April, 1863.

Ninetieth Infantry.—Joseph Alexander, died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., August, 1864; Henry C. Iron, died at Mt. Vernon, Ind., January, 1863; Peter Lawrence, died at Mt. Vernon, Ind., January, 1863.

Ninety-ninth Infantry.—Thomas H. Calvin, died at LaGrange, Tenn., February, 1863; Stephen B. Gould, died at LaGrange, Tenn., March, 1864; John W. Hughes, killed at Kenesaw, June, 1864; Alexander Herron, died of wounds, September, 1864; Archibald McLean, died at St. Louis, Mo., December, 1862; Nathaniel Matthews, drowned near Helena, Ark., October, 1863; Lemuel E. Newell, drowned near Helena, Ark., June, 1863; John P. Russell, died on hospital boat, October, 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Captain James G. Staley, killed in action at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; First Lieutenant W. E. Brown, died of wounds received in action, March 11, 1865; Monroe Burnett, died at Salisbury, N. C., September, 1863; Josiah Hatfield, died at Brookston, Ind., April, 1864; Thomas Hawkins, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., April, 1864; A. S. Hazen, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August, 1864; Samuel A. Hutchins, died at Nashville, Tenn., September, 1864; Joseph Karnes, died at Andersonville, Ga., August, 1864; John S. Layman, died in Andersonville Prison, July, 1864; Leslie B. Meeker, died at Wolcott's Mills, January, 1864; James Nichols, died at Knoxville, August, 1864; Daniel Nichols, died at Knoxville, August, 1864; John Price, died at Louisville, Ky., July, 1864; Joshua J. Shields, died in Andersonville Prison, July, 1864; Elijah Tolberd, died at Knoxville, Tenn., January, 1864; John Voris, died at Nashville, April, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry.—Andrew J. Foutz, died at Nashville, March, 1865; Daniel Shafer, died at Nashville, February, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.—Henry C. Davis, died at Nashville, July, 1865; Samuel W. Irvin, died at Indianapolis, March, 1865.

Twelfth Cavalry.—Robert Beaver, died at Murfreesboro, January, 1865; Thomas Gibson, died at Mobile, Ala., April, 1864; Leonard

Hastings, died at Memphis, September, 1865; Robert N. Perfect, died at Kendallville, Ind., March, 1864; R. Skinner, died at Murfreesboro, March, 1865.

Re-union of 1881.—A soldiers' re-union was held at Monticello on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September, 1881, on which occasion not less than 10,000 persons were present. Ex-soldiers were there from all the neighboring counties, and even from quite distant points. E. R. Brown, of Winamac, addressed the meeting on the first day, and Gen. Manson on the second day. During the first two days, the time was passed much after the fashion while in actual service, camps being formed, and the boys passing the hours in recounting their varied experiences. The last day was *the* day of the re-union. Military evolutions were enjoyed in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the sham battle took place. The Union forces were defeated. It was one of the most enjoyable times ever passed in Monticello.

CHAPTER III.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

UNION TOWNSHIP—EARLY OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS—THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS—MT. WALLESTON—MANUFACTURIES—MONTICELLO FOUNDED—MERCHANDISING—MILLS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES—PRESENT BUSINESS MEN—BANKING—INCORPORATIONS—NEWSPAPERS—SECRET SOCIETIES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—NOTES.

"The olden times have passed away,
And in the clearing by the wood,
Fair Architecture builds to-day
Proud mansions where the cabin stood,
And cities lift their domes and spires
Where hunters struck their lon camp-fires."

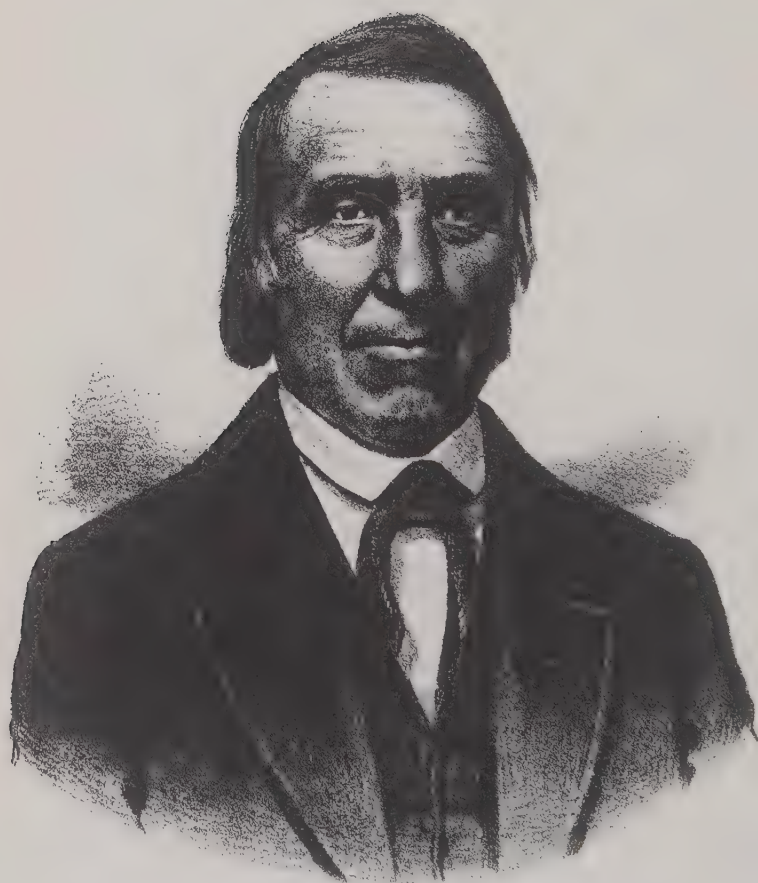
—Sarah T. Bolton, August, 1880.

UNION TOWNSHIP was created at the first session of the court of County Commissioners in 1834, and at that time included all of White County west of the Tippecanoe River, and north of the line dividing Townships 25 and 26 north, together with the attached territory, of what now constitutes the counties of Newton and Jasper, and the western portion of Pulaski. This large township, which was almost wholly uninhabited, remained intact until the erection of Monon Township in January, 1836, when the present township of that name and all the attached territory on the north and northwest were given a separate organization. Afterward, as will be seen elsewhere in this volume, other territory was stricken off until Union took its present size and shape.

Early Elections.—The first elections held in Union Township, owing to the probable fact that the records have not been preserved, cannot be given in these pages. Such returns may be in the Clerk's office, but if so, they have been misplaced. An act of the State Legislature of that day permitted the citizens of a county to vote at any precinct within its limits, though no correctional provision to prevent what is now known as "repeating" seems to have been made. Perhaps our fathers were so honorable that no such provision was necessary. As the emoluments of office then were mainly nominal, there seems to have been no inducement for corrupt and criminal practices in the election of public servants. It is stated that the elections were attended principally for social intercourse, and that officers were elected more as a matter of form, or as a measure to anticipate possible duties, than as a necessity for the public good. It frequently happened that an entire term of office would expire without the commission of a single official act. It was a common thing in early years for officers to serve with the understanding that the compensation for so doing should be the settlement of their tax. Many attended elections solely to enjoy a holiday, get acquainted with their neighbors, swap horses or oxen, shoot at a mark for the whisky, or some other reason equally as trivial. It remained for subsequent years to develop the passion for political log-rolling—a very different kind of log-rolling from that practiced by the old settlers.

On the day of the creation of Union Township (July 19, 1834), the County Commissioners appointed the following officers for the new township: Peter Price and Elias Louthier, Overseers of the Poor; Samuel Gray, Sr., and James Johnson, Fence Viewers; William Wilson, Road Supervisor. At the same time, an election of one Justice of the Peace was ordered held on the first Monday of the following August. Joshua Lindsey was elected. Melchi Gray became Inspector of Elections in Union Township in May, 1835. Nothing further of the elections of 1835 and the early part of 1836 can be given.

Election of November, 1836.—At the Presidential election held at Monticello, November, 1836, the following men voted: Oliver Hammond, John Brady, Salmon Sherwood, Thomas R. Dawson, G. R. Bartley, William Price, Samuel Shanahan, James Haight, Melchi Gray, W. M. Kenton, Robert Newell, Isaac N. Parker, Zebulon Sheets, Rowland Hughes, John Roberts, Asa Allen, Philip Davis, James Barnes, Stephen Bunnell, Peter Price, Jacob Miser, Zebulon Dyer, Ashford Parker, M. H. Rayhill, Patrick Sullivan, John Ferguson, John Wilson, William Kane, Amos Cooper, John L. Stump, Alexander Redding, Joseph Naylor, Peter Foust, Andrew Ferguson, John Beaver, Lemuel Davis, William Reese, Samuel Gray, M. A. Berkey, James Downey,



PETER PRICE.
(DECEASED.)

Philip Wolverton, Anthony Foust, H. L. Gray, Simon Kenton, Christon Carroll, Thomas Downey, George Stump, Alexander Nelson, Samuel Hendson, Lewis Elson, Hannibal Parcel, John Killgore, Lewis Dawson, Joseph Harr, Thomas Macklin, Samuel Beaver, Daniel Murray, Levi Wolverton, George Burgett, John Humes, John Cabler, Joshua Rinker, James Parker, John McNeary, Randolph Brearley, Joseph Skidmore, Ranson McConahay, Robert A. Spencer, Peter Martin, Samuel Smith, John Courtney, William Smith, John Reams, Thomas Spencer, David Burkey, John Reese, Benjamin Watkins, James K. Wilson, James Gray, Daniel Phillips, Daniel Dale, James Johnson, Joshua Lindsey, Jeremiah Fisher, Jacob Owens, Isaac Busey, John T. Busey, Joshua Rogers, Robert Scott, William Crigg, Jonathan Johnson, Charles Wright, Willis Wright, Joseph Shafer, Samuel Rifenberriek, L. S. Rothrock, John Phillips, John Reynolds, Jacob Pitzer, James Spencer, Henry Baum, William Sill, John Burns, William Donahue, Thomas Holaday, Silas Goldsbury, Archer Dyer, Adam P. Shigley, Levi Johnson, Jacob Cowger.

The First Settler.—It is probable that Peter Price was the first permanent settler in what is now Union Township. He appeared in the township (or rather what afterward became the township) in 1831, and erected a small log cabin on the old homestead just west of Monticello. Hundreds of Indians were then encamped in small detachments along the Tippecanoe River, and frequently called on begging expeditions to the cabin. The whole country was extremely wild. Deer were seen every day. Wolves ran over the prairies in search of prey. There seemed to be twice as much water as at present. Tippecanoe River was much larger than now, and contained five times as many fish. The most noticeable feature, however, was the almost entire absence of white people. George Barkely came soon after Peter Price, and then, as nearly as can be learned, the Rothrocks, Zebulon Sheets, the Cowgers and others came, though this was two or three years later. During the years 1834 and 1835, many came in, generally selecting the land along the river, because of its freedom from standing water and because of the presence of timber. The water-power of the river also attracted attention. The Tippecanoe (always a beautiful river) was declared navigable, and pirogues and large rafts of logs were often seen floating on its limpid waters.

The Norwegians.—At a very early day, there came to the vicinity of Monticello two Norwegians named respectively Hans Erasmus Hiorth (pronounced Yert) and Peter B. Smith. According to tradition, they had been sailors on the Atlantic Ocean, in a vessel owned by the father of one of them, and had been intrusted with a cargo of some kind destined for New Orleans. Upon their arrival there, so says tradition,

they not only disposed of the cargo, but of the vessel also, and with the proceeds of the sale came into the Northern States to invest in land and found homes. Both men were adventurous and daring, as sailors always are, and possessed a capacity for business which soon placed them on a firm financial foundation. Hiorth seemed to possess the greater amount of the proceeds of the sale of the vessel and cargo, and bought about one thousand acres of the choicest land in the county at that time, paying the Government price of \$1.25 per acre. This land was located mostly at what afterward became Norway, or rather Mount Walleston. In 1832 or 1833, Mr. Hiorth constructed a dam across the river on Section 21, Township 27 north, Range 3 west, and erected a saw mill. His partner was Mr. Smith (said not to have been his real name). Nothing further seemed to have been done there until April, 1843, when Hiorth leased to William Sill, of Monticello, all the water-power of the dam at Norway, except enough to operate the saw mill, together with surrounding land, not to exceed three acres, and also conditioned that if the dam broke, it should be mended immediately at Hiorth's expense, and Sill was to pay \$150 per annum for ten years for these considerations. Sill was to help gravel the dam, to erect such buildings as he chose, to commence the following October, or sooner, if the power could be used, and Hiorth, at the end of ten years of the lease, was to either take the property at a fair estimate, or renew the lease. In September, 1843, Sill was given power to sublet portions of the water-power under specified conditions, one of them being that he nor any sub-lessee should erect a saw mill. In September, 1843, Hiorth leased for nine years his saw mill and the water-power he had reserved for its operation to Martin Cherrie, together with specified portions of land there for a log yard, also a log dwelling; and Cherrie agreed to build a new saw mill, taking what he could use of the machinery of Hiorth's old one. At the same time, Sill sub-leased, for nine years, to Cherrie sufficient water-power to propel a carding and fulling mill, and a small piece of land for a dyeing yard, the consideration being \$75 per year. In 1844, Sill began the erection of his merchant grist mill at Norway, completing the work in 1845, and setting the mill in motion. This mill remained for years the finest for miles around, and received a most excellent patronage, and was the means of inducing many settlers to come to the vicinity to locate permanently.

Carding of Wool.—In January, 1845, Cherrie entered into contract with Arthur Russell to erect a building 32x25 feet at Norway, to do all millwright work necessary for wool-carding and cloth-dressing, and to have the building ready by the 1st of October, 1845; and he further agreed to erect another building, 28x18 feet, and to have it ready by the 1st of May, 1845, and he agreed to furnish, at all times, sufficient water

power for propelling the carding and fulling machinery. Russell agreed to furnish a carding machine, a picking machine, and all implements necessary for wool-carding and cloth-dressing, and was to have superintendence of the mill for nine years, was to employ all help, and was to receive, annually, out of the profits of the shops, \$280. This contract between Cherrie and Russell was canceled in December, 1845, but not until after most of the conditions had been complied with, and the carding mill had been set in operation.

Norway, or Mt. Walleston.—About the year 1845, Mr. Hiorth died, and in 1846, his widow, Bergetta Hiorth, married a Norwegian acquaintance named Claus Lauritz Clausen, who lived in Rock County, Wisconsin Territory. In February, 1848, all the land in White County, formerly owned by Mr. Hiorth, consisting of 963 acres, was sold to C. W. & R. C. Kendall, for \$6,100, and the Clausens went to Wisconsin Territory to live. The land was sold at a considerable sacrifice, though subject to all the claims of renters, lessees, etc. Before this sale, however, or in March, 1845, Bergetta Hiorth employed John Armstrong, surveyor, and laid out ninety-six lots on the northwest fraction of Section 21, Township 27 north, Range 3 west, and named the village thus founded Mount Walleston. The old plat shows Hiorth, Washington and Franklin streets, running east and west, and Frances, Broadway, Norway and Hill running north and south. Before this, however, a small store had been opened at the village by Casad & Guthridge, it is said, though this may be a mistake. As soon as the grist mill and the carding mill were built and the town was laid out, the sale of lots and the erection of houses were begun. At this time, and for a few years later, Mount Walleston rivaled Monticello in enterprise and population. Blacksmiths and carpenters appeared, and the various mills were actively operated. Lumber was kept for sale; large quantities of excellent flour were shipped to distant points, and farmers came from scores of miles around to have their wool carded and afterward fullled. The Kendalls conducted a store there; a ferry-boat was kept for the passage of men and teams across the river, and a post office was established.

Mills.—In September, 1848, the Kendalls leased to G. B. Woltz and Arthur Russell, owners and operators of the woolen factory, thirty-seven additional inches of water, to be used in propelling a considerable increase in machinery in the mill. For this water, the owners of the woolen mill were to pay \$35 annually. Up to this time, only two sets of buhrs had been used in the grist mill, but now a third set was added, and the capacity of the mill increased in other respects. Notwithstanding all the push and enterprise at Norway, the village was destined to grow but little larger than it was in 1850. During the '50's it remained about the

same. Prior to 1857, no bridge had spanned the river at that point; but at that date the Norway Bridge Company was formed with a capital stock of \$1,500, to be raised to \$2,000, if necessary. Forty-four of the citizens living in the vicinity took stock in the enterprise, J. S. Casad taking twenty-four shares at \$25 each. The bridge was immediately built, but in 1866 was swept away by a freshet, and the ferry was again brought into use. Toll was collected for passage across the bridge.

Joseph Rothrock built a "brush dam" across the Tippecanoe River, just below Monticello, as early, it is stated, as 1838. He erected a small saw mill, but for some reason did little work with his mill—probably owing to the fact that his dam was rather a poor concern. Daniel M. Tilton obtained some sort of an interest there, and in about the year 1840 erected a small carding mill. A short time afterward the carding mill caught fire and burned to the ground, although the citizens of the town were on hand promptly with buckets and ladders. The saw mill was saved, though standing against the woolen mill.

MONTICELLO.

Section 33, Township 27 north, Range 3 west, upon which stands the town of Monticello, was entered at Crawfordsville as follows:

Peter Price, 80 acres, June 13, 1831; west half of the southwest quarter.

George Barkely, 80 acres, June 13, 1831; east half of the southeast quarter.

George Barkely, 78.68 acres, June 7, 1833; south part of the southwest quarter.

Robert Rothrock, 59.17 acres, September 6, 1834; south half of the northeast quarter.

Robert Rothrock, 51.05 acres, September 6, 1834; north half of the southeast quarter.

Zebulon Sheets, 36.36 acres, November 1, 1834; east fraction.

Samuel Rifenberrick, 80 acres, November 22, 1834; south half of the northwest quarter.

Robert Armstrong, 62.70 acres, March 11, 1835; north half of the northeast quarter.

Peter Martin, 40 acres, August 25, 1835; northeast quarter of the northwest quarter.

Peter Martin, 40 acres, January 20, 1836; northwest quarter of the northwest quarter.

Monticello, named by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, for the home of Thomas Jefferson, was laid out on the 3d of November, 1834, under the supervision of John Barr,

County Agent. He was assisted by Asa Allen, Melchi Gray, Joshua Lindsey, and others, and laid off ninety-two lots, exclusive of the public square, near the center of the southwest fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27 north, Range 3 west, or on land that had been entered by Robert Rothrock.

Three of the Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat—John Killgore, John B. King and James H. Stewart—met on Monday, September 1, 1834, and after viewing various ambitious locations, one of which was in Big Creek Township, completed their labors on Friday, the 5th of September, and made their report which may be seen elsewhere in this volume. At this time, the land upon which the county seat was located had not yet been entered, or in other words was yet the property of the United States. The land was selected because it seemed the most eligible site near the center of the county, and for the further reason that whereas other points wishing the location were somewhat exacting regarding the donations to be made, it became clear to the Locating Commissioners, from an offer they received from John Barr, Sr., Hans E. Hiorth and John Rothrock, that the new county would be far better off financially, if the county seat was fixed at Monticello; of course there was not a house then standing on the present site of the town. The offer made by Barr, Hiorth and John Rothrock to the Locating Commissioners was that if the latter would agree to locate the county seat at Monticello, on land which yet belonged to the Government, the former would proceed to La Porte and enter the land and donate the entire eighty acres, upon which the town was to be located, with reservation, to the county. This offer was accepted by the Commissioners. But the land instead of being entered by these three men was really entered by Robert Rothrock. The following bond explains the situation :

Know all men by these presents, that I, Robert Bothrock, acknowledge myself to owe and to be indebted to John Barr, H. E. Hiorth and John Rothrock in the sum of \$1,000. good and lawful money of the United States, to the payment of which I bind myself, my heirs, administrators and executors firmly by these presents, signed and sealed this 10th day of September, A. D. 1834.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that, whereas, the aforesaid John Barr, H. E. Hiorth and John Rothrock having placed in the hands of the said Robert Rothrock the sum of \$137.77½ for the purpose of entering at the La Porte Land Office the following fractional lots, to wit: the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27 north, Range 3 west, containing in all 110 22-100 acres, which lots were purchased for the purpose of a county seat in White County. Now, if the said Robert Bothrock shall make to the said John Barr, H. E. Hiorth and John Rothrock good and sufficient title in fee simple, then the above obligation to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; the above deeds or titles to be made as soon as the patent can be obtained from the Government.

Attest,

ROBERT ROCKROCK. [SEAL.]

JOSHUA LINDSEY,
PETER B. SMITH.

Tradition says that Robert Rothrock coveted the distinction of having entered the land where the county seat was located, and to humor this ambition the three men furnished him the money, taking his bond as above. The county seat was located, then, by the 5th of September, and on the 6th, as shown by the tract book, Robert Rothrock entered the land at La Porte; but the above bond was signed and sealed on the 10th of September, four days after the land had been entered. In other words, Robert Rothrock entered the land four days before his bond was signed, and was therefore intrusted with the money before he had obligated himself to transfer the land to the proper owners, Barr, Hiorth and John Rothrock. The title actually passed from Robert Rothrock to these three men, or rather directly to the County Agent, the three men quit-claiming their title.

First Plat.—As stated above, Monticello was laid out on the 3d of November, 1834, and on the 7th, in pursuance of an order of the County Commissioner, a public sale of the lots took place, Melchi Gray officiating as auctioneer or crier and Joshua Lindsey serving as clerk of the sale. The detailed results of this sale cannot be given. The old plat was bounded on the north by Marion street, east by Tippecanoe, south by Jefferson and west by Illinois. On the 6th of March, 1837, the title to the land not having yet passed from Robert Rothrock to Barr, Hiorth and John Rothrock, the former conveyed the following tract of land to John Barr, County Agent, and his successors in office: Beginning at a point where the west line of Illinois street in the said town of Monticello running north as the town plat of the said town is laid out would intersect the north line of the southwest fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27 north, Range 3 west, thence east with the north line of said fraction to the Tippecanoe River, thence with the meanderings of the said river to the south line of the northwest fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27 north, Range 3 west, thence with the south line of said last mentioned fraction west to a point where the west line of said Illinois street aforesaid extended south would intersect said last mentioned line, thence north with the west line of said Illinois street, extended as aforesaid to the place of beginning. The conveyance was made upon the express condition that the county seat should forever remain located upon the land. Appended to this document was a quit claim of all the rights, titles and interests of Barr, Hiorth and John Rothrock in the land, conditioned that the land should forever remain the site of the county seat. In view of these conditional transfers, and the lapse of time and the growth of public institutions and interests, the difficulty of removing the county seat to some other point in White County becomes at once apparent.

The First Buildings.—Monticello was laid out so late in the fall of 1834 that it is probable that no attempt was made to construct buildings until early the following spring. Two buildings were erected about the same time—an office for William Sill, County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, and a small combined store building and dwelling for Henry Orwig, of Delphi, who had purchased a lot or more in the town at the public sale the preceding fall. In May, 1835, Orwig began to sell from a small stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment worth \$500. It was necessary, at this time and for many years afterward, for merchants to obtain a license to sell goods; but Orwig did not obtain his license until the following autumn. The town began to grow rapidly. Carpenters, blacksmiths, doctors, merchants, minister, lawyers, speculators and mechanics of all trades began to appear, and the erection of dwellings and shops, both log and frame, soon established the principal streets. The energy of the place was even more pronounced during the year 1836 than during 1835. Rowland Hughes opened his tavern in May, 1836, paying \$5 for the license. Parcel & Nicholson opened with a general stock of goods about the same time. The exact value of any of the early stocks of goods cannot be given; but none exceeded \$1,000, as appears from the licenses which are yet in existence. These men paid \$10 for their license, as did also Ford, Walker & Co., who began about the same time—May, 1836. Rowland Hughes soon obtained license to sell whisky, and thus laid the foundation for all the subsequent years of traffic in that infernal liquid. The distinction is not to be envied. Patrick Sullivan soon opened up with whisky, and was afterward indicted one or more times for selling whisky to the Indians, in violation of the law. It was nothing unusual then to see Indians come into town, sometimes on ponies, and to see them enter the shops to buy goods, trade beads and trinkets for the articles they coveted, or to get drunk on “co-cooshy.” It is stated that several years later, when Monticello was quite a town, and the citizens were much prouder, two or three deer were seen lying near a large stone and a patch of hazel brush, just north of where the post office now is, as late as 8 or 9 o’clock in the morning. They had enjoyed their night’s rest with no one to molest or make them afraid, and even the appearance of the day brought no disturbers. It is possible that the citizens had become so proud and fashionable that they had assumed city airs, and had not yet arisen. Or perhaps they were so few and made so little noise that the deer were not scared. The fact remains that the deer did not leave their grassy couch until about 8 or 9 o’clock.

Industries.—In September, 1836, the County Commissioners issued orders to have a large pond on Main street filled with logs and gravel.

These old timbers will be taken out as sound as ever one of these days. William Sill began selling from a general stock in 1836, as did also Reynolds & Cassel. In November, 1836, Monticello presented about the following appearance: William Sill and Peter Martin, variety merchants; James Parker, Sheriff; Jonathan Harbolt, carpenter; Rowland Hughes, tavern keeper and whisky seller; Dr. Samuel Rifenberrick, general merchandise; Reynolds & Cassel, general merchandise; Mr. Perces, grocer; James McKinley, carpenter; T. R. Dawson, carpenter; Christian Dasher, carpenter; G. R. Bartley, farmer; John Ream, farmer; Joseph Skidmore, blacksmith; Thompson Crose, blacksmith; Rev. Joshua Lindsey, minister, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster; D. M. Tilton, tailor and Deputy Postmaster; Jacob Meyers, tailor; Jacob Thomas, shoe-maker; Asa Allen, Surveyor; Widow Bott; Widow Reese; Robert Spencer, carpenter; John Hanawalt, carpenter; Jacob Franklin cabinet-maker; William Brock, plasterer and cabinet-maker; Nathaniel White, farmer; John Dicker; Oliver Hammon, small store; Salmon Sherwood, carpenter; Abraham Snyder, tanner. There were, perhaps, a few others in town. The population at that time was about one hundred. There was a small frame schoolhouse standing, also a small frame court house. Mr. Heckendorn says that Robert Spencer was employed to erect the court house, which he did; but a heavy storm blew it down, and so demolished it that Jonathan Harbolt was hired to build another, which he accordingly did, the house being the one now occupied by Mr. Switzer as a wagon shop.

In May, 1837, Peter Martin was licensed to conduct a ferry across the river at Monticello, and was required to keep a boat large enough for teams and a smaller boat or canoe for persons. In May, 1838, Peter B. Smith opened a store of general merchandise. The County Commissioners in November, 1838, appointed Zebulon Sheets, John Ream and William Sill, Trustees to receive the title to the graveyard north of town, and the sum of \$30 was appropriated out of the County Treasury to be expended upon the ground. Reynolds & Cassel went out of business in 1839; but Sill, Hughes, Ford, Walker & Co., Melchi Gray, P. B. Smith, Rifenberrick & Brearley were yet plying their crafts, the others mentioned having retired from business. Jacob Beck opened a tavern in September, 1839, and John Brady the same in 1840. Hiorth had an interest in the store of P. B. Smith. Kendall & Bro. were in business in November, 1840. Jacob Beck was the County Census Taker in 1840. Isaac Reynolds conducted a store in 1842. In 1841, Richard Tilton made twenty-four chairs for the court house, receiving \$19 for the job. In March, 1843, James A. Clark became ferryman at Monticello. J. C. Merrian & Co. opened a store in 1844. During all the years up to this

time, it was a common thing in the colder months to see deer hanging on the streets, or in wagons en route for Delphi, Logansport, La Fayette, or Michigan City. A deer-skin was worth from \$1 to \$3. A great price was paid for the scalps of wolves, as an inducement to the settlers to make extra effort to rid the county of these marauding creatures. It was a common tale to hear of the destruction of some fine flock of sheep, and to hear some irate owner using emphatic language not prescribed in the dialogue, and highly expressive of anger and disapprobation.

Industries, continued.—In about 1845–46, Sill, Hughes, Merrian & Co., C. W. Kendall, Reynolds, Rifenberrick & Brearley, Andrew Sproule, William Sheets & Co., and perhaps a few others were conducting stores at the county seat. Reynolds and Merrian became partners in 1846. In December of this year, John R. Willey and William Wolf took charge of the ferry at Monticello. The Kendall Brothers owned a fine large store of general merchandise in 1848. Sheets & Co. had greatly increased their stock by 1849. James L. Pauley took the ferry in June, 1851. At this time there was extensive travel across the river and the ferryman realized no little from the general prosperity. A newspaper had been started in 1849, and the great water-power had been developed by an incorporated company of the citizens, and the manufacturing enterprises had just been started with immense and rapidly increasing patronage and usefulness. Monticello at this time was a lively place. Strangers with money to invest thronged its streets; artisans and mechanics flocked in and erected shops; merchants doubled their stocks of goods; secret societies were founded; large quantities of wool and grain sought the mills; schools and churches multiplied in number and usefulness, and all interests, both public and private, expanded with the activity of the times. The previous sluggish currents of commerce were changed into torrents by the floods of wild-cat bank issues that were literally rained down upon the channels of trade. Notwithstanding the fact that the actual value of private bank paper was usually unknown, the knowledge of its cheapness and its doubtful value served to float it more swiftly through commercial channels, as all holders of it feared its becoming worthless on their hands. Under the pressure of all this growth, the town was incorporated, and the citizens carried their heads at a prouder angle. In addition to all this, there was talk of a railroad! The New Albany & Salem Railroad was to be built, and rumor extended the track through Monticello, and fancy already saw the iron horse. The County Commissioners voted to assist the enterprise. But the county seat was doomed to grievous disappointment. The citizens could scarcely believe that the road was to pass so near them and yet so far. To add to the general distress, Reynolds sprang into active life, and soon laid

claims for the county seat. But this was not to be. The development of the conditions fixing the seat by justice at Monticello soon quieted all serious apprehensions, and it is to be hoped that the matter is forever at rest.

Later Merchants and Business Men.—It is not within the scope of a work of this character to enter into all the details of merchandising at Monticello, even if it were possible to do so, which it is not. In about 1852, J. & D. K. Ream opened a store, as did also Lovejoy & Reynolds. Harbolt & Hartman, who had been in the furniture business for years on a small scale, enlarged their operations, and their shop became a prominent factor of the business enterprises of the place. They furnished coffins for a large section of country. Sheets & Braden were merchants about 1855. Hogland & Russell began selling flannels, satinets, etc., about this time, or soon afterward. Among the business establishments, etc., in 1859–62, were the following: James E. Ballard, drugs; Drs. R. Spencer & Son, drugs; Reich & Son, marble dealers; H. C. Kirk, marble dealer; W. B. Keefer, merchant tailor; John C. Brown, boot and shoe manufacturer; W. A. Parry, grocer; W. H. Parsons, blacksmith; Samuel Cooper, barber; George Bowman, Professor of Public School; Faling & Anderson, groceries and drugs; Richard Brown, stoves and tinware; J. & J. C. Reynolds, dry goods; W. W. Willey, wagon factory; E. J. C. Hilderbrand, wagon and plow factory; Jesse Kilgore, meat market; Kilgore & Shepard, merchandise; N. C. Pettit, grocery and bakery; Robert Tinsdale, grocery; M. A. Berkey, grocery; C. C. Loomis, dry goods; N. Hetherington, saddle and harness shop; Van Voorst Hotel; Monticello House, by E. Hill; D. M. Tilton, real estate; Jennings & Stockdill, manufacturers of wagons, harrows, plows, cultivators, corn planters, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.; R. Voorhies and L. Trenary, milliners and dress-makers; W. H. Collins, jeweler; Andrew Jackson, grocery; W. A. Underhill, miller; George Inman, bakery; Morgan & Fairman, marble shop; Edward Neff, jeweler; Monticello Sax-Horn Band; C. W. Kendall, dry goods; Hogland & Ayers, woolen factory; F. H. Keifhaber, plow factory; Kingsbury & Lynch, successors to Hogland & Ayers, woolen factory; Benjamin Spencer, photographer; J. C. Reynolds, brick kiln; and many others who did not advertise, and therefore their names cannot be given. During this period (1859–62), the town received another impulse that multiplied every department of business. The Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad was projected and completed through the county from east to west, and a station was located at Monticello. This no sooner became a certainty than the “boom” of 1849–53 was repeated, only on a grander scale. The population of the town almost doubled, and buildings of all descriptions went up to accommodate

the increase. The village was incorporated, and an extensive system of labor was begun to properly drain and grade the streets, and to provide suitable sidewalks. Stock was restrained from running at large, and the evidence that there was such a body as "The City Fathers" became apparent. It was about this time, also, that certain men of wealth living in the town made themselves disagreeably conspicuous by a fawning refusal to assist in various public enterprises that were projected; and even when capitalists appeared ready to invest in some creditable pursuit that would greatly enhance the value of real estate and property of all kinds, not a foot of land was sold them, and they were permitted to depart with pestilential stories of Monticello. The march of improvement went on, however, despite these dogs in the manger, and has continued with somewhat lessened vigor until the present. The completion of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad a few years ago gave increased growth to the town. Monticello is now well supplied with shipping facilities. Large quantities of grain and great numbers of live stock are shipped annually to distant points.

Present Business Interests.—The present business interests of Monticello may be summed up as follows: Dry goods, McCollum & Turner, R. Hughes, W. R. Kendall, Snyder & Snyder, J. M. Jost; groceries, N. C. Pettit, E. Bennett & Sons, H. P. Bennett, T. Bennett & Brother, D. O. Spencer & Son, W. Jost & Brother, Davis Brothers, Joseph Young, Robert Tinsdale; hardware, Roberts & Vinson, I. Nordyke & Son, Robert VanVoorst; drugs, John McConnell, William Spencer; jewelry, T. J. Woltz, J. S. Wigmore, McCollum & Turner; restaurants, J. H. Burns, R. Pettit; furniture, A. W. Loughry & Co.; milliners, Miss Hannah Casey, Mrs. Dunfrey, Mrs. B. O. Spencer & Co., Mrs. A. J. Bailey; barbers, Mrs. Aldrich, J. Sneckenberger, W. Parcells, Mr. Ewalt; harness, Roberts & Vinson, R. VanVoorst, Mr. Obenchain; boots and shoes, same as in dry goods, also E. Long; bankers, Shirk & McLean; lumber, McCollum & Turner, Michael Beiderwolf; grist mills, A. W. Loughry & Co., R. D. Roberts & Co; paper mill, Tippecanoe Paper Company; woolen factory, Snyder & Snyder; elevator, McCollum & Turner; hay barn, McCollum & Turner; hotels, McCuaig House, Anderson House, Lear House, Failing House; cabinet shops, Samuel Heckendorn, Roth Brothers; newspapers, *Herald*, *Democrat*, *National*; agricultural implements, Roberts & Vinson, John Switzer, Israel Nordyke & Son, Ed. Gardner; undertaking, M. Beiderwolf; secret societies, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Sovereigns of the Red Star, Woman's Christian Temperance Union (not secret); carriages and wagons, John Switzer, Mahlon Frazer; stoves and tinware, Ed Gardner, Mr.

Bennett, M. Beiderwolf; merchant tailors, W. H. Thompson, W. B. Keefer, William F. Ford, Mrs. Jane Thompson; musical instruments, George Snyder; butchers, Zink Brothers, Drake & Coonrod, Jesse Spencer; abstracts, Guthrie & Bushnell, Reynolds & Sellers, William McCulloch; real estate, O. McConahay, Guthrie & Bushnell, Walter Hartman; saloons, Fox & Carp, John H. Peet, Mr. Mercer, Linderman & Ellis, Fritz & Bardfelt; livery stables, McCuaig & Dunlap, Wallace & Matthews; blacksmiths, John Day, Henderson & Hay, David Rhoades; dentists, W. P. Crowell, A. H. Wirt, Mr. Mower; marble shop, L. M. Watt; contractors and builders, John Saunders, Roth Brothers, Richard Imes, Jesse Tice, James Perkins; dress-makers, Miss Nancy Gardner, Mrs. Coen, Miss Josephine Cowger; plasterers, Warfel & Thompson, Abraham Hanawalt; concrete manufacturers, Kingsbury & Peck; cigar factories, Henry Geppinger, Frank Temple; ready made clothing, McCollum & Turner, R. Hughes, W. R. Kendall, J. M. Jost; sewing machines, McCollum & Turner, George Snyder, Roberts & Vinson; photographers, A. J. Bailey & Co.; churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, German Lutheran; ministers, J. B. Smith, J. H. Johnson, George Washburn; doctors, R. J. Clark, S. B. Bushnell, S. R. Cowger, C. Scott, T. B. Robinson, A. J. Wood, William Spencer; lawyers, Sill & Palmer, Reynolds & Sellers, D. D. Dale, W. J. Gridley, John Wallace, Walter Hartman, Owens & Uhl, O. McConahay, W. H. Hammell, Thomas Stanford, Thomas Neil, T. N. Bunnell, Guthrie & Bushnell, Robert Gregory.

Hydraulic Companies.—In February, 1848, the Legislature enacted that Phillip Wolverton, John Burns, Ashley L. Pierce, Henry Ensmiger, Randolph Brearley, John C. Merriam, Zachariah Van Buskirk, Isaac Reynolds and Zebulon Sheets should constitute a “body politic and corporate under the name and style of the Monticello Hydraulic Company,” whose object was to develop the water-power of the Tippecanoe River at Monticello. In January, 1849, the company bought a small tract of land of a man known as R. Hughes, and in June of the same year another small tract of Zebulon Sheets, one of the members. Under a lease, Messrs. Reynolds & Brearley erected a large frame grist mill for merchant work; and about the same time Hogland & Conkling built the woolen factory. A saw mill was also built by Zebulon Sheets. A second saw mill was afterward built by Hogland & Conkling; it became the furniture factory. Reynolds & Brearley erected the large frame warehouse that was afterward used many years for a schoolhouse. All these enterprises began active work, the results of which are narrated a few pages back. The utilization of this water-power marks an important

era in the history of Monticello. The leases were for ten years, and included certain portions of the water-power and small pieces of adjacent land. These mills have been operated until the present, and their value to Monticello cannot be estimated in figures. Probably the first wool dealer was Peter Price, who for a number of years before a factory was built in the county bought and traded for a considerable quantity of wool which was shipped in wagons to Delphi, La Fayette, and other places on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and even hauled to Michigan City, the trip consuming about a week. He also kept in his house west of town woolen cloths which were either traded for wool or sold for cash. Arthur Russell, Ayres, Kingsbury, Lynch, were at times connected with the woolen factory at Monticello. During the war, Kingsbury & Lynch renewed the lease of the water-power necessary to run their factory for another ten years. The other establishments on the dam did the same. In 1866, Markle & Cowdin erected the woolen factory on the east side of the river. The Dales, Keefer & Roberts, and perhaps others were afterward connected with it, but a few years ago the building was fitted up to do merchant work in grinding grain, and thus continues at present.

In April, 1872, the Tippecanoe Hydraulic Company was organized as a sort of successor to the old Monticello Hydraulic Company, the object being the development of the water-power at or near the county seat. The members subscribed \$60,000 worth of stock, the same being divided into shares of \$50 each, and the organization was to continue fifty years. The first Trustees were Albert Reynolds, W. S. Ayres, Robert M. Strait, J. C. Blake and William Braden. The operations of the company were to be carried on at Monticello. At the same time, the Monticello Lumbering & Barrel Heading Manufacturing Company was created, the most of the members also belonging to the Hydraulic Company. These companies have greatly added to the industrial interests centering at Monticello. The paper mill below town and in Carroll County is one of the results.

The Banking Business.—In 1871–72, a private banking business was begun, a comparatively new man in the town, one J. C. Wilson, becoming President. A number of the best citizens were connected with this bank during the time from its origin until it became the First National Bank of Monticello in the winter of 1874–75. The announced capital was \$25,000; but owing to dissensions which arose among the members, and to other causes which are largely speculative, the bank failed to realize the expectations of its founders, or gain the entire confidence of the public. This led to its transformation into the First National Bank. The new stockholders were as follows: John Burns, \$1,000; R. Hughes, \$1,600; J. D. Timmons, \$1,000; J. E. Loughry, \$1,000, C. C. Spen-

cer, \$1,600; William Spencer, \$1,600; C. W. Kendall, \$1,600; Joseph Kiou, \$1,600; L. M. Burns, \$1,600; Lowe Brothers, \$3,100; W. W. Reynolds, \$5,000; Irvin Greer, \$1,000; Perry Spencer, \$1,000; Jephtha Crouch, \$500; and the balance to make \$50,000 was owned by J. C. Wilson and A. W. Reynolds. The bank from the start had the entire confidence of the community, and within about eight months the deposits amounted to \$110,000. In a short time, internal troubles arose, and the members began to dispose of their stock and withdraw. Depositors lost confidence and called for their money. The *Herald* began to suggest that all was not right. It became evident that Wilson, and perhaps others, was speculating in wheat, horses, wool, etc., very likely with the money belonging to the bank, and it likewise became evident that heavy reverses had been met. Serious complaints arrived from distant parts, which involved the credit of the bank. The *Herald* continued its criticisms and denunciations, and was finally notified that suit had been commenced against it for criminal libel, the damages claimed amounting to \$20,000. But the paper showed this to be a clever dodge to escape the charges of unlawful, at least improper, behavior, and continued with no abatement in the severity of its articles. In June, 1879, the bank closed its doors, the President, J. C. Wilson, absconded to Canada, and a number of stockholders, depositors and creditors clamored in vain for their money. A receiver was appointed, various law suits were instituted, and thus the matter remains at present.

The present Citizens' Bank of Monticello was founded in May, 1882, by E. H. Shirk, a citizen of Peru, Ind., and W. E. McLean, the former acting as President and the latter as Cashier, and the two being the only stockholders. W. W. McColloch is Assistant Cashier. The bank has a strong safe, with a time lock, and has the entire confidence of the community.

Miscellaneous Items.—Among the miscellaneous items and organizations in Monticello are the following: A brass band was formed in 1848, and for about two years the citizens were regaled with the choicest music. The members were R. A. Spencer, R. W. Sill, Charles Dodge, J. R. Willey, William Braught, M. A. Berkey, W. Rifemberrick, Z. Van Buskirk and O. McConahay. The money to purchase the instruments was subscribed by the citizens.

In about 1874, Union Township voted aid to the Narrow Gauge Railroad to the amount of \$25,400, the subscription to be taken as stock. The road was built, but became a broad gauge, and is now known as the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad. The citizens are endeavoring to escape the obligation upon the ground that the company did not comply with the requirements of the contract. The first train that passed through

Monticello and over the Tippecanoe River was in December, 1859. This was on the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad. Trains had been running to Monticello from Reynolds Station, some time before. On the 16th of July, 1878, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., an engine and twenty-two freight cars broke through the west span of the railroad bridge at Monticello, killing the engineer and the bridgewardman, and wounding three or four others. The caboose, in which there were several men and women, was saved from going down by the putting-on of the brakes.

Among the additions to Monticello are Walker, Reynolds & Jenner's, 1836; John Barr, County Agent, 1837; J. C. Reynolds' First, Second, Third and Fourth Additions; Snyder's, 1860, and Van Voorst's, 1860; and others later.

In November, 1881, the Monticello Marriage Endowment Association was created, but up to this writing no visible effects are apparent.

Incorporation and Town Officers.—The first incorporation of Monticello took place in 1853, when the completion of the New Albany & Salem Railroad through the county gave a decided advance to all improvements. Reynolds at this time sprang into life and unusual activity, and her citizens confidently predicted the removal of the county seat there. The rapid increase in population and general development there, and the unwavering confidence of the citizens, created no little alarm in the breasts of the inhabitants of Monticello, who resolved to resist the removal by all means in their power. This led to the belief that the incorporation of Monticello would greatly decrease the liability of removal, and in response to this sentiment the plan was carried into effect, the following officers being elected: Trustees, Jacob Hanaway, Ferdinand Keifhaber, William S. Haymond, A. V. Reed and John Wilson; Marshal, Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor, John R. Willey. This state of affairs continued about one year, and was then abandoned by mutual consent, no other officers being elected. The second incorporation, which has endured until the present, was effected in 1862, chiefly through the instrumentality of Alfred Orton. In response to the petition presented, numerously signed by the citizens, the Commissioners ordered that an election of five Trustees, one Clerk and Assessor, and one Treasurer and Marshal, should be held at the court house in April, 1862. This election resulted as follows: Trustees, A. Hanawalt, Z. Van Buskirk, James Wallace, John Saunders and D. K. Ream; Treasurer and Marshal, W. H. Parcels; Clerk and Assessor, Milton M. Sill.

In 1863 the following officers were elected: Trustees, W. J. Gridley, Samuel Heckendorn, David McCuaig, Isaac Reynolds and Cassius M. Fisk; Treasurer and Marshal, W. E. Saunderson; Clerk and Assessor, P. R. Failing.

For 1864—Trustees, Samuel Heckendorn, W. J. Gудley, C. M. Fisk, Isaac Reynolds and D. McCuaig; Treasurer and Marshal, William Reese; Clerk and Assessor, D. D. Dale.

For 1865—Trustees, Samuel Heckendorn, C. M. Fisk, W. J. Gridley, D. K. Ream and D. McCuaig; Clerk and Assessor, D. D. Dale and W. E. Saunderson; Treasurer and Marshal, William Reese.

For 1866—Trustees, W. S. Haymond, J. A. Wood, John Saunders, William Keefer and A. F. Howard; Treasurer and Marshal, D. K. Ream; Clerk and Assessor, A. W. Reynolds.

For 1867—Trustees, John Saunders, William Keefer, W. S. Haymond, F. A. Howard and J. A. Wood; Treasurer and Marshal, O. S. Dale; Clerk and Assessor, A. W. Reynolds.

For 1868—Trustees, W. S. Haymond, John Saunders, A. F. Howard, S. Heckendorn and E. Bennett; Treasurer and Marshal, O. S. Dale; Clerk and Assessor, Robert Gregory.

For 1869—Trustees, S. Heckendorn, A. F. Howard, E. Bennett, W. R. Davis and D. Berkey; Treasurer and Marshal, James A. McConahay; Clerk and Assessor, Robert Gregory.

For 1870—Trustees, S. Heckendorn, A. F. Howard, E. Bennett, W. R. Davis and David Berkey; Treasurer and Marshal, D. McCuaig; Clerk and Assessor, Robert Gregory.

For 1871—Trustees, Michael Hogan, David McCuaig, Mathew Henderson, Martin Wirtz and W. R. Davis; Treasurer and Marshal, W. F. Ford; Clerk and Assessor, Robert Gregory.

For 1872—Trustees, John B. Harbolt, H. P. Bennett, David McCuaig, M. Henderson and M. Wirtz; Treasurer and Marshal, B. F. Ritchey; Clerk and Assessor, E. B. Sellers.

For 1873—Trustees, David McCuaig, M. Henderson, M. Wirtz, J. B. Harbolt and J. E. Barnes; Treasurer and Marshal, B. F. Ritchey; Clerk and Assessor, E. B. Sellers.

For 1874—Trustees, D. McCuaig, M. Wirtz, M. Henderson, J. B. Harbolt and J. A. McConahay; Treasurer and Marshal, Michael Hogan; Clerk and Assessor, Emory B. Sellers.

For 1875—Trustees, D. McCuaig, J. A. Vinson, J. A. McConahay, John McConnell and Bucklin Warden; Treasurer and Marshal, ———; Clerk and Assessor, W. P. Crowell.

For 1876—Trustees, Samuel P. Cowger, J. M. Turner, E. Bennett, B. Warden and J. A. McConahay; Treasurer and Marshal, M. Hogan; Clerk and Assessor, B. F. Ross.

For 1877—Trustees, Esau Bennett, J. M. Turner, John Large, J. C. Wilson and John Miller; Treasurer and Marshal, B. Fox; Clerk and Assessor, S. P. Cowger.



ASENATH PRICE.

For 1878—Trustees, J. C. Wilson, John M. Turner, John H. Switzer, R. W. Christy and William Imes; Treasurer and Marshal—B. F. Ross; Clerk and Assessor, Frank Bofinger.

For 1879—Trustees, J. C. Wilson, J. M. Turner, J. H. Switzer, Alphas Bennett and R. W. Christy; Treasurer and Marshal, B. F. Ross; Clerk and Assessor, Frank Bofinger.

For 1880—Trustees, James Gardner, Matthew Massena, Milton M. Sill, Samuel B. Bushnell and Richard Imes; Marshal, Benjamin Reynolds; Clerk and Assessor, T. T. Palmer; Treasurer, W. R. Harvey.

For 1881—Trustees, Richard Imes, J. M. Gardner, Samuel Miller, A. Hanawalt and W. E. Uhl; Marshal, Edward Reynolds; Treasurer, Alpheus Bennett; Clerk, Curtis D. Meeker.

For 1882—Trustees, A. Hanawalt, Samuel Miller, John McConnell, W. E. Uhl and Richard Imes; Marshal, Francis Mullendore; Treasurer, A. Bennett; Clerk, W. P. Crowell.

The following is the report of the Treasurer of Monticello for the year ending April 25, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

General tax collected.....	\$1,998 78
Same from former Treasurer.....	63 27
Amount of licenses.....	38 00
Amount of fines.....	2 00
Special school tax collected.....	2,068 46
Same from former Treasurer.....	75 86
Road tax collected.....	25 35
Same from former Treasurer.....	51 37
Total.....	\$4,323 09

EXPENDITURES

Orders redeemed.....	\$1, 77 38
Interest on orders.....	45 04
Fire expense.....	91 36
Coupons redeemed.....	1,980 00
Interest on coupons.....	187 89
Expended on streets.....	76 72
Total.....	\$4,091 39
Balance on hand.....	231 70
General fund, delinquent.....	230 81
Special school fund, delinquent.....	192 29

Proceedings of the Town Board.—The first regulation to prevent drunkenness on the streets or in the town was passed in November, 1866, and inflicted a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$10, upon the law-breaker. In February, 1868, the liquor license was fixed at \$100. The Monticello Hook and Ladder Company filed articles of as-

sociation in March, 1869, which were approved by the Town Board. Arrangements were made to appoint proper Fire Wardens and to require of property holders that they should keep on hand buckets, ladders, etc. E. J. C. Hilderbrand made the fire wagon for \$150. The town receipts for the year ending April, 1869, were \$767.57, and the disbursements \$963.63. John Saunders and Mr. Cherrie built the Hook and Ladder building for \$165 in 1869. This was the time the school bonds were issued. The Fire Wardens ordinance was finally passed in 1872-73. The fire bell was purchased in 1875 for \$137. In 1878-80, the Town Board were hauled over the coals about the school bond business, though nothing had been done by them except neglecting to take Wilson's bond before he was intrusted with the new corporate bonds.

Early Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in White County was the *Prairie Chieftain*, the first issue appearing July 3, 1849, with A. V. Reed and John K. Lovejoy, editors, publishers and proprietors. The office was in the second story of the old court house, now used as a wagon shop on Main street, by Mr. Switzer. Mr. Lovejoy was connected with the paper a short time, and then transferred his interest to John Carothers, who remained Mr. Reed's partner until 1854, when the last issue of the *Chieftain* appeared. The paper had met with fair patronage from members of all parties, though politically it was Democratic. As was the custom in those days, the county local affairs were largely disregarded by the *Chieftain*, whose editors filled its columns with long windy Congressional or political speeches, messages of the President to Congress, and miscellaneous articles tastefully constructed. It remained for papers of a later date to condense the State and National news, and invent and render valuable the "local department." The *Chieftain* was immediately succeeded by the *Register*, edited by B. F. Tilden, and published on the south side of the square by R. J. Parker. This paper, though well conducted for that day, did not fully satisfy public expectation, owing mainly to the unstable condition of political affairs and not to any fault of the proprietors. Early in 1856, it was succeeded by the *Political Frame*, published by R. W. Sill; but in March, 1857, H. C. Kirk assumed control, continuing until the autumn of 1857, when the paper became the *White County Jacksonian*, edited and published by John G. Scott. At the expiration of a little more than a year, Mr. Scott discontinued the *Jacksonian*, announcing editorially that "our brightest hopes have been canceled by a full realization of everything hoped for." That somewhat obscure statement is regarded by some as an artful piece of satire to conceal the fact that the editor had hoped for nothing. Mr. James W. McEwen was the next editor of the paper, assuming control in March, 1859, and changing the name to the *White County Democrat*.

The paper during the war, though sometimes severe in its denunciations of the course pursued by the administration of Mr. Lincoln, did not resort to that offensive extremity which caused the military authorities of the State to suppress many Democratic sheets throughout Indiana. Scurrilous personalities, however, gave the paper no little notoriety, though they usually appeared over the *non de plume* of correspondents. In July, 1866, N. C. A. Rayhouser became a partner of Mr. McEwen's, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Constitutionalist*; but at the end of about six months, Mr. Rayhouser sold out, or at least got out, and Mr. McEwen continued alone until June, 1870, when he was joined by A. P. Kerr, who also sold his interest in August, 1873, Mr. McEwen remaining again alone. The office was finally sold to William B. Hoover, at whose death the issue was continued by Jasper Keyes. About two years ago, the office was partly destroyed by fire, and the publication of the paper was abandoned for a period, though the Monticello *Times* published by C. J. Reynolds, soon took its place, but ceased to appear in January, 1882. On the 16th of June, 1882, Owens & Uhl issued the first number of the *White County Democrat*, really the successor of the Democratic patronage of the county, though the editors refused to recognize any relationship between their organ and papers of Democratic proclivities previously issued. In January, 1883, Mr. Uhl sold his interest to Mr. Owens, who is yet sole owner and proprietor. The *Democrat* is newsy, ably conducted, and has a large circulation.

James and Benjamin Spencer issued the first number of the Monticello *Spectator* on the 12th of May, 1859. The paper was Republican, politically, and was a credit to the editors and to the county. It never received the support it deserved, and was finally compelled to suspend in February, 1862, owing to a lack of patronage. Milton M. Sill purchased the office, and issued the first number of the Monticello *Herald* February 14, 1862, continuing until October, 1863, when J. G. Staley took charge of the office, but sold out the following January to A. H. Harrit. In February, 1865, W. H. Dague purchased a one-half interest, and in the following August Mr. Harrit withdrew, leaving Mr. Dague sole owner and proprietor. In the autumn of 1869, the office was purchased by S. P. Conner, and in 1870 W. J. Huff secured a part interest. Mr. Conner left in the fall of 1870, leaving Mr. Huff sole editor and owner. In November, 1874, J. B. Van Buskirk became associated with Mr. Huff, and thus the paper remains at present. The *Herald* presents a bright face, is skillfully managed, has an extensive circulation, and is firmly founded.

On the 13th of April, 1878, appeared the first number of the *National*, a weekly paper, six-column folio, subscription price

\$1.50 per year; editor and proprietor, Jacob C. Smith. The paper has been regularly issued since, and has steadily advocated the principles of the Greenback party. Attempts have been made to "fuse" it into one or the other of the old parties, but without success. It has a fair circulation and a paying patronage of job work.

Secret Societies.—Libanus Lodge, No. 154, F., & A. M., of Monticello, received its dispensation on the 1st of April, 1853. Its charter bears date May 23, 1854. The first officers were: F. G. Kendall, W. M.; J. W. Bulger, S. W.; William Russell, J. W.; C. W. Kendall, Secretary; A. Yunt, Treasurer; W. B. Gray, S. D.; Ralph Spencer, J. D.; W. C. May, Tiler. It has prospered fairly since that early day. The present membership is something over fifty, and the lodge property is valued at about \$500. The present officers are: W. S. Bushnell, W. M.; S. B. Bushnell, S. W.; T. F. Palmer, J. W.; M. M. Sill, Secretary; Israel Nordyke, Treasurer; M. T. Didlake, S. D.; J. R. VanVoorst, J. D.; Elisha Warden, Tiler.

Monticello Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., was granted a dispensation January 23, 1852, and was instituted on the 30th of the same month and year, the charter members being M. R. Sheets, J. T. Ritchey, W. R. Davis, J. R. Lovejoy, Samuel Barnes, R. C. Kirk and D. T. Spears. The first officers were: William Davis, N. G.; D. T. Spears, V. G.; J. R. Lovejoy, Secretary; J. T. Ritchey, Treasurer. The present membership is forty-seven.

Rebekah Degree, Eudora, No. 201, was organized in December, 1879 the members being William Parcels and wife, James Hay and wife, S. B. Bushnell and wife, R. L. Harvey and wife, William Spencer, H. V. Spencer.

Stewart Encampment, No. 159, was organized in December, 1882, with the following first members: R. L. Harvey, T. F. Palmer, S. B. Bushnell, D. McCuaig, J. C. Hughes, Orlando McClintock, Robert Nicewander and George Uhl. The present membership is fourteen.

Monticello Lodge, No. 73, K. of P., was established February 2, 1877. The present membership is fifty-one. The officers are: E. P. Roberts, P. C.; J. C. Rufing, C. C.; P. D. Bennett, V. C.; J. R. VanVoorst, Prelate; William Guthrie, M. of E.; J. Y. Stevenson, M. of F.; Z. T. Bennett, K. of R. S.; William Dunklebarger, M. at A.; John Beiderwolf, I. G.; B. F. Bierly, O. G.; H. P. Owens, Z. T. Bennett and E. R. Gardner, Trustees; H. P. Owens, D. D. G. C. The lodge is in a prosperous condition. The charter members were as follows: John H. Wallace, Emory B. Sellers, Henry P. Owens, James V. Vinson, Irvin Greer, Henry Snyder, John C. Hughes, Isaiah Bisher, Taylor Bennett, John T. Roach, Washington Kuntz, George Baxter, Frank Roberts, Thomas J. Woltz,

William R. Harvey, William Spencer, James E. Howard, Josiah Purcell, John T. Ford, John H. Peet, Albert W. Loughry, John H. Burns, T. Fayette Palmer, Samuel Fenters.

An organization called the Sovereigns of the Red Star was established at Monticello in May, 1882, the object of which was the protection of its members from the use of strong drink. The members were J. C. Brown, Abner Cochell, J. S. Wigmore, Nate Benjamin, E. Wheaton, R. L. Harvey, John Grub, W. J. Gridley, James Grim, Jesse Spencer, H. D. Replogle, John Donavin, D. B. Ford, Richard Runkle, W. W. Pettit, Joseph Young, W. F. Ford, J. M. Perkins and Charles C. Davis. The society is secret in its workings. The order should receive substantial encouragement from the citizens of the town, as its object is surely in the right direction.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has an organization in town, which is in excellent working order, and is doing much good, though its field of labor should be extended.

Tippecanoe Post, No. 51, G. A. R., of Monticello, was organized March 31, 1882, by Judge J. H. Gould, of Delphi, Deputy Mustering Officer. On organization, the membership consisted of twelve members, and the first officers were: John C. Brown, Post Commander; George W. Robertson, Senior Vice Commander; James M. McBeth, Junior Vice Commander; Robert G. Clark, Surgeon; Rev. J. B. Smith, Chaplain; John H. Burns, Officer of the Day; L. G. Kenton, Officer of the Guard; Mahlon H. Smith, Adjutant. The present officers are: George Uhl, Post Commander; John H. Wallace, Senior Vice Commander; Thomas A. Robinson, Junior Vice Commander; Henry VanVoorst, Quartermaster; John C. Brown, Officer of the Day; David S. Rhodes, Officer of the Guard; S. B. Bushnell, Adjutant; James M. McBeth, Sergeant Major; Isaac Price, Commissary Sergeant; Rev. J. B. Smith, Chaplain. The present membership is fifty-seven, and the organization meets in the hall of the A. O. U. W., on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.

Early Schools in Monticello.—In commencing an account of the schools of Monticello, no better can be done than the publication of the following selected portion of an essay on the early schools of White County, read before a Teachers' Institute at Monticello a few years ago, by Milton M. Sill, one of the county's oldest and most respected citizens:

In the year 1835, a frame schoolhouse was erected at Monticello, on the present site of Mr. Nordyke's residence, twenty by thirty feet in length, with all the modern appliances, including iron latches and hinges for the door and sash and glass lights for the windows, which were carefully placed near the roof lest some wicked boy should drive his fist

through them, for the glass was scarce then and high priced. This building answered the purpose of a church, also, for ten years, during which time there was no church edifice in the place. Mathias Davis, father of Mrs. David McCuaig, was the first teacher, and continued several terms of three months each, until about the year 1838, when he returned to his home in Carroll County and remained there two years, when he again took the Newell School in Big Creek Township. He was succeeded in the Monticello School by William Cahill, who taught one term. Mr. Cahill was a very clever gentleman and a scholar, but he lacked muscle and nerve. He was succeeded by Mr. Montgomery, a sprig of Green Erin (many of the scholars thought him much more than a sprig). He introduced the rawhide whip into our school and used it on the least provocation. His administration is memorable for the assault made by him on one of his pupils (Erastus Gray), which resulted in his arrest and incarceration in the county jail. He whipped the poor boy until the blood literally ran down his back, and yet many justified the act and censured the boy's father for causing his arrest. He was followed by James Kelley, also an Irishman, but the opposite of his predecessor in disposition and without his mental acquirements. James Givens succeeded Kelly and taught several terms with satisfactory results. At this time, there had been but one attempt upon the part of a female teacher to open a public school. Miss Fannie Carter, a lady of rare accomplishments and of fair executive ability, opened a subscription school, and though a strong prejudice existed at that time against female teachers, she succeeded for three successive terms in carrying on her school and did much good.

Shortly after the close of Mr. Givens' school, Ranson McConahay was selected to teach the Monticello School. He and his brother David had been teaching in the southern part of the county, while his nephew David (now living at Idaville), had taught in Liberty Township in what was known as the Elston neighborhood. All of them had the reputation of being able and successful teachers, which was fully justified by him in the management of the school here. At the close of his term, a long vacation ensued, and the parents were divided in opinion, some insisting on a lady teacher, others preferring a male. In the confusion existing, Mrs. Moore, a widow lady, announced her intention of occupying the schoolhouse on a certain Monday. On the Sabbath preceding, the parties opposing her sent a messenger to Pittsburg, in Carroll County, with power to employ a teacher and bring him forthwith to occupy the house in dispute. The result was the employment of a Mr. DeLaplane, and installing him as teacher in the schoolhouse at 4 o'clock, Monday morning an hour unprecedentedly early for school, and upon the arrival of Mrs.

Moore, at the regular hour, he had proceeded so far as to have heard the dozen scholars with which he was surrounded recite three or four lessons each, and, with no prospect of a recess, was still continuing to muster them for further recitation. The lady indignantly demanded possession, which he ungallantly refused to give, and held the fort through a storm of threats and abuse from her and her friends on the one side, until re-enforced by his backers. A truce was then called, which resulted in the final loss of the school to both, and Lucius Pierce was the successful applicant. He instituted in place of the rod for punishment the ferule, and the refractory pupil was punished by banishment to a lonely bench in a remote corner, where, after due time given for reflection, he was brought out and tortured in proportion to the enormity of crime committed, which was from three to ten strokes of the ruler in the open palm of the left hand. Decided progress was made by the scholars under the teaching of Mr. Pierce, who continued with slight lapses for two years, his brothers also teaching both at Monticello and in other parts of the county.

Prof. George Bowman's School.—In the fall of 1846, Prof. George Bowman began his career as a teacher in White County. He introduced the studies of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra and Latin, and for the first time the scholars had the opportunity of acquiring something more than the fundamental principles of an English education. New books were introduced and the cause of education rapidly advanced under his efficient and faithful management. Blackboards, until then unheard of, now adorned the walls of the school room; the art of composition and declamation was cultivated and pupils were required to give reasons and illustrations in support of theory.

Mr. Bowman removed to Delphi in the fall of 1850, and as no teacher of sufficient experience and learning could be secured to take his place, the cause of education somewhat languished after his departure. It was probably about this time that an effort was made to build a brick school-building near where Israel Nordyke now lives. Whether the house was to be erected with the county seminary funds under the laws regarding that institution, or whether it was to be built wholly as a schoolhouse for the district of Monticello, cannot be certainly learned, though it is a matter of history that the building was completed as far up as the tops of the lower windows, and then, owing to the failure of subscribers to advance the funds promised, the work was abandoned and the material soon afterward removed. There was a period during the '50's when the old schoolhouse of 1835 could not accommodate the children seeking education, and in consequence various private or subscription schools were opened in other buildings in the town. Besides this, only the fundamental branches were

taught in the schoolhouse, whereas, in the interest created by Mr. Bowman there was a strong demand for the higher branches. An excellent school was taught in the *Democrat* building, among the teachers being Maria Hutton and Mrs. Dr. Haymond, both women of excellent mental and moral endowments.

The return of Mr. Bowman in 1859 revived the interest in the higher branches, and arrangements were made to provide him with sufficient and suitable facilities for teaching. The old warehouse built by ——— was re-arranged, fitted up, and divided into rooms, and the teacher and his scholars, after the school had begun, hoisted the bell to the top of the building, where it regularly marked the passage of time. Here Mr. Bowman and two assistants taught until the summer of 1862, when the former enlisted and went out to fight his country's battles. This was known as the Monticello Graded School; but the citizens of the town deserve no credit for its commencement or continuance, as its management was wholly under the control of the Principal who established the grades, admitted students from wherever they might come, and fixed the tuition and the courses of study. There were three departments: Primary, Middle and Higher. The Primary comprised First and Second Readers, orthography, writing and mental arithmetic; Middle—Third and Fourth Readers, geography, arithmetic to fractions, Primary—Grammar, penmanship and orthography; Higher—Advanced arithmetic, algebra, grammar, geography, history of the United States, geometry, Latin and Greek. Students were prepared for college. Mr. Bowman carried a class of young men and women through all these higher studies, and it is safe to say that no school in the town before or since surpassed his in the advance made or the interest manifested. His assistants in 1860 were Miss Mary Bowman in the Primary Department, and H. H. Tedford in the Intermediate. After he enlisted, Mr. Harrit took his place, and continued the school with but little abatement in interest or decrease in numbers. He was succeeded by Mr. Bowman, and he in turn by Revs. William Irelan and William Hanawalt, two men well known to the teachers and preachers of White County for their piety, learning and social worth.

High School Building.—On the 29th of January, 1869, H. P. Anderson and Lucius Pierce, School Trustees of Monticello, presented a petition to the Town Board praying that a specified amount of corporate bonds should be issued to defray the expense of constructing a new school building; whereupon, on motion of H. S. Haymond the following ordinance was passed and ordered printed in the *Constitutionalist*.

SECTION 1. *Be it Ordained by the Trustees of the Incorporated Town of Monticello, White County, Indiana, That for the purpose of advancing educational interests in the*

town and county aforesaid, the Board of Trustees hereby order issued to the School Trustees of Monticello, twenty thousand dollars' worth of coupon bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from date; and the interest upon said bonds is to be paid by the Treasurer of said corporation, at his office in said town; and said bonds are made redeemable at the pleasure of said corporation after two years and within ten years after the issue thereof.

SECTION 2. It is declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance; therefore it shall be in force from and after its passage.

The bonds were issued, sold, and with the proceeds one of the finest brick school structures in the northwestern part of the State was erected, the work being completed in the summer of 1870. The first session in the new building began September 20, 1870, the School Trustees at the time being H. P. Anderson, W. S. Haymond and C. W. Kendall. I. M. Gross was employed as Principal, and Albert S. Nordyke, James McBeth, Annie Henderson, and Lodie Reed, Assistants, a most excellent corps of teachers. Among the subsequent Principals have been J. A. VanLandingham in 1873; J. R. Owens in 1874, and J. G. Royer, the present competent man, in 1876. Other Assistants have been Columbia E. Logan, 1874; Sanford Johnsonbaugh and Emma Palmer, 1876; Sallie Dill and Jennie Gardner, in 1880.

The following is the enrollment and average attendance up to the present time, except for the first two years:

	No. enrolled.	Av. daily attendance.
1873-74.....	157	119
1874-75.....	234	146
1875-76.....	232	153
1876-77.....	293	178
1877-78.....	321	181
1878-79.....	366	196
1879-80.....	385	227
1880-81.....	381	234
1881-82.....	377	248
1882-83.....	376*	275

School Bonds.—The School Bonds of 1869 called for interest at the rate of ten per cent—more than the citizens wanted to pay, and in 1878 measures were taken to refund them at seven per cent. New bonds to the amount of \$21,000 were issued and placed in the hands of J. C. Wilson for negotiation, but although the bonds were soon sold, the proceeds were not forthcoming. The *Herald* first took up the matter, and intimated that as Mr. Wilson had been required to give no bond for the faithful performance of his duties as agent, there was abundant opportunity for the corporation to be defrauded out of the entire proceeds of the sale of the new bonds. After much controversy, Mr. Wilson

*Partial Report

entered into bond with approved security, which afterward proved to be comparatively worthless. The *Herald* continued its lampoons, and deserves great credit for its efforts, though its warnings were mainly unheeded. The First National Bank, of which Wilson was a prominent member, closed its doors, and Wilson departed for Canada, and Monticello was left with a bonded school debt of about \$40,000, of which twenty-one thousand was drawing seven per cent interest, and the remainder ten per cent interest. The excitement about this time was at fever heat, and Wilson's name was in high odor. The *Herald* appropriately said, "I told you so." Suit was instituted against Wilson's bondsmen, and also against M. L. Bundy, Receiver of the First National Bank, to recover \$10,000, which was alleged to have been deposited by Wilson as agent from the proceeds of the sale of the refunded bonds. About \$7,000 was recovered by the latter suit, but so far nothing from the former. It was also decided to resist the payment of the interest and principal of the refunded bonds. This was accordingly done, and suit was brought against the corporation by A. L. Merrill to collect on the new bonds. A recent decision of the court renders the new bonds invalid, upon the ground that "municipal corporations have no power to issue or make commercial paper. That power must come from the Legislature. The town had no authority at the time to refund its debt." It is probable now that the payment of the new bonds will be avoided, though the question is not definitely settled.

School Trustees.—Among the School Trustees since the incorporation of the town have been: Richard Brown, 1862; H. P. Anderson, 1863; J. A. Wood, 1864; A. Hanawalt, 1864; Ira Kingsbury, 1865; W. S. Davis, 1865; Lucius Pierce, 1866; M. A. Kerr, 1867; W. J. Gridley, 1868; William Davis, 1869; C. W. Kendall, 1870; A. W. Reynolds, 1871; J. S. Hurtt, 1871; Thomas Bushnell, 1873; A. Hanawalt, 1873; F. M. Mullendore, 1873; Robert J. Clark, 1874; M. M. Sill, 1875; A. Hanawalt, 1875; S. B. Bushnell, 1875; J. H. McCollum, 1876; A. Hanawalt, 1877; Samuel Heckendorn, 1878; J. H. McCollum, 1879; W. S. Bushnell, 1880; Samuel Heckendorn, 1881; J. B. Smith, 1883. Monticello has an excellent school. For a number of years, Teachers' Institutes have been held in all the townships and at Monticello, and the result is manifested in a higher system of professional work. The County Superintendent, William Guthrie, a young man of excellent natural qualifications, is steadily raising the grade of professional endowments.

Early Religious Organizations.—Ministers of the Presbyterian and the Baptist Churches appeared about the same time in Monticello, and at a very early day. It is stated that Robert Rothrock often said that the first sermon preached in Monticello was about the time the town was laid

out, which would be in the autumn of 1834. A circuit rider named Stalker, a very worthy man, and a consistent Christian, who preached day and night nearly all the time, traveling around from cabin to cabin, and collecting at each place what the settlers were disposed to give him, held an open-air meeting about where Mr. Heckendorn's residence stands, his pulpit being a little mound of earth near a small patch of hazel brush, and his congregation being limited to about a half-dozen persons. This man visited the county seat after that about once a month until February, 1836, when a small class was formally organized, a number of members joining by letter and a few by their confession of faith. The following were the first members: Zebulon Sheets and his wife, mother and son; John Reese and his wife, Elizabeth, and his mother, Margaret, and his sisters Martha and Elizabeth; Okey S. Johnson and Rebecca, his wife, and Catharine, his sister; Lewis Dawson; Bethsheba Cowan and her three daughters, Rhoda, Bethsheba and Margaret; Jonathan Harbolt and wife, Asa Allen and his wife, Mary Ann. Perhaps a few others were among the first members. Others who joined immediately afterward were Mrs. Parker, Maria Wilson and John Wilson. This class met after this quite regularly at Wilson's cabin, west of town, though often at the houses of other members. As soon as the old schoolhouse was completed, services were held there the most of the time. M. M. Sill says this house was erected in 1835, but others fix the date a year later. The writer inclines to the latter opinion. In 1837, the membership had become sufficient to warrant some action regarding the erection of a church. The County Commissioners were asked to donate a suitable lot, which they did under the following conditions: The house to be finished and ready for occupancy within two years, or the lot to revert to the county. The members and all others interested were asked to subscribe what they felt able to give, and it seemed at first as if the construction of the house was a certainty, but some of the most prominent members refused to assist in erecting the building on land which had some chance of reverting to the county, and finally the whole attempt was abandoned.

Nothing further of note transpired until January, 1843, when Rev. Samuel N. Steele, an eloquent evangelist, came to the town and began holding a series of revival meetings, advocating in a most effective manner the doctrines of the New School Presbyterians. It was a time of the most fervent religious zeal, and within two months the class formed numbered nearly one hundred members, drawing its supply from the Old School Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Methodists and from the ranks of Atheism and other non-professional organizations. Among the first to join the new class were Thomas Downey, Catharine Downey, John Wilson, Maria Wilson, Okey S. Johnson, Rebecca Johnson, Ellis H. John-

son, Catharine Rothrock, Mary Reynolds, Jane Reynolds, Catharine Johnson, Elizabeth Burns and Sarah Kepperling. This really constituted the first class, though others joined at meetings held the same evening and the following day and days. Among these members were J. C. Reynolds, H. R. Wagoner, E. W. K. Beck, Sarah Snyder, Hannah Johnson, Jane Rank, L. Meredith, Caroline Bott, Susan Shuck, Susan Ream, Harriet Ream, Isaac Reynolds, George Snyder, John Turner, William Turner, Mary Turner, Perry Turner, Samuel Burns, Martha Burns, Mary Burns, G. W. Bank, J. W. Johnson, Richard Ines, William Imes, William Braught, Nancy Price, Nancy Ream, E. C. Ream, J. A. Clark, Angeline Clark, C. W. Kendall, Margaret Logan, Mary Logan and many others. The two classes of Presbyterians—Old School and New School—began building churches about the same time—in 1843; but the latter being much the stronger, completed its house in 1844, while the former did not complete its work until three or four years later. Both were frame houses; one is now used by the Baptists and the other is used as a barn by Dr. Robinson, near the center of the town. The latter was the New School Church. The lots were donated by the county.

Zebulon Sheets was the first Elder of the Old School class, having been elected in 1836. H. R. Wagoner and Hannah Johnson were the first baptized. At the time the New School class was formed, the Old School class was reduced to thirteen members, and the Baptists and Methodists suffered likewise. Rev. W. M. Cheever succeeded Steele as pastor of the New School class, and was, in turn, succeeded in 1848 by Rev. G. D. Miller. Rev. Lowery, a missionary, visited the Presbyterians as early as 1835. He conducted his meetings at the cabin of Orwig. Among the New School ministers were Neal, McBride, Black, Wilmer, Jones, Seewright and J. B. Smith. The classes continued separate until about twelve years ago, when they were united. The new brick church, which is yet unfinished, though occupied, has already cost \$12,000, and will cost an additional \$3,000 before completed. It is one of the finest edifices of the kind in Northern Indiana. Among the Old School ministers were Edwards, Williamson, Wampler, Kouts, Irvin. Sunday schools were organized soon after the classes were established. Mr. Heckendorn relates that at one of the early Presbyterian meetings, four or five Indians entered, took seats and remained attentive listeners until the conclusion of the service, when they shouldered their rifles and departed.

In 1835, Father Brousdenberg, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached in Orwig's combined store and dwelling, and organized a class, the first members being Richard Worthington, Mary Worthington, Ru a Cowger, Rebecca Cowger and Sarah A. Cowger. Worthington was the

first class leader. Jonathan and Margaret Ritchey and Boyd Ritchey soon joined; Amaranda Botts, Mary A. Botts, Catharine Botts, Matilda Botts, Margaret Harbolt, Martha Reese, Catharine Hartman, Harriet Hartman, Mrs. Alfred Reed, Thomas Bushnell and wife, the Hanawalts, the Spencers, the Rifenberricks. Among the ministers have been Revs. Bruce, Hargrave, Smith, Ritchey, Reed, Enoch and Joseph Wood, Greene, Kessler, Sheridan, Boyd, Parcels, Clearwater, Hascall, Comstock, Holstock, Burgner, Hayes, Mason, Leach, Johnson. The church was built about the year 1850, and cost \$1,500. The same frame structure is yet in use, though it has been remodeled several times. Sunday school was early organized. The class has had many noted revivals. Its present pastor, Mr. Johnson, is a man of earnest piety and unusual ability, though suffering somewhat from ill health. The class is strong, and is doing much good. The old records could not be found.

The Baptists started up about 1837. Elders Miner, Corbin and Reese, or one of them, organizing the class. Among the early members were Daniel Tilton, Mrs. Elizabeth Sill, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Kerr, G. A. Spencer, John Hughes and others. The meetings were held in the old schoolhouse, and later in the other churches. About fifteen years ago, Daniel Tilton, George D. Washburn, Mrs. Hull and William T. Graves bought the Old School Presbyterian Church for \$500. The house was moved, fitted up, and the class, which had formerly had a hard time to live, revived its energy under the ministration of George D. Washburn, an excellent man. Among the Baptist ministers of later years were John Dunham, French, Kerr, Duley and Alford. The class is so reduced that only occasional meetings are now held. Owing to the fact that the old records could not be found, a more extended account cannot be given.

The Catholics, a branch of the church at Reynolds, started up a few years ago, and built a small church, at a cost of about \$700. Among the families connected, are those of David Mahony, Steits, Witz, Stayre, Ewalt and others. The class is slowly growing.



CHAPTER IV.

BY ED A. MOSSMAN.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP—FIRST SETTLER—CREATION OF TOWNSHIP—FIRST ELECTION—EARLY LAND-HOLDERS—PIONEER SCHOOLS—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—SPRINGBORO—EARLY MILLS—CHURCHES—BROOKSTON—SURFACE FEATURES—BROOKSTON ACADEMY—THE PRESS.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP contains less unoccupied and unimproved lands, perhaps, than almost any of the neighboring townships. Yet it contains so large an amount of such lands that it is difficult to believe, in connection with this fact, that many of the men and women who are residing here, and whose locks are fast becoming silvered o'er with the hoar-frost of time, first beheld the light, and breathed the breath of life within its borders. In view of the rapidity with which the native population of our country is increasing, and of the large accessions that it is annually receiving from foreign countries, it is truly amazing that any portion of our country, and especially so fertile and healthful a portion of it as this is, should become populated so tardily. In this, however, Prairie Township has not been behind other townships, in this or other counties. She has always been abreast of the times. How inconceivably vast must our country be, in which so many millions of people can find homes; and yet, such large areas of as good land as the sun shines upon, remain for so many years unoccupied!

Settlement.—The settlement in this township was begun in 1829; and it is to Royal Hazelton that the honor is due of leading the van. He was the first permanent settler of the township, if not, in fact, of the county; and, it is not positively known that he was preceded by any, even by the two or three transient settlers who came about the same time. John Ault and a man named Willis, neither of whom remained long in the township, came about the same time that Hazelton came; but whether they preceded him or not is not known. Ault settled in the northern part of the township, where he erected a pole shanty, in which he lived with his family, for a period of about three months, and then moved thence to Big Creek Township. Willis made some slight improvements, and then removed no one knows whither. Mr. Hazelton settled upon the southeast quarter of Section 22, where he erected the first house that was ever erected in Prairie Township. It was sixteen feet in length, by fourteen feet in width, and was made of round logs. The

roof was of clapboards, and the floor of puncheons. In brief, it was similar, in all its leading features, to the rude log houses erected by the early settlers in general, and which have been so often described in this history that a more specific description of it is not deemed necessary. Suffice it to say, that they were such rudely constructed affairs that it would be difficult to give a description that would convey anything like an adequate idea of their rudeness. They were so insignificant, in comparison with the superb mansions of to-day, that there are scores, no doubt, of young people in the township to-day who would not deign to enter such a house as those in which their parents learned to repeat their "Now I lay me down to sleep," etc.

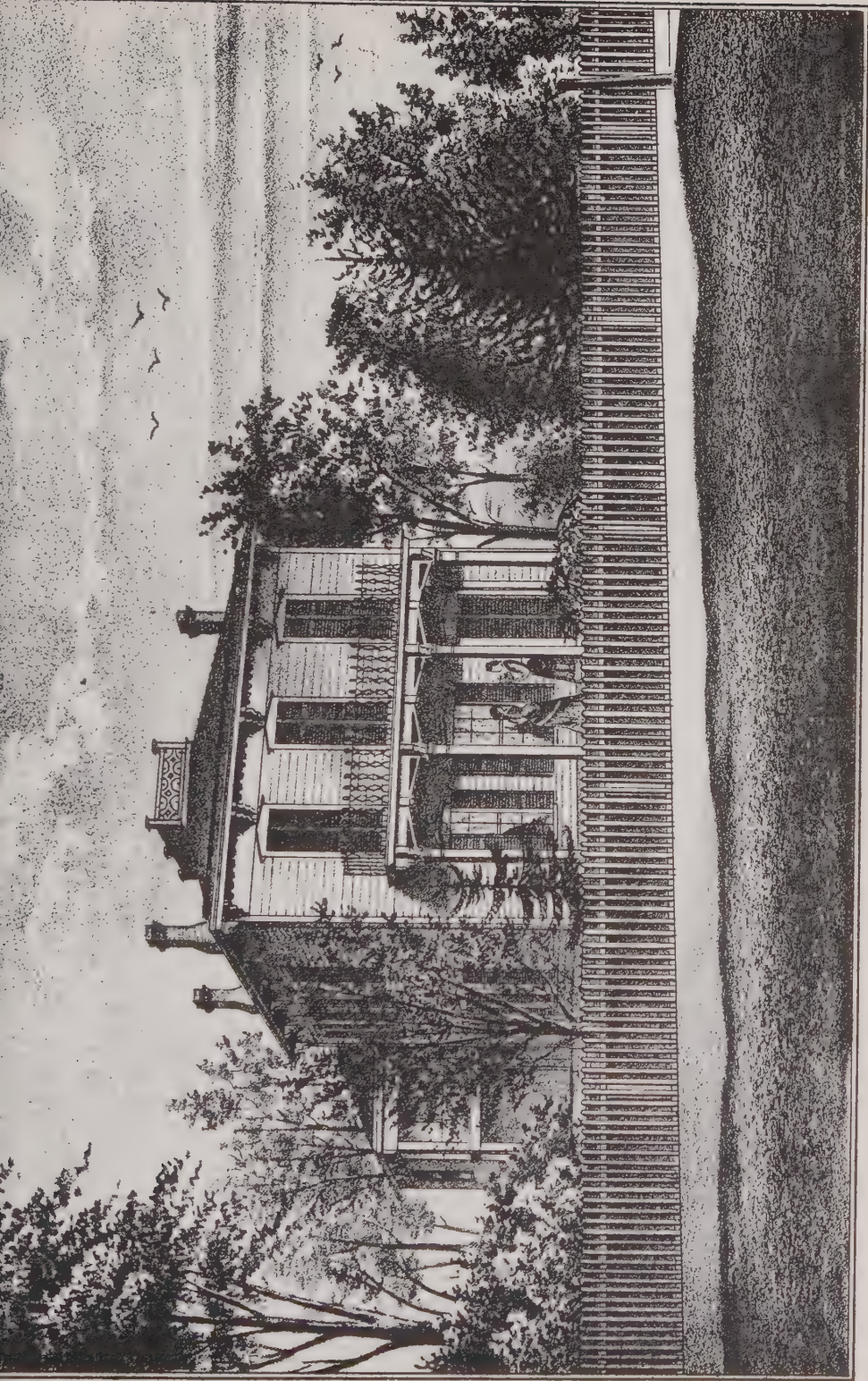
Creation of Township.—Prairie Township was created by an order of the County Commissioners, made on the 19th day of July, 1834, and embraced Congressional Township No. 25, "and all territory thereto attached." This township originally contained one hundred and two square miles, or sixty-five thousand two hundred and eighty acres, and was bounded on the north by Big Creek Township; on the east by Carroll County; on the south by Tippecanoe County; and on the west by Benton County. Thus the boundaries remained until 1854 when West Point Township, which was at that time created from a portion of the original township of Big Creek, became a part of the northern boundary. No further changes were made in the boundary lines until 1858, at which time Round Grove Township was stricken off from the western portion of Prairie Township, leaving the boundaries as they now are. This township as at present constituted has an area of sixty-six square miles, and is bounded on the north by West Point and Big Creek Townships; on the east by Carroll County; on the south by Tippecanoe County; and on the west by Round Grove Township. It was further ordered by the board that all elections held in the township during the first year be held at the house of William Woods, and Solomon McCulloch was appointed Inspector of Elections; Samuel Smeltzer, Supervisor of Roads; William Walter, Overseer of the Poor; and Samuel Alkire and William Phillips, Fence Viewers. Among the early settlers of the township were James Wright, Edmund Wright, J. C. Moore, Samuel Smeltzer, Samuel Alkire, John Barr, Robert Barr, Aaron Yarnell, Adam Best, Mr. Hornbeck, Joseph Price, James Kent, Clark Little, John Beauchamp, Andrew Wilson, Joseph Bostick, Joseph Garrett, John Little, John Hornbeck, James Smith, William Woods, Henry Little, Jackson Alkire, James Hayes, John Gay and James Gay. The exact dates when the above-named men settled in the township cannot be ascertained. There were two settlements begun in the township at about the same time, one in the eastern, and the other in the southeastern portion.

It is more than probable that those portions of the township were settled first, for the reason that timber for building purposes could be procured here, whilst in the more central and western portions it could not, as the land in those portions was principally prairie land. Indians were quite numerous here at the time of the advent of the early settlers, and traces of their burial places were discoverable for many years after the first occupancy of the country by whites. In two instances, skeletons of papooses were discovered in hollow limbs of large trees five years after the founding of the first settlement.

Early Poll Lists.—At an election held at the house of William Woods on the 6th day of April, 1835, under the direction of Solomon McCulloch, Inspector, the following men voted: Charles Wright, Thomas C. Smith, Solomon McCulloch, John Barr, George Brown, William Gay, Jr., Daniel Brown, Ezekial W. Brown, William Woods, William Watson, William Sill, James Gay, Henry Smeltzer and John Gay. The Judges were Charles Wright and Thomas C. Smith, and the Clerks, John Barr and William Gay. For Justice of the Peace, William Wood received thirteen votes; for Constable, Daniel Brown received fourteen votes; for Supervisor of Roads, Solomon McCulloch and John Barr received fourteen votes each; for Overseers of the Poor, William Gay and William Phillips received fourteen votes each, and for Fence Viewers William Smeltzer and John E. Metcalf received thirteen votes each. William Gay was elected Inspector of Elections.

At an election held at the house of William Woods, on Monday, August 3, 1835, the following men cast their ballots: Royal Hazelton, John Barr, John Young, John Barr, Jr., Simon Hornbeck, Oliver Hammond, James Barr, Robert Barr, William Woods, Benjamin Newell, John Blair, Elisha Bowles, Joseph Bostick, Solomon McCulloch, Willis Pherly, James Gay, John Price, William Gay, James Kent, John Gay, James C. Moore, Simeon Smith, John E. Metcalf, Joseph Sayre, Thomas Sutton and Samuel Smeltzer.

Three years later, or on the first Monday in August, 1838, the following men voted: John Kelley, Solomon McCulloch, Allen Davis, John Barr, Sr., Samuel Alkire, Thomas Harvey, Jacob Dauser, Michael Alkire, John Mason, Alfred Barr, Thomas C. Smith, William Gay, Jr., Aaron Beauchamp, John Davis, Robert Newell, Robert Barr, William Kennedy, Aaron McLaffin, Joseph Sayre, John Young, James Gay, William Woods, Thomas Hazelton, John Barr, Jr., James K. Woods, James Mills, Thomas Emery, Andrew Wilson, Samuel Smeltzer, O. S. Wilson, James McKean, Robert Hott, Thomas Reynolds and John Beauchamp. The first Justice of the Peace elected in Prairie Township was Royal Hazelton, who was elected whilst this portion of White County



FARM RESIDENCE OF HON J. P. GARR, PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

yet constituted a portion of Carroll County. The returns of the election at which he was elected are on file at Delphi, the county seat of Carroll County.

First Land-Holders.—The following are the names of some of those who first purchased or entered land in Prairie Township: Jesse L. Watson, 80 acres, in Section 3, November 14, 1829; William Phillips, 80 acres, in Section 26, November 13, 1829; Jesse Johnson, 80 acres, in Section 26, November 13, 1829; William Kennedy, 80 acres, in Section 34, November 13, 1829; Robert Barr, 80 acres, in Section 36, November 13, 1829; Basil Clevenger, 80 acres, in Section 33, February 19, 1830; Charles Wright, 80 acres, in Section 22, April 29, 1830; John E. Metcalf, 84 acres, in Section 17, November 2, 1830; Frederick Smith, 146 acres, in Section 31, November 2, 1830; Robert Harvey, 80 acres, in Section 31, July 1, 1831; Christian Church, 80 acres, in Section 32, November 2, 1830; John Graham, 80 acres, in Section 5, November 2, 1830; Robert Graham, 80 acres, in Section 5, November 2, 1830; Peter Alkire, 80 acres, in Section 5, November 2, 1830; Solomon McColloch, 78 acres, in Section 29, August 13, 1832; William Gay, 160 acres, in Section 29, August 17, 1832; James Gay, 40 acres, in Section 32, August 17, 1832; William Gay, Jr., 40 acres, in Section 31, August 23, 1832; John Beecher, 40 acres, in Section 31, March 5, 1833; John Young, 80 acres, in Section 17, May 19, 1834; Daniel Brown, 50 acres, in Section 18, October 18, 1834; Jacob W. Brooks, 80 acres, in Section 20, July 3, 1834; Isaac Thomas, 80 acres, in Section 29, January 27, 1834. The first purchases of land in the township were made exclusively in the eastern part. The settlement of the prairie land, in the western part of the township, did not begin until the year 1849. Of those who settled in the township prior to 1835, there are but few survivors. The few that remain have grown so decrepit, so bowed and stiffened with age, that as we gaze upon them, and reflect upon the fact that they were once the stout-hearted and strong-bodied pioneers of this township, who so heroically battled against the hardships of frontier life, and overcame them, we are impelled to exclaim, in the language of the poet,

“I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as young and warm,
And full of idle thoughts as mine.”

The hoary locks, the palsied hand, the quaking voice and the general aspect of languor, all seem to say, with greater emphasis than words could give,

“I feel more like restin' than workin', and every year that goes by
'Pears to tells me I'd better be careful, and leaves me a trifle less spry.”

Pioneer Schools.—The first school in the township was taught about one mile southeast of Brookston, in a cabin built of small, round logs. This first schoolhouse was very rudely constructed, as were all the schoolhouses in this section of country, in those early days; yet, it was so from necessity and not from choice. Those early settlers were as solicitous for the welfare of their children as are the parents of to-day for the welfare of theirs; and, in so far as their limited means would permit, they provided as well for their comfort and well-being. Therefore, let no jeering or contemptuous remarks be indulged in touching those early institutions of learning. Some of the foremost men in our nation to-day received no other school education than what they obtained in just such schoolhouses. This house was quite small; and in this, also, as well as in being of rude construction, it was similar to most other schoolhouses of that period; yet, as the country was at that time but sparsely settled, and as there were many, especially among the poorer class, who could not spare their children from home after they became old enough to work, it is obvious that the attendance must have been small, and that a large house was not required. And “ye pedagogue of ye olden time,” who, that once has seen him, cannot, forever after, call him up at will, before his mind’s eye? On the morning appointed for school to begin, the hour for “books” having arrived, he opens the door, takes a piece of clapboard (they had no bells then), and with it gives a dozen or more raps on the door, lustily, and in quick succession. This, as is understood by all, is the signal for “books.” When all are in their places, and silence reigns, this pedagogue of the olden time, with austerity depicted in every lineament of his features (not that he is, at heart, the cannibal that he seems; but the character is assumed, for the purpose of inspiring in the minds of his pupils respect for his authority), assumes a position in front of this awe-stricken assemblage of terrigenous toilers in the mines of knowledge, and seems to promulgate the fact that they have assembled for the purpose of beginning a three-months term of school (their terms of school never extended beyond three months in those days), and expresses the hope that they will all get along harmoniously together, and that all will be obedient to the “rules,” and endeavor to so improve their time that they will have no cause to regret, in after life, having spent in idle folly the precious moments that are now theirs, but which, once lost, are lost forever. After thus expatiating for a half hour or so, and touching upon the subjects of the paramount importance of obtaining an education, the rapidity of time’s flight, and the necessity of catching it as it flies, he takes from his pocket a paper, and proceeds to read to them therefrom the *lex scripta* by which this monarchy in miniature is to be governed. Snow-balling, fighting, chewing tobacco in the house, profanity, obscenity, and pretty nearly

everything that is *malum in se*, as well as many things that are *malum prohibitum* only, are embraced in the long list of things that are prohibited, together with many mandatory injunctions. After these "rules" are read to the school, he tacks them upon the door, on the inside, in order, probably, that he may have no qualms of conscience in enforcing the principle of law that *ignorantia legis neminem excusant* (ignorance of the law excuses no one), and woe betide the boy who has the temerity to pull it down, just to show that he "isn't afraid to." After these prolegomenary proceedings are ended, the regular routine work of searching for nuggets of knowledge begins. The school being now opened, the reader is left to close it when and as he chooses. As most of the early settlers were poor men, they were under the necessity of keeping their children at home and at work; when the weather was not too inclement. Consequently, their opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, and their education was correspondingly limited. Their curriculum embraced spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, once in awhile geography, and, once in a long while, grammar. There were no class recitations in any of the branches except in spelling and reading. However deficient their education was, as regards the higher branches, it is true that they were generally good spellers. This was their chief pride, and in this they were not far behind (if behind at all) the pupils of these modern days. The young man who had mastered the arithmetic was considered a prodigy of learning. The gentleman who taught this first school bore the classic cognomen of Harrison. The second school was taught in the same neighborhood in a small, log-cabin schoolhouse, by Royal Hazelton, the man who is said to have been the first settler of Prairie Township.

First Birth, Marriage and Death.—Anna Wright (now Browning), who was born in the year 1830, was the first white child born in the township. As nearly as can be ascertained, Leavenworth Willis and Delana Hazelton were the first couple married in the township, and the first death was that of Mrs. Phillips, who died in 1829 or 1830.

Springboro.—In the early history of this township, there was an effort made to built up a town in the eastern part of it, and some advancement was made in that direction; but owing to the fact of other towns springing up in the vicinity, having superior facilities, the project failed. It was situated about five miles east of Brookston, and was called Springboro. The first house erected in this town, was built by a man named Trantler, who also kept the first grocery in the place. There is a grocery there yet, which is kept by the firm of Lizby & Brown.

Masonic Lodge.—Brookston Lodge, No. 66, A., F. & A. M., was organized at Pittsburg, in Carroll County, in 1848, and worked on

dispensation until May, 1849, at which time a charter was granted them. In 1857, the lodge was removed to Brookston, where it is now located. All the records of the lodge were destroyed by fire in 1857. In 1858, they erected a very neat and commodious hall, at a cost of about \$1,500, besides which they have other lodge property of the value of about \$200. The lodge has about forty-five active members. Present officers: J. J. Bright, W. M.; David Cochran, S. W.; William Staton, J. W.; Benton Thompson, Treasurer; A. S. Borden, Secretary. Regular meetings, first and third Saturday nights in each month. Trustees, K. J. Mills, John Medaris and Jerry Murphy.

Early Mills.—The first saw mill in this township was erected in Section 31, on Moots' Creek, by Robert Barr, in 1838. It had an up-and-down saw, which went up and down as regularly as the sun rose and set, and pretty nearly as often. The creek was dammed about a quarter of a mile above where the mill was located, and a race constructed. In the spring when the water was high, this mill did a flourishing business. At this mill was sawed much of the lumber that was used in the construction of many of the early improvements in the eastern part of Prairie Township, and the country round about. The enterprise was continued for about ten years, and then abandoned. Some of the old timbers remain to mark the spot where this first saw mill of the township was erected. The second and last saw mill in the township was built in the Gay settlement, by P. M. Kent, about the year 1862, and continued in operation some four or five years. There was, in connection with this saw mill, a small grist mill, which ground wheat and corn for about one year, when the enterprise was abandoned as a financial failure.

Churches.—The first ministers who sowed the seed of divine faith in this portion of the globe terrigenous were Adam Best and Aaron Yarnell, of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion; and the first services were held at the house of J. C. Moore, somewhere near the site of his present residence. Near the same place, in a hewed-log schoolhouse built by J. C. Moore, the first class in the township was organized. This organization was effected by a one-eyed minister, whose name could not be ascertained. Some of the members of this class were Philip Davis, John Davis and wife, and Joseph Bostick and his wife and son. The first Methodist Episcopal Church in the township was erected about the year 1844, about two miles southwest of Brookston. It was a frame building, the size of which was about thirty-six by forty-two feet. The Rev. Stallard was the first minister. The church is without a regular pastor at present. Just when the Baptist Church was organized could not be ascertained. In 1870, they bought the old schoolhouse in Brookston, for \$600, and converted it (not in a spiritual sense), into a temple of worship. They

had been holding their meetings in this same building previous to the time of their purchase of it. Rev. Tedford is the present pastor of this church. The Christian Church, located about five miles east of Brookston, is a very neat frame building, thirty feet in width by forty-eight feet in length, and was completed in November, 1882, at a cost of \$1,250. Rev. Lilly is the present pastor.

Brookston.—The town of Brookston, a neat, sprightly and flourishing little town, situated near the center of the township, on the line of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and which has at present a population of about 650, was laid out and platted April 26, 1853, by Benjamin Gonzales, Isaac Reynolds and Joel B. McFarland. The town is situated upon the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 22. The blocks, numbered from 1 to 32, both inclusive, are laid off into lots, each fifty-feet front, by one hundred and forty feet deep. The blocks numbered 1, 8, 25 and 32 contain four lots each. The lots numbered from 2 to 7, both inclusive, and from 26 to 31, both inclusive, contain six lots each. The blocks numbered 9, 16, 17 and 25, contain eight lots each; and the lots numbered from 10 to 15, both inclusive, and from 18 to 23, both inclusive, contain twelve lots each. The lots marked A and E are each one hundred feet wide by two hundred feet long; and the lots marked B, C and D, respectively, are each one hundred feet wide by three hundred feet long. Railroad street is one hundred and thirty feet wide. Prairie street, South street, North street and Wood street are each seventy feet wide. First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets are each sixty feet wide; and the alleys are each twenty feet wide. First to Seventh street, both inclusive, run east and west; First street on the north side of the plat, and numbered to the south. Prairie, Railroad, South and Wood run north and south; Prairie on the west, and thence east in the order named. The strip of ground lying between Blocks A and B, being one hundred feet wide, is not dedicated to the public, but is reserved by the proprietors. The blocks are numbered from the northwest corner of the plat, down the west side of Prairie street; then north, between Prairie and Railroad; then south, between South and Wood, and then north, on the east side of Wood. Blocks A, B, C, D and E are between South and Railroad streets; A north of First, and B, C, D and E south of Fourth street. There are two alleys—one between Prairie and Railroad, and one between South and Wood streets. The following additions have been made at various times: Hayes' Addition of sixteen lots, by S. Hayes, January 24, 1854; Moore's Addition of seventy lots, by J. C. Moore, January 28, 1851; Brown & Barnard's Addition of twenty-four lots, by E. A. Brown and Obed

Barnard, August 10, 1868; Robinson's Addition of thirty lots, by J. W. Robinson, August 26, 1868. The want of space precludes the giving of a more detailed description of those additions. Eli Myers built the first house that was erected within the town plat. The first store in the town was kept by a man named Kane, who also was the first Postmaster, and the first railroad agent. He commenced in 1852 and continued about one year. The second store was kept by John Bross. John Best was the first blacksmith in the town. The third store was owned by Colton & Mason. The first election for corporation officers in the town of Brookston was held at the schoolhouse March 23, 1867, and the following officers were elected: Clerk and Treasurer, D. S. French; Marshal and Assessor, Jonas R. Staton; Trustees, First District, A. L. Patterson; Second District, S. H. Powell; Third District, C. D. Staton; Fourth District, Moses L. French; Fifth District, D. U. Rice. A. Patterson, President of the Board. The bonds of Assessor and Clerk were each \$100, and of Treasurer and Marshal \$1,000 each. The present officers are: Trustees, First District, G. U. Rainier; Second District, A. Cochran; Third District, George Stowe; Fourth District, George W. Sanders; Fifth District, W. H. Sampson; Treasurer, T. S. Hayes; Marshal, John Mansfield; Clerk, C. C. French.

Following is a summary of the present business of the town: Dry goods, Truxton Head, E. P. Mason, son and J. H. Brandon; boots and shoes, Mason & Son, S. S. Colvin, F. Stalman and J. H. Brandon; elevators, F. S. Hayes and Parish & Godman; groceries, E. P. Mason & Son, D. A. Powell, Rainier & Son, A. Street & Son; hardware, D. E. Murphy and A. C. Spitzer; confectioners, John Wolf, A. Street & Son; drugs, Benton Thompson and Van Winkle & Martin; blacksmiths, A. Deiterlie and George Martin; barber, J. W. Holtzman; furniture, A. Cochran; harness, Peter Schneider; lumber and lath, A. S. Boardner; livery and feed, William Lang and M. Slimar; cigars and tobacco, J. W. Holtzman; meat market, A. J. Holtzman; Justice of the Peace, A. C. Patterson; millinery, Mrs. R. H. Lockwood and Mrs. A. Rodgers; physicians, John Medaris, Kelley & Mendenhall, W. H. Holtzman and W. H. Sampson; stoves and tinware, A. C. Spitzer; undertaker, A. C. Cochran; tile factory, William Ripley; hotel, Gress House, J. S. Lockwood; American Express, L. E. Street; station agent, William McClellan; Postmaster, C. S. Little. The Farmers' Warehouse was built in 1860-61 by a joint-stock company, organized and incorporated under the laws of the State. It is 40x80 feet and cost \$2,000. In 1864, John Allen put in a grist-mill, with three runs of buhrs, which he operated for about five years. In 1879, Parish & Godman leased it for a period of five years. The Methodist Church in Brookston was built in 1866 at a cost of \$2,000.

In 1863, the Brookston Minutemen were organized under charter, running for ten years. The charter members were William Stewart, William T. Alkire, D. D. Archibald, Joseph Henderson, Samuel Bachelor, Aaron Yarnell, E. A. Brown, J. C. Garrett, Jeremiah Murphy, William H. Stewart, Benjamin Lucas, Lewis Roderick, William Myers, A. G. Brown, James Chilton, Sr., James Chilton, Jr., and a few others. William Stewart was the first President; Samuel Bachelor, the first Secretary, and Aaron Yarnell, the first Treasurer. In 1873, the charter having expired, the body was re-organized under a new charter, which will expire in 1883. The present charter expires next September, but the probability is that it will then be renewed for a further term of ten years. Their meetings are held once every three months. Their object is mutual protection against thieves and depredators of all kinds. They now have a membership of about seventy. They have done much good in the community, in the way of bringing criminals to condign punishment. It is probably the only organization of the kind in the county, and there is probably no other place in the county in which criminals are so rigorously dealt with.

The Brookston Silver Cornet Band was organized in June, 1882, by M. J. Holtzman, with the following members: M. G. Holtzman (leader), Peter Schneider, Ed Petit, Webb Mendenhall, Van Ripley, J. F. Ransdell, Sherman Cochran, John Wright, James French and Elwood Shelton. They are making fair progress, and will, no doubt, be able to discourse some very excellent music after they shall have had a little more practice. Brookston has two saloons, at which "the deadly juice of the sour-mash tree" is sold in quantities to suit purchasers. There is also a calaboose in the town. The relation between the saloon and the calaboose is so intimate that it is deemed proper to mention them in the same connection.

The Brookston Academy was built during the years 1866 and 1867. The movement which eventuated in the erection of this magnificent structure, of which the people of Brookston are proud above everything else, perhaps, that they have to feel proud of in common, in their beautiful and pleasant little town, was inaugurated by Dr. John Medaris. He it was who first suggested the idea, and at his suggestion the plan was adopted of getting the then County Superintendent to hold a series of meetings throughout the township, at which addresses were made by the County Superintendent and others, and the organization of a joint-stock association was strongly urged, after which the subscription of stock was solicited. This plan met with such success that during the winter of 1865-66 stock to the amount of \$7,000 was subscribed, and during the following spring the work was begun. By the fall of 1866, the building was inclosed and the association was about \$6,000 in debt. Before further

progress could be made, it was necessary that they should get more money. This seemed almost like the labor of Sisyphus, for it would seem as though their resources in this direction had been almost exhausted, as they had made a very thorough canvass of the township in the first instance, and their money was now all gone, although they had made but a very slight beginning toward the completion of the work they had set out to do. Nothing daunted, however, they began to frame new plans by which to obtain the much needed article, money. The plan which they now adopted was to issue new certificates of stock, payable in installments, due, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, and the remaining one-third in three years. By the sale of this stock, about \$6,000 was raised. They also prevailed upon the Board of Commissioners of the county to subscribe for \$5,000 worth of stock, the conditions of which subscription are set forth in the order of the Board in relation thereto, a copy of which is here set forth: "It is ordered by the Board that \$5,000 of the stock of the Brookston Academy be taken by the county, upon the condition that the Board of Trustees of said Brookston Academy shall, from thenceforth, forever, educate all orphan children, and all children of widows who are not owners of real estate of the value of \$500, and shall be *bona fide* residents of the county of White, free from tuition of all kinds, until said children shall attain their majority." With this additional \$11,000 of subscribed stock, together with a little over \$4,000 of borrowed money, the building was completed and opened in the fall of 1867. The building is eighty feet in length by sixty feet in width, two stories high, and is divided into four spacious rooms, two below and two above. It is situated outside and just south of the corporation, in a beautiful grove containing five acres of ground. The structure is composed of brick, and presents a very beautiful and imposing appearance. What with the money the association had borrowed, and with the subscribed stock that was not collectible, they found themselves in debt in the sum of about \$8,000 when the building was completed. As they did not feel equal to the task of raising this amount, it was sold in 1873 to the Trustees of the township, by whom it was, at the same date, leased to the corporation of the town of Brookston for a term of ninety-nine years. It was sold to the Township Trustees for the amount of the debt, and no more. It is greatly to be deplored that some of the men who contributed most liberally of their time and means to the furtherance of this noble enterprise should have been so mercilessly fleeced as some of them were, the details of which, for lack of space, cannot be here given. As before stated, the academy was opened in the fall of 1867, with the following corps of able teachers: Principal, Prof. Hart; Grammar, Miss Serena Handley; Intermediate, Miss Sallie Mitchell; Primary,

Miss Jeru Cook; Assistant, Miss Rachel Hayes; Music, Miss Lida Oakes. Prof. Hart was a graduate of Yale College, and had, for many years before coming to this place, been Principal of the public schools in Danville, Ky. He was an accomplished scholar, and a very successful and popular teacher. The present teachers are: Principal, Prof. Frank D. Heimbaugh, a graduate of the Normal School at Valparaiso; Primary, Miss Eda Cutter; Intermediate, Miss Lizzie Holmes; Grammar, Miss Belle Marsh. The first Trustees were, John Medaris, Russel Stewart, Samuel Ramey, E. A. Brown, Alfred Ward and G. W. Cornell; President of the board, John Medaris. Present Trustees, John Medaris, John Roush, John P. Carr, O. Barnard, Robert Alkire and Russel Stewart. John Medaris has continued to be President of the board, by successive re-elections, from the time of the first organization of the board. The schools are now and always have been very efficiently conducted. There is probably no town or city in the State that contains a better educated or more refined class of citizens than does Brookston, and that this is true is due to the fact of the existence of this academy in their midst, more than to any other one thing.

Bridges.—Prairie Township has within its borders five good iron bridges, three of which, across Moots' Creek, are each one hundred feet in length, and were erected at an estimated cost of \$2,000 each; one across the same stream, fifty feet in length, was built at a cost of about \$1,300; and one across Spring Creek, also fifty feet in length, cost about the same amount as the one last mentioned. The first four of these bridges are of the conical center pattern, and the other of the square truss style. These bridges were erected by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio.

Surface Features.—Prairie is the largest and, perhaps, the best township in the county. The west half of it, and a portion of the east half, is prairie land. Probably three-fifths or more of the entire township is prairie, and it is from this fact that the name which it bears was given to it. The west half is almost exclusively prairie, whilst in the east half timbered land and prairie are interspersed. The timbered portions produce wheat better than the prairie, whilst the prairie produces the better corn crops. Of late years, however, the farmers in the western portion have been cultivating much more wheat than formerly, and with good success. The soil of the prairies is very rich, and corn grows very luxuriantly.

A Storm of Sleet.—Lest the date and the fact should be forgotten, and lest some who take but little note of passing events should say in the future, "this is the heaviest sleet that I ever saw," it is here recorded that during the night of February 2, 1883, a sleet was formed, which was

pronounced by many old and observant citizens to be the heaviest that they had ever witnessed. It rained almost incessantly during the night of the 2d, and also the greater part of the day on the 3d, with the temperature a little below the freezing point the greater part of the time. Sleet formed to the thickness of about one inch, and damage was done to fruit, forest and ornamental trees to an extent that was almost incredible. The telegraph lines were snapped asunder in many places, and many poles were broken down, merely by the weight of the accumulation of ice upon the wires, whilst, in many places, saplings or small trees were bent down across the wires by their burden of ice, and the wires thus were broken, rendering communication by telegraph, for the time, impossible. Not only did ice form around the limbs and twigs of trees, but numerous icicles, from four to five inches in length, hung pendant from every little twig.

The Press.—The *Brookston Reporter*, a six-column folio newspaper, independent in politics, was founded April 17, 1873, by M. H. Ingram. August 3, 1874, it was purchased by D. S. and C. C. French. The partnership continued until January, 1879, when C. C. French became the sole proprietor. During the time that Mr. Ingram published the paper it was issued on Thursday of each week, and for a short time after the Messrs. French became the proprietors of it, Thursday remained publication day. After a short time, however, the publication day was changed to Friday, and has remained so to the present time. It has a patent outside, as have most local papers at the present day. It is a neat and ably conducted little sheet, and is doing much good in the community.

CHAPTER V.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP—NAME AND CREATION—FIRST SETTLEMENT—EARLY ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS—FIRST LAND ENTRIES—MILLING INTERESTS—REYNOLDS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—THE RAILROADS—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FROM a stream that wends its course through Honey Creek Township from southwest to northeast, the township derived its name. Previous to 1855, the territory now constituting the above-mentioned township was attached to Union Township for election purposes, and thus remained until the June term of the Commissioners' Court in 1855, when it was "Ordered, that Congressional Township 2^d north, of Range 4 west, be and the same is hereby constituted

Honey Creek Township." The first steps made toward the creation of this new township were by Benjamin Reynolds, Leander H. Jewett, Abram Van Voorst and numerous other citizens, who, in 1854, signed a petition and presented it to the Court of County Commissioners, praying the creation of the township. The township contains thirty-six square miles, has twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land and is bounded on the north by Monon, east by Union, south by Big Creek and west by Princeton. At the time of the formation of Honey Creek Township, in 1855, and for a number of years afterward, the soil was noted for its extreme wetness. So wet was it that it might have been properly termed *water* township instead of the name it now bears. Since 1860, there has been a large amount of drainage done. At the close of 1882, the township had at least twenty miles of public ditches, besides many constructed at private expense. The greater portion of the land in Honey Creek Township is now under cultivation or is susceptible of cultivation.

First Settlement.—The first settlement in the territory that now composes Honey Creek Township was about the time the county was organized, in 1834. In the spring of 1834, the words, "Go West, young man," seem to have fallen upon the ears of Joshua Rinker and wife, for they were soon found wending their way from their Buckeye home to what is now Honey Creek Township. Mr. Rinker and wife settled on Section 34, and began improvement by erecting a cabin. This structure was not unlike cabins which were built very near the same time. The round logs, the floor of split trees hewed only on one side, the clapboard roof, the old fire-place, the one small window, and the door that for years swung to and fro upon its creaking leather hinges, are some of the remembrances of this the supposed first cabin of Honey Creek Township. Some of the other early settlers were Peter B. Smith (a Norwegian), who came into the township in 1834 and began settlement in the northeast corner, on Section 1. A man by the name of Day came into the township in the same year and began settlement on Section 35. Day kept "bachelor's hall," the keeping of which need not here be pictured. Joseph Cole, James Cole and Moses Cole began settlement in the township in 1835, and about the same time came Jesse Grooms, Frank Johnson, Moses Johnson and Adison Johnson. William Turner was also among the first to commence settlement in the territory. Mr. Turner settled on the range line in the extreme northern part, and about the same date another improvement was begun on Section 34, by a man named Bisher. On account of the lightning striking the cabin and instantly killing a daughter of Mr. Bisher and severely injuring a little son, the house was abandoned. After

this, Mr. Bisher and family left the township. Nathaniel White was one of the first to begin settlement in Honey Creek Township. Mr. White came from England about 1833 or 1834, and soon afterward entered eighty acres of land in the township and at once erected a cabin in which he lived for many years a lone and solitary life. A. M. Dickinson, Harry Thompson, John Bates, Joseph De Long, J. E. Dunham, Samuel Verdon, Nicholas Myers, Mrs. Sarah Bunnell, W. H. Rinker, Thomas Rinker, T. N. Bunnell, George W. Bunnell and several others were among the first settlers in the township. Stephen Miller made settlement in the township on Section 26, V. McColloch on Section 27 and John Wilson on Section 22, as early as 1836 or 1837. Abram Van Voorst, Cason Wood, Benjamin Reynolds, M. M. and R. W. Sill, Nathaniel Bunnell and several others were among the early and prominent men in the township. In 1854, there had not been any settlement begun in the township west of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, and it was not until this railroad was completed through the township that settlement became more rapid than it had hitherto been. During the building of this improvement, the township was flooded with foreigners. After the organization of the township, the Germans commenced settling in the same, and in a few years persons of this nationality held, perhaps, the balance of power. The Germans, as a rule, purchased small farms (forty acre farms) and improved them and then would purchase more land and improve that. Some of the finest and best cultivated farms in Honey Creek Township to-day are those owned by Germans. Civilization leads the way to improvement and culture.

First Elections and Officers.—At an election held at the Reynolds schoolhouse on the 7th day of April, 1856, the following men asserted their rights at the ballot box: Abram VanVoorst, D. L. Hamilton, Newton Organ, M. M. Sill, O. L. Dale, J. S. Goddard, Ira Keller, James Cole, Aaron Wood, Joseph Cole, Thomas Glanford, Nathaniel Bunnell, Thornton Williams, Samuel Horren, Washington Burnes, Robert W. Sill, Frederick Medorse, Jesse Holton, Marshall Johnson, Adison Johnson, Joshua Rinker, George Williams, Thomas Cain, John Jeffcoots, S. A. Miller, Abraham Irvin, Daniel Coble, A. M. Dickinson, Patrick Horn, R. R. Pettit, John Horren, L. H. Jewett, Isaac Barker, Isaac S. Vinson, John Bates, Lewis Kruger, J. W. Balger, J. Q. Bunnell, Nathaniel White, James Toppy, Isaac M. Cantwell, John Callis and Frederick Helm. The above was the first election held in Honey Creek Township, and at it were elected the following Trustees: Samuel Horren, for a term of three years; Abram Van Voorst, for two years, and A. M. Dickinson for one year. Leander H. Jewett and M. M. Sill were elected Justices of the Peace for two years; R. R. Pettit and Homer

Glassford were elected Constables for one year; Nathaniel Bunnell was elected Township Treasurer for one year, and Joshua Rinker, Newton Organ and James Coble were elected Supervisors of Roads for the same time. At this election, thirty-five votes were received for road tax, Ira Kells and A. Wood, Judges, O. S. Dale and M. M. Sill, Clerks.

At an election held at the same place on the second Tuesday in October, 1856, the following men voted: James Himes, William White, Aaron Wood, A. M. Dickinson, J. B. Bunnell, Abram VanVoorst, J. H. Thomas, Stephen Miller, L. H. Ambler, Thornton Williams, Marion Hamilton, Samuel Harper, Isaac Ruger, J. S. Reynolds, Samuel Horren, J. W. Brasket, William Harper, R. R. Pettit, Thomas Harper, John Noah, William Headen, Michael Foundry, F. Harper, L. H. Jewett, F. N. Holam, Lewis Shall, F. Kefsis, James S. Miller, George F. Miller, Jacob Heastur, James Dale, M. M. Sill, James Kenton, A. Page, J. F. Goddard, M. Foram, John Candent, E. Lickory, John Boles, Charles Keller, Henry Veslong, M. T. Johnson, John Cole, Anderson Johnson, George Williams, James Cole, Benjamin Clark, Hugh Irvin, Ira Keller, John Lealy, Patrick Henry, D. L. Hamilton, N. W. Bunnell, G. Helar, A. A. Ferryfold, Isaac Kentwell, Joseph Skentington, John Cox, Jeffcoots, B. T. Meyers, A. Weise, George Emery, Nathaniel White, C. Perry, Joshua Perry, James Pettit, Jerry Hamilton, Thomas Spencer, Solomon McColloch, James M. Bragg, John Horn, Nathaniel Bunnell, Adam Morgan, Joshua Rinker, Aden Nordyke, Patrick Horn, Patrick Poating, James Turpie, Joseph Dale, P. Hartman, W. P. Stark, Joseph DeLong, Abram Irvin, and Newton Organ. This was the first State election held in the township, and nearly every voter in it exercised his right through the ballot box.

Previous to the spring election of 1858, a petition had been presented to the Board of County Commissioners, numerously signed by citizens of the township, praying the privilege of electing another Justice of the Peace, and thereby supplying the township with two Justices instead of one, as had been the case since the organization.

The county records show that William Miller Kenton entered land in the township in 1833; John W. Bunnell in 1835; Nathaniel Bunnell in 1834; Thomas Bunnell in 1834; Eliza Ann Bunnell in 1835; John Wilson in 1833; Benjamin H. Dixon in 1836, and Thomas Broomfield in 1836. These were the first or among the first persons to enter homesteads in Honey Creek Township.

Mills.—The first saw mill in the township was built where Reynolds stands, in 1854, by Messrs. Johnson & Cole. This was a steam mill and had a saw of the upright pattern. This enterprise continued for a

time, and did a fair business, but ere long reverses came (as they did to many enterprises in those days), and the machinery connected with the mill was soon disposed of at Sheriff's sale. The building stood for years unused, and was finally torn down. Thus quickly died the first and only stationary mill of this kind known in the history of the township.

The first grist mill in the township was a steam one, in a building that was erected by M. M. and R. W. Sill, who had used it for several years as a warehouse. The above-mentioned building is located in the town of Reynolds. About the year 1868, Messrs. Tucker & Jenks purchased the property, and placed in the machinery for the grist mill. Two sets of buhrs were used, one for making flour and the other for grinding corn. The firm continued the business about two years, when Tucker disposed of his interest to his partner, and he (Jenks) ran the mill one year and then sold it, and since that time the property has changed hands several times, and now rests in the hands of Messrs. Ream & Hertlein, the present proprietors.

Railways.—The township has been vastly aided and the price of real estate greatly enhanced since the construction of the railroads through its borders. The Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis road extends through the township east and west. This line was commenced in 1855, and completed through the township in 1859, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road was begun in 1853, and finished through the township in 1854.

First Birth and Death.—The first white child born in Honey Creek Township is thought to have been Ellen Rinker, daughter of Joshua Rinker. The first person who died in the township is supposed to have been a lady by the name of Bisher, the same person, however, that was killed by lightning in the early history of Honey Creek Township.

Reynolds.—This town, of more than a common or ordinary interest, is situated in the southern part of Honey Creek Township, at the crossing of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, and has a population of about four hundred and fifty.

The town was named in honor of one of its founders, Benjamin Reynolds. On the 10th day of January, 1854, George S. Rose, Benjamin Reynolds, Christian Carrell and William M. Kenton, platted or laid out the original town of Reynolds. The original plat was constructed upon the northeast half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, in Township twenty-seven (27) north, of Range four (4) west, in White County, State of Indiana. The following streets were laid off in the original plat: Main, Sill, Kenton, Boone, First, Second, Third and Fourth. Mai-

street was sixty-six feet wide, as were all other streets running north and south, while all streets running east and west were only sixty feet wide. The alleys were all surveyed sixteen feet wide.

This plat (the original) of Reynolds contained 155 lots, each of which had sixty feet front, but the depth varied. The first addition to the town of Reynolds was made by Thomas Bunnell and William M. Kenton on the 24th of January, 1855, and was known as the North Addition, and was made from the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Town 27 north, Range 4 west, containing forty acres more or less, commencing at the southeast corner, the center of Main street, thence north, on the section line about eighty rods, thence west about eighty rods, thence south about eighty rods to the southwest corner of said land, thence east along the section line to the place of beginning. This addition consisted of 141 lots. The second and last addition to the town of Reynolds was made on the 4th of May, 1866, by Mrs. S. A. Vail, and is designated as Vail's Addition, and the same was laid out west of the North Addition to said town and included all that part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 27 north, Range 4 west, which laid south of the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railway; this addition consisted of eighteen lots.

The first business house or building of any description on the present site of Reynolds was what is now known as the Centennial House (a name given it in 1876), that was erected by Benjamin Reynolds in 1852, This was used from the time of its erection until recently as a hotel. The original part of the building was 18x40 feet, one story high. In 1867 the first part was raised and two stories were put under it, and at the same time some additions were attached to the original. The building is now rented to the "Reynolds Light Fantastic Club" for \$72 per annum, and in it the lads and the lasses of Reynolds and round about meet once a week and "drive dull care away" through the medium of the merry, merry dance. A man by the name of Burnes carried on the first blacksmith shop in Reynolds, and John Horn was the first merchant, and his stock of merchandise consisted of groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes and whisky. The sale of the last named article predominated greatly. Horn was a representative of that country beyond the Atlantic, that to-day is the saddest upon which the sun casts his rays. The following is a list of the first merchants who sold goods in the town of Reynolds, in about the order in which they began business.

Abram Timmons, 1853; James Rickey, spring of 1854; Aaron Wood, fall of 1854; Nordyke & Bunnell, spring of 1855; Isaac Vinson, fall of 1855; Irvin & Horren, fall of 1855; M. M. & R. W. Sill, spring of 1855; Irvin & Van Voorst, fall of 1856;

David K. Ream, 1857; H. T. Howard, spring of 1858; Samuel W. Firth sold goods in the town in 1859; Samuel Brownell, 1860; C. O. Allen, 1860. While making a visit to Louisville in the spring of 1855, M. M. Sill determined that he would launch his boat in the mercantile sea, and while in that city purchased \$500 worth of groceries and had them shipped over the new railway then completed to Reynolds before he had a house to put them in, but Mr. Sill lost no time in securing a room that had been put up in the fall of 1854, but had not been completed. In the spring of 1855, the store room was completed and in it was placed the stock of groceries and \$4,000 worth of dry goods, boots, shoes etc., etc. This was by far the most extensive business yet started in Reynolds. Mr. Sill continued the business about two years, or until 1857, when he sold his entire stock of goods to David K. Ream.

Leander Jewett was the town's first Postmaster and Dr. James H. Thomas was the first physician and minister in the place, or in the township. The first dwelling house in Reynolds was built in the fall of 1852 by Abram Timmons. The house is still standing and is used at present as a blacksmith shop. The second and third houses in the town were built by Jesse Grooms and Edward Day. Years have passed and the settlement of four houses has been exchanged for a thriving and enterprising town of almost 500 inhabitants. The business interests of Reynolds are at present represented by the following list: Attorneys at law, John A. Batson and James P. Wright; physicians, R. M. Delzell and S. W. Sluyter; agricultural implements, Charles Heimlich; blacksmiths, Heimlich Bros.; boots and shoes, Frank Meyer, F. A. Thomas and Michael Vogel; drugs, John Brucker; dry goods, John Hertlein, W. S. Johnson & Co. and George Ruppert; grocers, J. E. Dunham, John Hertlein and Aaron Wood; hardware, A. Wood; grain dealer, R. Felget; furniture, R. Kleist; wagon-makers, Brucker & Heimlich; stoves and tinware, Neidenberger & Son; millinery, Mrs. M. H. Batson and Mrs. L. Wilson; meat market, G. Weise; lumber and laths, J. F. Brucker and Paris Nordyke; real estate agent, J. A. Batson. The "fire-water" interest is carried on by M. Grismer and F. A. Meyer. W. S. Johnson is the town's present Postmaster.

Secret Societies.—Reynolds at one time had two secret organizations. In 1859, the Grand Lodge of the Masonic order of Indiana granted a charter to the Reynolds Lodge, which was numbered 252. Some of the charter members were R. W. Sill, Leander Jewett, Aden Nordyke, John W. Peck, Morton Mordise and John Thompson. The lodge continued in working order for a number of years, but finally it became financially embarrassed on account of a number of members moving away and others failing to pay their dues (mostly the latter), and in 1878 it voluntarily

surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge. At the time of the surrender of the charter, the lodge had the following officers: R. M. Delzell, W. M.; John Brucker, S. W.; Henry Chamberlain, J. W.; J. A. Batson, Secretary; and Paris Nordyke, Treasurer. The other organization was that of the Good Templars, which was started and the charter granted July 4, 1866. For a time, the organization "ran high" and prospered. At one time, the lodge had 130 active members, and had quite an amount of money in the treasury, but when the third anniversary of its birth came round, it had lost the greater part of its strength and in October of the fourth year of the organization it had only twenty-two members and as many dollars in the treasury. These members concluded to abandon the work of "saving men" and voted that the proceeds on hand be used in preparing an oyster supper, and that the supper should be termed the "supper of the faithful few." Thus it was, that that which once was, and prospered, was so soon to become a thing of the dead past.

Schools.—The first schoolhouse in the town of Reynolds, or in the township, was built in the original plat of the place about the year 1855. The house was built by subscription. Nathaniel Bunnell gave \$25 for the house and Benjamin Reynolds donated the ground. Miss Nannie Glazebrook is, perhaps, the first teacher who taught in this schoolhouse. The first school held in the town or township was taught in a corn-crib in Reynolds by Miss Ann Braday in the summer of 1854. The crib in which this school was taught was about twelve feet wide, by thirty feet long. The term was a three-months one, and there were about twenty pupils that attended. There are several of these corn-crib scholars living in the vicinity yet. The present school building in Reynolds was erected about the year 1860. The building is a frame, 24x38 feet, one story high, contains two rooms. Thomas James was the first teacher in the new schoolhouse. Jacob Thomas is the present Principal, and Miss Jennie Bernathe is the primary teacher. The school enrolls about 120 pupils and is in a healthy condition.

Churches.—The old Catholic Church erected in 1861, was the first church built in the town of Reynolds. This is a frame structure, and is used, and has been since 1876, for a parsonage. In 1876, the new Catholic Church was erected, and is known as St. Joseph's Church. The building is a large brick one, of elegant finish, erected at a cost of \$12,000. There are about forty families belonging to this congregation. There is, in connection with the church, a Catholic school, called St. Joseph's School, and has twenty-six pupils. The total amount of property owned by the Catholics in the town is estimated at \$14,000. The Presbyterian-Christian Church was the second house of public worship erected in the town. This is a frame structure, 22x60 feet, built by the Presbyterians

about the year 1859. The Presbyterians used the building for a number of years, and then sold it to the Christians, and it has since been known as the Christian Church. The building was erected at a cost of \$1,600, but was sold to the Christians for \$700. The German Lutheran Church (the old one) was built in 1867; the new one was erected in 1878, and is 30x70 feet in size, and cost about \$2,000. This church was built with much care, and does credit to the sixty members who worship at its altars. The old structure is used as a German school building. The school at present is conducted by J. H. Bethke, and has an average attendance of eighty-five pupils. The Methodist Episcopal Church, a frame structure, 40x60 feet, was commenced in 1869, and finished in 1871. From a financial standpoint, this structure was wrongly christened. It should have been named Bunnell's Church, for he (Nathaniel Bunnell) almost built the church from his own pocket. This building cost about \$2,000. Previous to the erection of any of the foregoing sanctuaries, services were held in the Reynolds Schoolhouse. This town can proudly boast of its schools and churches, its railways and its business interests.

Reynolds Incorporated.—At the September term of the Commissioners' Court in 1875, R. M. Delzell presented a petition signed by himself and fifty-three other residents of Reynolds, praying that the board issue an order declaring that the territory on which Reynolds was located be formed into an incorporation. The petition was approved by the board, and it was ordered, on the 8th of September, 1875, that on the 2d day of October, 1875, a meeting of the qualified voters of said territory be held at the schoolhouse in Reynolds, to determine whether said territory should or should not be an incorporated town. At this election, a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the incorporation, and Reynolds thereafter was designated as an incorporated town. At the first town election, the following officers were elected: Councilman of the First Ward, Jacob Pfister; Second Ward, William Schweiuile; Third Ward, Abram Van Voorst; Clerk, J. E. Dunham; Marshal, Joshua Bunnell; Assessor, Frederick Witenburg. The present town officers are as follows: Councilman of the First Ward, Frederick Witenburg; Second Ward, John Brucker; Third Ward, John Hartman; Clerk, J. A. Batson; Marshal, Gustave Weise. The corporation is free from debt, and town orders are at a premium.

No man or set of men can so well and so thoroughly picture the difference between the Reynolds of 1860 and on through the war and the Reynolds of 1882 as those who have lived in the town during both periods. That Reynolds, from 1860 until 1866, was noted for many miles around as one of the "tough" places of earth is not denied, and the statement is supported by the best citizens of the town. This was due to the rough element that came to the town when the rail-

road was first built and when Reynolds aspired to become the county seat. There was a time during the construction of the railroad last built, when expressions similar to the following could be heard concerning Reynolds: "A man's life flows at a dangerous ebb if he is in Reynolds and the fact that he has money with him is known;" "You are continuously in danger in Reynolds." An incident that runs as follows has often been reiterated: In 1862, a man (more whisky than man) stumbled aboard a passenger train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, at LaFayette, and when he was approached by the conductor and asked where he was going, replied "To Hell," whereupon the man with the punch collected from the "well filled" individual 75 cents and put him off the train at Reynolds. If this incident is true, Reynolds will no doubt acknowledge the joke. It must be said, however, that to-day Reynolds is a fine, enterprising town.

Newspapers.—In 1871, the inhabitants of Reynolds became anxious to have a newspaper published in their midst, and in consequence thereof purchased the Zionsville (Ind.) *Times* office and removed it to Reynolds, and in February, 1871, the first edition of the *White County Banner* was issued. The paper was a 20x26 inch, five-column folio. This was a stock enterprise. Abram Van Voorst suggested the name for the sheet. J. L. Anderson was the first editor. In 1872, J. E. Dunham purchased the paper of the stock company for \$400, ran it one year and changed the name of the sheet to that of the *Central Clarion*, and in 1876 the name was again changed and the paper was called the *White County Register*, and this name it retained until its death in 1878. Financial starvation killed the enterprise. J. E. Dunham still owns the office.

Miscellaneous.—The following persons in Honey Creek Township have lived to see the three-score-and-ten mile post: Nathaniel Bunnell, Barzilla Bunnell, Joseph Skevington, Abram Van Voorst, "Boss" White, C. S. Wheeler, Mrs. C. S. Wheeler, Mrs. Sophia Bunnell, John Ehart, Ira John, Ira Keller. Mrs. Ira John, Michael Rosentroter, Jeremiah Conners, William Borst and Elizabeth Schrrantes.

The following is a list of the early physicians who practiced medicine in Reynolds, given in about the year and also about the order in which they began practicing in the place: Dr. Thomas, 1856; Dr. R. Harcourt, 1858; Dr. Smith, 1859; Dr. Shaw, 1866, and Dr. Delzell the same year, and Dr. Cornell, 1867. It is said that M. M. Sill (now of Monticello) was quite a noted doctor among the early settlers, though not a regular practitioner.

CHAPTER VI.

BY ED. A. MOSSMAN.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—EARLY CONDITIONS—ERECTION OF TOWNSHIP AND FIRST ELECTION—INDIANS AND GAME—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS—ANTI-SLAVERY PETITION—MORMONISM—FIRST POST OFFICE—BURNETTSVILLE—MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY—IDAVILLE—A TRAGEDY—AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—CHURCHES.

THE first settlement in Jackson Township was made in the vicinity of the present town of Burnettsville. Thomas Harless, Joseph James, Eliab Fobes, John Scott and Aaron Hicks settled in that part of the township in the year 1831; but which came first cannot now be ascertained. Those who came shortly afterward can say no more than that they were all living there when they came. None of those first settlers are now living in the township to speak for themselves nor are any of their descendants there to speak for them. The opinion of many of the surviving settlers who came a few years after that time is that they all came together, and formed a kind of colony, or neighborhood there. It is a matter of but little consequence which came first, however, inasmuch as they all experienced many of the worst phases of pioneer life. The few roads that they had were often very bad, and frequently travel was wholly impeded in consequence of the streams, across which there were but few bridges, and those of the rudest construction, becoming swollen by heavy falls of rain. Of course they could raise no crops for the subsistence of their families and their domestic animals until they had been there a sufficient length of time to enable them to clear and fence a few acres of ground. Those who chanced to be single-handed and had large families to maintain, and were poor besides, made such slow progress, being thus overburdened with cares, that it was several years before they could get their farms sufficiently improved to enable them to make a living by tilling the soil. During the interim, truth, to which the writer hereof is an abject slave, compels him to say that their table comforts were not such as a true epicure would delight in. Their bill of fare frequently consisted of naught but hominy, roast venison, and sassafras tea, with the addition sometimes of baked squash and potatoes. To place all those esculents on the table at one time, however, was considered rather extravagant living. For several years there were but few who succeeded in raising more grain than was sufficient for their own use; and those who failed to raise enough

to supply their own wants were compelled to haul it from the Wea Prairie, in Tippecanoe County, a distance of about thirty miles. Wea Prairie was jocosely called "Egypt," and, going thither to buy corn, was termed "going to Egypt." Whether in all the land of the Weas, into which they journeyed, there was a Joseph, possessing the sterling virtues of the Biblical character of that name, whose patronymic remains an unsolved enigma, the early settler saith not. Perhaps he did not feel sufficiently interested to inquire. The corn he got; and, with him, that was the great desideratum. Whilst making those journeys to "Egypt" for corn, they would frequently have to stop on the bank of some stream, and wait a day or two for the swollen waters to subside, so that they could cross. But those men who took it upon themselves to brave the hardships of frontier life in order that they might create homes for themselves to enjoy in the eventide of their lives, and have a competence to leave to their loved ones when they themselves "passed over to the majority," were not the men to be easily daunted. True, they had a rough exterior; but the times were rough, and rough was the work they had to do. True, too, they would be sneered at by the snob of to-day, who sports a massive pinchbeck chain, dallies with a cane, parts his hair in the middle and wears a double-decker on his empty head; yet, for genuine moral worth, for probity, and for good, sound, homely logic, they stood as high above such snobs as the attic of Heaven is above the basement of — the nether regions. They were generally men of good physique. Men who lacked this essential qualification of a frontiersman seldom had the temerity to tackle these unbroken wilds. But is it to the men alone that the credit is due of transforming this wild waste into the well-improved and highly productive agricultural district that it now is? And, shall nothing be said of the brave-hearted women, whose cheering words animated and encouraged them, when, heavily oppressed with the burden of cares that rested upon them, they were upon the point of yielding to despondency? This history would be incomplete if it omitted to mention the important part that those courageous and self-sacrificing women performed in effecting this great transformation. Not only did they animate and encourage their partners with cheering words, and kind and sympathizing looks; but they acted as helpmates as well. Whilst the men labored to get the means of subsistence, the women labored and planned to save; and by their aptitude in economic planning, their slender means were made to minister to their wants in many ways that would be truly surprising to the housewife of to-day. They had no sewing machines in those days with which a garment could be made in a few hours, as almost every family has to-day. All the clothing required by the family they had to make stitch by stitch. Neither were their kitchens graced with

magnificent kitchen stoves, such as the modern housewife has. All their baking they had to do in an old-fashioned Dutch oven, which they set upon a bed of coals, on the hearth, and heaped a lot of live coals upon the top of it; and thus whilst they baked the bread, they almost baked themselves, too.

The houses (if they may be so called) in which the early settlers lived and reared their families were no palaces. They were made of round logs or poles, and generally consisted of but one apartment. Those that were built before the introduction of saw-mills into the country had puncheon floors, and there was naught but the roof between the occupants and the heavens above. The roofs were of clapboards, which were held in their places by poles, called weight-poles, being placed upon them. The doors were the only parts that were made of sawed lumber; and the materials out of which they were made the settler either brought with him or hauled from some distant place. The interstices between the logs were chinked and daubed with clay, "to expel the winter's flow." The door was secured with only a wooden latch, which was raised from the outside by means of a string, called the "latch-string," one end of which was attached to the latch, and the other was passed through a small hole in the door, and hung down on the outside. At night, instead of going to the trouble of hunting all over the house for the key, which "the baby" had been playing with, and had lost, no one could tell where, thereby putting the whole family out of humor, and causing a general jamboree, they just simply pulled in the "latch-string," and all went to bed as serene as a bright, rosy morning in the smiling month of May. Thus, notwithstanding the multifarious inconveniences and disadvantages under which the pioneers labored, they had, withal, some advantages which the people of these modern days have not. If their neighbors resided at so great a distance that they seldom had the pleasure of a visit with them, they just laid all their work aside and had a jolly good time when they did make or receive a visit. The whole family, even to the dog, went; and frequently those visits would be quite protracted, lasting sometimes several days; or, if it was *very* seldom that they visited each other, perhaps a week. The male portion of the families would beguile the time with hunting, shooting at mark and various other pastimes, whilst the gentler sex would pass the time in talking about—well, it would require a whole volume, and a very large one, too, to tell all that they did talk about. What was done with the "latch-string" on such occasions the writer hereof failed to find out. It is probable, however, that there was an insurmountable difficulty here that more than countervailed the aforementioned advantages.

Creation of Townships.—Jackson Township was created in July,

1843, at the time when the county was first organized, and, as at first created, embraced all of White County east of the Tippecanoe River. Its territory was subsequently diminished by striking off therefrom, at various times, other townships or parts of townships. For the periods when it was so diminished, see other chapters in this history.

First Elections.—The first election held in the township, as shown by the files at the county seat, was held at the house of Daniel Dale November 7, 1843. The voters at this election were Jonathan Shull, Ephraim Million, Lewis Shull, James Courtney, Robert Hannah, Ezekiel S. Wiley, Joseph Dale, Eliab Fobes, George Gibson, Hugh Courtney, John Gibson, Joseph James, John Morris, Joseph Winegarner, Allen Barnes, George Hornbeck, William Wiley, Aaron Hicks, John Hannah, John Smith, John Lowery, William Gibson, Stephen Neill, Robert P. Gibson, William Price, John D. Vinnage, William R. Dale and William James. This was the general election at which Van Buren was elected; and overwhelming indeed would his majority have been, if each voting precinct had voted as solidly for him as did Jackson Township. Of the twenty-eight votes cast in the township, the Democratic electors received twenty-six, and the Whig electors two. As voters had the right, as the law then was, to vote anywhere in the county, all those whose names appear in the above list may not have been residents of Jackson Township, whilst the names of others who were residents of the township may not be in the list, for the reason that they may have voted elsewhere. As above stated, this was the first election held in the township, as shown by the files at the county seat; yet it is maintained by many of the early settlers that there was an election held in the township in the spring of the same year. All that can be said on that point is, if such was the fact, the files do not show it. It may be, however, that such was the fact, and that the returns have been misplaced. Such a thing is not beyond the range of possibilities, nor even of the probabilities. At an election held at the house of Daniel Dale on the first Monday in April, 1837, the following new names appear: Dennis Pringer, Enos H. Stewart, William W. Mitchell, Solomon McCully, Madison Reeves, Lewis J. Dale and Jephtha York. The next election was held at the house of Daniel Dale, on the first Monday in August, 1838. At this election, the following persons voted, who did not vote at either of the preceding elections: Thomas McLaughlan, Andrew J. Hannah, Silas Gitt, Alexander Hornbeck, John A. Billingsley, Samuel Smith, John Street and James T. Mitchell. At one of the early elections held in this township, there was but one Whig ticket voted, and that vote was cast by Andrew Hannah. They tried to prevail upon him to vote the Democratic ticket, and thus make the vote of the township unanimous

but he could not see it in that light. He had a principle in view, and he had the stamina to stand up for that principle, even though he stood alone. He could not be induced to thus trifle with this most sacred right of an American citizen for the paltry purpose of perpetrating a joke. The house in which the first election was held is still standing in the same place in which it then stood. The last election was held within two hundred yards of the old house, and at least two of those who voted at the first election (Robert P. Gibson and John Hannah) voted also at the last election. The ballot box used at those elections was an improvised affair, and consisted of a hat, with a handkerchief placed over the top of it. Aaron Hicks was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Jackson Township. To Daniel Dale was accorded the privilege of naming the township, and he named it in honor of that patron saint of Democracy, Andrew Jackson.

Indians.—Indians were quite numerous at the time of the ingress of the first settlers in this township. They were inveterate beggars, very obtrusive in their manners, and always a "heap hungry." Their begging propensity was a source of great annoyance to the settlers. They would also frequently kill the settlers' hogs, and appropriate them to their own use, which far more annoyed the settlers than their begging proclivities. On one occasion, one of them killed a hog belonging to Joseph James, who caught him *flagrante delicto*, followed him to camp, and complained against him; whereupon the other Indians tied him up and administered to him a good sound castigation.

Game.—Game was very plenty in those days, and the settlers used to have what they termed wolf-drives and deer-drives. Word would be given out and circulated far and wide over the country, that on a certain day there would be a drive, and that a certain hour, and a certain designated place (which was always some one of the numerous small groves that abounded in the township) would be the time and place of meeting; also the time of starting, and the territory to be embraced within the lines would be stated in this *pronunciamento*. Previous to the day set, scaffolds were erected in the grove, upon which, on the day of the drive, the marksmen (men selected for the purpose of shooting the game when it should be driven in) were placed. At the appointed hour, the lines were formed, with as few gaps and as short ones as possible; but, as it was not possible to have the line wholly without gaps of such an extent that the men would be out of sight of each other, especially at the starting, horns and bells were used for the double purpose of scaring the game and of preserving the alignment. Thus they would gradually close in, driving the game before them; and, as the deer and other animals would approach the grove the marksmen, who were placed upon the scaffold, as before stated,

would shot them down. The number of deer and other animals killed on these occasions was very great.

Jackson Jurors.—At the first court held in White County, it is said that every man in Jackson Township, who had resided therein a sufficient length of time to qualify him to sit on the jury, was on either the grand or petit jury. Rufus A. Lockwood, who subsequently removed to California and established a national reputation as an attorney by his able management of the Mariposa Claim case and other notable cases, appeared as an attorney in this court in an action of replevin. He appeared for the defendant, and it is said that he made a masterly defense.

Morality.—The first settlers were very largely composed of adherents of the Seceders' Church, who are, as is generally known, distinguished above most other churches for their sedateness and for the austerity with which they enforce moral discipline among their members, and especially among their children. Consequently, such things as drunkenness, carousing, dancing, swearing, fighting, and other immoral practices were almost wholly unknown in this township for a good many years, and, in fact, there is not to-day a saloon in the township, notwithstanding it contains two towns, each of which has a population of about four hundred. There have been saloons in the township, but their patronage was so small that the business was not remunerative, and they were soon closed. Truly, in this the record that Jackson Township has made for herself is one to be proud of, and which is deserving of a conspicuous place in her history.

Vital Statistics.—Alexander Barnes was born in February, 1835, and was probably the first child born in the township. This is a question, however, that is somewhat involved in doubt, as there are many of the surviving early settlers who think it probable that some of Joseph James' family may have been born in the township prior to that time. Mr. James settled in the township in 1831, and those who came in between that time and 1835 say that he had a large family of children, some of whom were quite young; wherefore, they think it altogether probable that some of them may have been born in the township. Whether they were or not, however, cannot be definitely ascertained. Amos Barnes died December 2, 1835, and, with the exception of two of Joseph James' children, whose names could not be ascertained, his was the first death in the township. Amos Barnes' death occurred in the same house in which Alexander Barnes' was born. John D. Vinnage and Rachel Gibson, who were married in the spring of 1836, were probably the first couple married in the township.

Schools.—The first schoolhouse in the township was built about 1836, and stood about where the northeast corner of the town of Burnettsville

now is. It was built of logs, and did not differ materially from other schoolhouses built in those early times. William Dale was the first teacher who taught in this house. He taught the first two or three terms that were taught in it. The first school in the township was taught in a vacant house owned by Ephraim Chamberlain, situated in the southeast quarter of Section 33, and was taught by James Renwick. The second schoolhouse in the township was built about the year 1842, and stood on a part of the farm then and now owned by Thomas Barnes. Among the early teachers in this house were William Barnes, Melinda Noah, a man named Shadell, and Henderson Steele. The third house was built about 1847, on Solomon McCully's land, in the same neighborhood in which the second was built. George Hall taught the first school in this house. He taught three or four terms, and was followed by Joseph Thompson, George Barnes, John Bright, Asbury Shultz, William P. Montgomery and Josephus Tam.

Anti-Slavery Petition.—About 1837, a memorial and petition, graphically portraying the enormity of human slavery, and praying Congress to abolish it in the District of Columbia, was drawn up by Thomas McLaughlin, a citizen of Jackson Township, who zealously labored with an ardor born of noble impulses, to induce his neighbors and fellow-citizens to lend the influence of their names to the furtherance of this noble cause, to the end that this foul blot upon our national escutcheon might be forever wiped out. Through his untiring efforts, some eighteen persons, most of whom resided in Jackson Township, were induced to attach their signatures to this petition. The names of all the citizens of the township who signed it could not be ascertained, but Thomas McLaughlin, William Gibson, Thomas Barnes, Elijah Eldridge and Allen Barnes, and probably David Barnes and James Small were among the number. Thomas McLaughlin, after ineffectually exhausting all his persuasive powers in the effort to induce Robert P. Gibson to sign the petition, said to him, "You may oppose it as much as you like, but the time will come and you will live to see it, when slavery will be abolished, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the United States." This prediction has been fulfilled to the letter. Mr. Gibson is still living and slavery, that most inhuman of all human institutions, no longer exists to cause the words to stick in our throats, when we would boast of the perfect liberty that prevails throughout our fair land.

A Distillery.—As this is a complete history, "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," must be told. Therefore the bad, as well as the good, that which is discreditable as well as that which is creditable, must be recorded. Be it recorded, therefore, that about the

year 1840, a man named Samuel Smith started a small distillery about one mile southwest of where the town of Idaville is now situated. He continued the business there up to the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1850. He bought a little corn once in awhile, and, when he could do so, bartered his whiskies for corn. As before stated, it was but a small affair, as may be readily inferred from the fact that all the "goods" that he manufactured were disposed of in the neighborhood. As his distillery was located near the south line of the county, and as the citizens of Jackson Township were noted for their temperance proclivities, as previously stated, it is highly probable that the larger portion of his beverages, by far, were sold to persons residing in Carroll County. Of course, the people of Jackson had to have a little "to make vinegar of," a small quantity for "bitters, to keep off the ague, you know," a mere modicum "to make liniment of," and "some to keep about the house for snake-bites and other emergencies."

Mormonism.—Be it also recorded, that about the year 1842, Mormonism, that relic of the age of barbarism, obtained a foothold and had quite a large following among the citizens of Jackson Township. Out of respect for the feelings of those who then espoused, but have since renounced, the infamous doctrines of this most infamous denomination, all names, except those of the emissaries who had been sent thither for the purpose of propagating the nefarious doctrines of Mormonism, will be suppressed. A church, or branch, as they termed it, was organized at a private house about three miles north of where the town of Burnettsville is now situated, by Alva L. Tibbetts, a Bishop in the Mormon Church. This branch continued to exist for about three years. At the expiration of that time, their meetings were discontinued and all those whose sensuality (it is too great a strain upon the credulity for an intelligent person to believe that it could have been anything else), was so potent as to impel them to turn their backs upon all their relatives and friends and upon civilization, and cast their lot among those slaves to the baser passions, emigrated to Nauvoo. This branch had at one time a membership of about sixty-five, of whom about two-thirds resided in Jackson Township. There were three families went from this township to Nauvoo, one of whom after staying there fifteen days and sixteen nights, returned to their former neighborhood almost in a state of penury, but with a large amount of experience. One went from Nauvoo to Iowa and the other went to Salt Lake City at the time of the general exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo. During the existence of this branch, besides Alva L. Tibbetts, who organized it, as previously stated, there were two other Mormon propagandists whose names were Ezra Strong and John Martin,

who frequently harangued the faithful and others whose curiosity led them to attend their meetings. They professed to be able to speak in unknown tongues, to heal the sick and all that sort of thing. On one occasion, they undertook to heal one of the sisters who was quite sick, and who was the wife of one of the Elders of the branch, but they could not heal her any to speak of. It might be supposed that this would place them in a very awkward dilemma, but they very adroitly got out of it by saying, that the sister lacked faith. They established a cemetery about two miles north of Idaville, in which several interments were made.

Post Offices.—The first post office in the township was established about 1836, and was named Burnett's Creek. It was located at Farmington, now called Burnettsville, and the first Postmaster was William R. Dale. The office is now located at Sharon, about half a mile north of the old town of Burnettsville, or Farmington, and is still called Burnett's Creek Post Office. How long Dale was Postmaster is not known. William S. Davis became Postmaster there in 1850, and held the office until 1864, when he was succeeded by F. A. Herman. The second post office was established at Hannah, now called Idaville, in 1860, and the first Postmaster was Alexander Rodgers, from 1860 to 1865; Alexander McCully, from 1865 to 1866; John Barnes from 1866 to 1868; Samuel Heiney, from 1868 to 1869; John C. Hutchinson, the present incumbent, from 1869 to—. The post office was first named Hannah, but was changed to Idaville when the name of the town was changed. Those are the only post offices that were ever established in the township.

Burnettsville was laid out in March, 1854, by Franklin J. Herman, in the northwest quarter of Section 25, and consisted of thirty-eight lots. Dale's Addition, by Prudence Dale, was laid out in September, 1855, and consisted of sixteen lots. About 1846, Thomas Riley built a log dwelling house within the present limits of the town of Burnettsville, which was the first house built within those limits. The second was a log building, put up by David Stephens, about 1849, for a saddler shop. William S. Davis built the first frame building within the present limits of the town, in the latter part of 1849, and occupied it as a store and dwelling. Thomas Wiley was engaged in the blacksmith trade when Davis moved there, but when he began the business is not known. The first hotel in Burnettsville was built by John W. Bolinger, at the northeast corner of the town. The east part of the building had been built by William Dobbins for a wagon shop, and Bolinger bought him out, and built the west part as an addition to it. He carried on also a cabinet shop in a part of the same building. He continued in the business at that place for a good many years. The second store in Burnettsville was

started about 1852, by F. A. Herman. He kept a general stock, consisting of such articles as are usually kept in first-class country stores. About 1862, John W. Wimer went into partnership with F. A. Herman, and continued with him for about two years, when Herman went out and formed a partnership with E. R. Herman and John Dixon, under the firm name of Herman, Dixon & Co. This store was located in the town of Sharon; and, after numerous changes of partners, which it would be difficult and profitless to trace, came into the possession of J. M. Love & Bro., the present proprietors. There is now no business carried on in the old town of Farmington or Burnettsville.

Sharon.—The town of Sharon, which is situated about one-half mile north of Burnettsville, was laid out in 1860. The post office was removed from Burnettsville to Sharon about 1864, at the time when F. A. Herman succeeded William S. Davis as Postmaster. The present business of Sharon is as follows: J. M. Love & Bro., dry goods and groceries; Andrew Ireland, same; E. P. Henry, groceries; David James, flour and feed.

Farmington Seminary.—The Farmington Male and Female Seminary was founded about 1852, by Isaac Mahurin. The building was erected by a joint-stock association, certificates of stock being issued, redeemable in tuition, but not otherwise. Mahurin taught about two years, and was succeeded by Hugh Nickerbocker, who taught about three years, when he was succeeded by Joseph Baldwin. During the time that Baldwin taught, which was about three years, this school was so popular, and had such an extensive reputation, that it received pupils from Logansport, La Fayette, Peru, Winamac, Delphi, and nearly all the cities and towns in this portion of the State. As a teacher, he was eminently successful, and very popular. He was succeeded by a man named Goodwin. All were good teachers, but Baldwin seems to have stood pre-eminently at the head. Many of the ablest professional men in the State, among whom may be mentioned the Hon. Calkins, M. C., received their early intellectual training at this institution. At an election held at the seminary, August 7, 1852. Joseph Thompson, Elijah Eldridge, William York, Larkin A. Herman, and Aaron Hicks were elected Trustees.

A Storm.—About the year 1852, the town of Burnettsville was visited by a terrific storm, or cyclone, which completely demolished the Baptist Church, which was at that time just approaching completion, and carried several houses off their foundations. The church spoken of was a large frame structure, about sixty feet in length by thirty feet in width. The house of John McCormick was entirely blown away, except the floor, and completely demolished. The occupants of the house, who were in bed, were left lying there, without a roof to shelter them.

The track of the storm seemed to be but a few rods in width ; and persons residing but a few rods from buildings that were demolished, were not aware, until after it was all over, and they were informed of it, that there had been a storm of such a terrific and destructive character. Of course, the storm was quite severe on either side of this track, and yet, comparatively, it was but slight.

Idaville.—The town of Hannah, now called Idaville, was platted or laid out March 20, 1860, by Andrew Hannah and Margaret Hannah, his wife ; John B. Townsley and Rebecca E. Townsley, his wife ; and John McCully and Murha S. McCully, his wife, on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 28—"The northwest corner of said town being 330 feet north, eighty-five degrees and thirty minutes west of the center corner of the aforesaid section." Townsley's West Addition was laid out by John B. Townsley, April 22, 1865, and consisted of eight lots. Townsley's South Addition was laid out April 22, 1865, and consisted of twelve lots. Criswell's Addition, by Robert Criswell, was laid out August 14, 1865, and contains six lots. Gates' Addition of sixteen lots was laid out December 17, 1872. The first building in the town of Idaville was erected in the summer of 1859, by Alexander Rodgers, for a store room. The building was erected before the town was platted, and it was ascertained when the town came to be platted that the building stood upon two lots, and it was subsequently removed to another lot and used as a dwelling. Alexander Rodgers sold goods in this first house for about one year—from November, 1859, to November, 1860. In the fall of 1860, he completed the building in which he is now doing business, transferred his stock to it, and has been doing business there ever since. He is the pioneer merchant of Idaville, but is now endeavoring to close out his stock, with a view to quitting the business. The building in which Alexander Rodgers is doing business being the second building in the town, the third was a dwelling, built by S. D. McCully, on Lot No. 1, of the original plat. The second store was opened in Andrew Hannah's warehouse, by John T. Barnes and John McCully. They kept a general stock, which they afterward removed to William Cochran's building, on the south side of the railroad. The next store building was built by Samuel Heiny, for a store and dwelling combined, and is now occupied by Davis & Carson. The present business of Idaville is as follows : Hall, Barnes & Son, general store ; J. W. McAlister, drugs ; Alexander Rodgers, general store ; Heiny & Good, agricultural implements ; J. M. Townsley, drugs ; Davis & Carson, general store, and grain merchants ; G. W. Friday, general store ; George Keever, shoe shop ; Dillon Marsh, shoe shop ; John Shafer, barber, and cigars and tobacco ; Henry Bennett,

grocery; J. C. Hutchinson, hardware; James & McCorkle, blacksmiths; David Snyder, wagon-maker; S. D. McCully, cabinet-maker; Henry Ireland, butcher; James Armstrong, John L. Shafer and Marion & Heiny, carpenters. There is a great deal of lumber and wood shipped from Idaville, also a great many fence posts. It is probable that there is more lumber shipped from here than from any other point in the county; possibly than from all other points, as there is but very little lumber shipped from any other part of the county. W. E. Myers set up a portable steam saw mill in the south part of Idaville, in November, 1882, which is run by two ordinary steam thrasher engines, one of which is an eight-horse and the other a ten-horse engine, thus giving him an eighteen-horse-power. With this mill he cuts from 6,000 to 8,000 feet of lumber per day. There is also a saw mill about three miles south of Idaville, which cuts a great deal of lumber, all of which is hauled to Idaville and shipped from there. The present population of Idaville is about 400, and that of Sharon, including the old town of Burnettsville, is probably nearly as much.

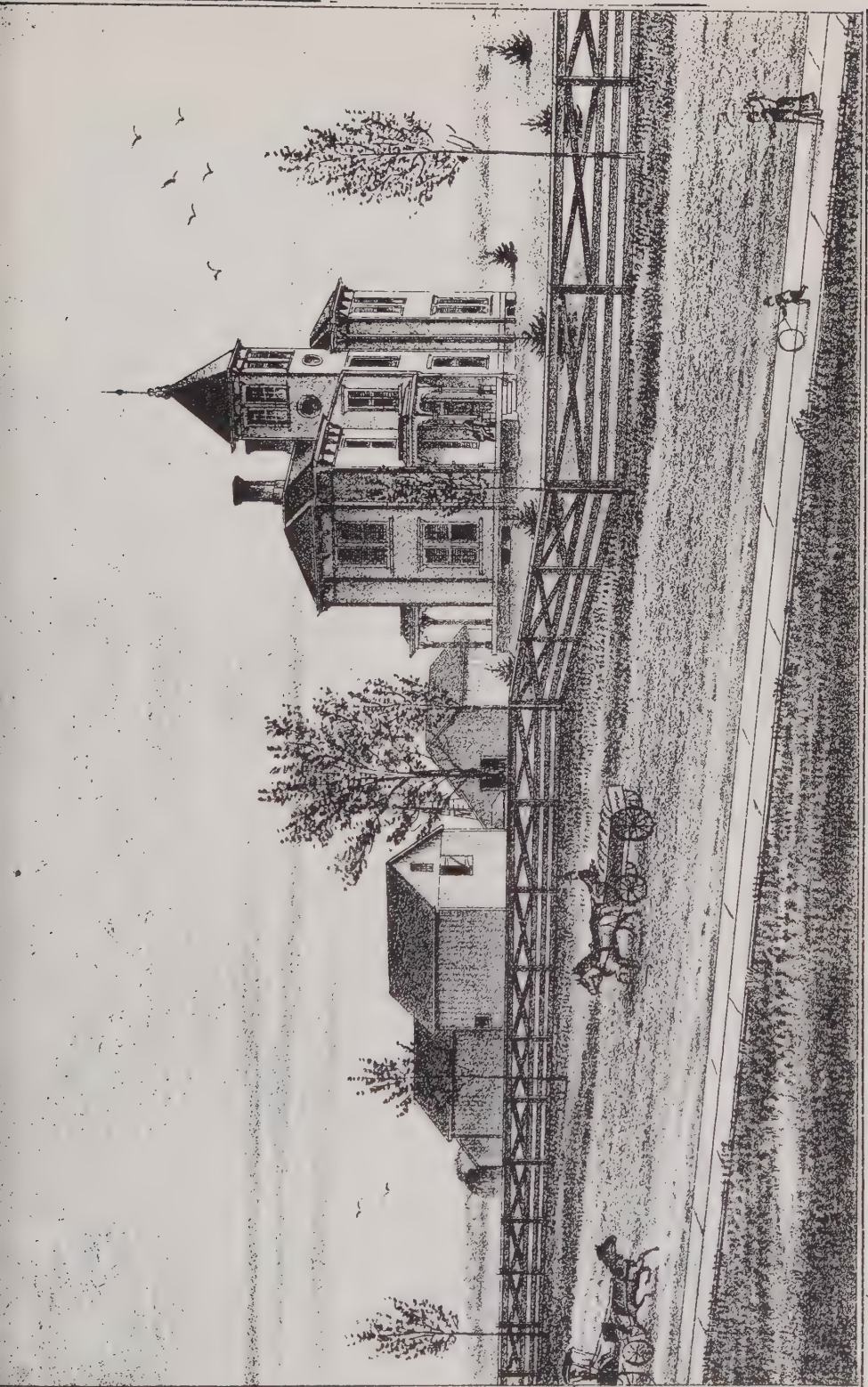
Violent Deaths.—In the spring of 1860, a tragedy was enacted about two miles north of the town of Burnettsville, which caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood in which it occurred. The chief actor in this tragedy was Albert Burns, a man somewhat past the middle age of life, who had been residing on a farm in that neighborhood for several years. It seems that he had formerly resided in Ohio, and that he there became jealous of his wife, abandoned her, came to Indiana and procured a divorce from her. About a year prior to the occurrence of the tragedy alluded to, she had come to the place where he lived, and they had reconciled their differences and had re-married. During the period of their cohabitation here, after their re-marriage, they had, apparently, been living quite harmoniously together. Whether he had new cause, real or imaginary, for suspecting that his wife was unfaithful to him, or whether he had wrought himself into a state of frenzy by brooding over what lay in the past, is not known. However that may be, he ended all the woes of his earthly existence, at the time previously mentioned, by shooting himself, after having shot and mortally wounded her who was the real or fancied cause of them. He also attempted to take the life of her youngest child, which he disowned. She lived until the next morning. After shooting her, and before shooting himself, he placed two chairs between her and the fire-place to prevent her from getting into the fire during her death struggles. In his case, death is supposed to have ensued instantaneously. She was buried in the Winegarner Cemetery, and he on his farm.

About the year 1877, David Herron received injuries at the hands of

some one (supposed to have been John Kelly), from the effects of which he is supposed to have died. He stopped at the house of John M. Shafer, on the railroad, about three miles east of Monticello, and inquired the way to Reynolds, saying that he did not wish to go through Monticello. The inmates of the house, observing that he was quite bloody, and that he acted strangely, inquired of him as to the cause of the blood with which his face and clothes were covered, and he told them that he had had a fight with the Grangers. He left there, and that was the last seen of him until his dead body was found about two days afterward, about two miles east of Monticello. As the weather was cold at that time, it is the opinion of some that his death resulted from exposure to the cold, rather than from the injuries he had received. John Kelly, proprietor of a saloon in Idaville, and John Toothman, who had formerly tended bar for Kelly, but who had been superseded in that capacity by Herron, were arrested on the charge of having murdered Herron. A *nolle prosequi* was entered as to Toothman, and he became a witness for the State in the case against Kelly, who was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State's prison for a term of six years. Not being satisfied with the result, Kelly obtained a new trial, which resulted in his being again convicted, and sentenced for a term of eighteen years. Many believe him to have been wrongfully convicted, and strenuous efforts have been made to secure his pardon; but they have been unavailing.

Besides the foregoing, the following deaths in the township have resulted from other than natural causes: About the year 1855, William Crose suicided by shooting, about one mile southwest of Idaville. The *felo-de-se* was a kind of religious enthusiast, and his mind was supposed to be a little unbalanced. About 1854, Silas Tam was killed by lightning, just east of the town of Burnettsville. About 1861, a man named Anthony, a conductor of a freight train, had his leg terribly crushed, in consequence of getting his foot caught in the frog, and died at the house of Alexander Rodgers, in Idaville, about two weeks afterward. About 1862, the gravel-train was derailed east of Idaville, and three men severely hurt, one of whom died in about twenty-four hours afterward. About 1849, Ephraim Million was killed about three miles east of Burnettsville, by his team running away with him. About the summer of 1870, Daniel Leslie was killed by lightning, in Hutchison & Ginn's store in Idaville. The same electric stroke that killed Leslie tore the boot off J. C. Hutchison's foot. There were several other persons near Leslie when he was killed, but none of them were seriously injured. About the summer of 1881, a man named Scraggs, a mute, was killed on the railroad, by the cars, about three miles east of Monticello.

Agricultural Association.—The first fair held in White County was



held at Burnettsville, in Jackson Township, about the year 1854, at the Academy building. This was the only one that was ever held here, however. It was got up by a few of the enterprising citizens of the township, in order to arouse an interest in the organization of an agricultural society in the county, as they believed it to be behind the neighboring counties in this respect. Their object was soon attained, for, in a very short time afterward, a county agricultural society was formed. No entrance fee was required, nor were any premiums paid or offered. Premiums were awarded, however, and the honor of being awarded the premiums was the only recompense offered or given to exhibitors.

Churches.—The Associate Reformed at Idaville was organized about 1842. First pastor, John Thompson; early members, Daniel Carson, Stephen Nutt, John Gibson, William Gibson, George Gibson, Abraham Neil, Solomon McCully, Andrew Hannah and their wives. About 1852, they formed a coalition with the Seceder Church. The Reformed Church built a frame house of worship about 1845, previous to which time their meetings had been held in private houses. After the union with the Seceders, they built an addition of twenty feet to their house, and took the name of United Presbyterians. The Reformed Church had no other minister than John Thompson up to the time of the union, the pulpit being vacant a part of the time. Ministers after Thompson were Thomas Calahan, J. R. Reasun, Gilbert Small and Milford Tidball, the present incumbent. Present church built about 1870 at a cost of about \$2,800. About 1874, a division occurred in the United Presbyterian Church, about forty-five withdrawing and organizing a Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenantanter Church, and the same year built a church costing about \$2,000. Their ministers have been David Murdock, Hiram H. Brownell and Thomas J. McClellan. Present Trustees, John McGee, William Downs and John Coughel. Elders, Samuel Montgomery, William Downs and Andrew Hannah. The Dunkard Church at Idaville was organized about 1843. Ministers at date of organization, George Patton and Jacob Inman; subsequent ministers, Henry Klippinger, Uriah Patton, James Hannah, Robert P. Gibson, Robert Million and David Doolittle. Church built in 1872, at a cost of \$2,250. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Idaville was organized about 1865. Early members, Samuel Delzell, James Armstrong, J. A. Vallandingham, and wives, and Mrs. J. J. Ross, G. W. Friday, J. A. Hamill and Nancy Iden; ministers, Thomas H. McKee, John W. Steele, Rev. Jackson, Rev. Bicourt, R. H. Calvert, C. R. Ball and Winfield Hall. Church built about 1866, at a cost of about \$1,000. Trustees, James Armstrong and George W. Friday; Stewards, George W. Friday and Daniel Snyder. The Seventh-Day Adventist Church at Idaville was organized in July, 1882. Pastors at date of or-

ganization, J. M. Reece and Victor Thompson; members, Dr. J. B. Barton, L. W. Henry, and wives, and John Ellis, George P. Davis, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Mary J. Palmer, Mrs. Frances Rudgen, Cynthia Marvin, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Weaver and Katie Kelley. They have, as yet, no house of worship. Ministers are sent monthly to preach to the congregation. The Christian Church at Burnettsville was organized at the residence of Alexander Scott, one mile east of the present site of the church, in the fall of 1834, with Rev. Reuben Wilson in charge. Reuben Wilson and Alexander Scott were chosen Elders, and William Hicks, Deacon. The society, when organized, had thirteen members, viz.: Reuben Wilson, Elder and Pastor, Elizabeth Wilson, Alexander Scott, Unity Scott, William Hicks, Christina Hicks, Silas Atchinson, Mary Atchinson, Daniel C. Flinn, Joseph Galbreath, Rebecca Hicks, Eliah Fobes and Sarah Fobes. The church was built in 1853, at a cost of \$1,000. Elder Russel held a series of meetings here soon after the completion of the church, with marked success. The ministers of this church have been Elders Wilson, Scott, Russel, Mullis, Campbell, Winfield, Libbie, Rohrer and Ireland. Present membership about fifty-five. The Baptist Church in Burnettsville was organized April 4, 1843, with Elijah Barnes, pastor, and thirty-two members. The following ministers have officiated as pastors of this church, the dates following their names indicating the time of their commencement: T. E. Thomas, 1844, one year; Elder Waters, short time; M. A. Kerr, 1849, five years; N. Clark, 1855, three years; John Dunham, 1859, two years; M. A. Kerr, 1862, four years; J. G. Kerr, 1866, two years; J. O. Washburn, supply; Alfred Harper, supply; L. C. Cochran, supply; A. H. Dooley, 1872, nine years; R. McClary, 1881, one year; Price Odde, 1883, present minister in charge. Present number of members, eighty-two. Trustees, William York, George Birkit, W. J. Bishop and John York. Names of the original thirty-two members: Jephtha York, William York, Elijah Eldridge, William Gibson, John York, Benjamin Grafton, Jonathan Shull, Henry Bishop, John A. Bishop, William R. Lacey, Abraham Bishop, Lewis Shull, William Ireland, Samuel Ireland, Susannah York, Nancy York, Rebecca York, Mary Gibson, Nancy Hamilton, Erta Billingsby, Christina Shull, Margaret Bishop, Christina Bishop, Elizabeth Billingsby, Rebecca Billingsby, Christina Lacey, Marah Bishop, Patry Shull, Lucinda Ireland, Mary Ireland and Isabel Shegila.

The Methodist society at Burnettsville was organized in 1843, with twenty-five members, namely: John Herman, Mary Herman, Stephen McPherson, Lucetta McPherson, Caleb Mahuren, Matilda Mahuren, Larkin Herman, Sarah Herman, John Shaw, Susan Shaw, William Shaw, Eli Shaw, Catharine Davis, Isaac Mahuren, John E. Dale, Joshua

Tam, Mitchell Tam, Catharine Dodge, Prudence Dale, Maria Davis, Mary Shaw, Martha Million, Margaret Dale, William Stewart and Sarah Stewart. This church has been served by the following-named ministers : G. W. Stafford, 1843-44 ; B. Webster, 1844-45 ; G. W. Warner, 1845-47 ; J. Hatfield, 1847-48 ; B. Williams, 1848-49 ; J. M. Rodgers, 1849-50 ; J. B. Ball, 1851 ; W. J. Coptner, 1851-52 ; D. Dunham, 1852-53 ; William Reeder, 1853-54 ; P. J. Beswick, 1854-55 ; W. Hancock, 1855-56 ; F. Cox, 1856-57 ; J. B. Mershan, 1857-58 ; W. Beckner, 1858-59 ; J. B. Adell, 1860-61 ; J. S. Budd, 1861-62 ; J. L. Boyd, 1862-63 ; C. W. Farr, 1863-64 ; H. C. Fraley, 1864-66 ; G. W. Warner, 1866-67 ; J. S. Budd, 1867-68 ; C. L. Smith, 1868-69 ; J. W. Pierce, 1869-70 ; L. T. Armstrong, 1870-71 ; W. H. Wood, 1871-72 ; S. Barcus, 1872-73 ; B. F. Nadell, 1873-74 ; F. Mason, 1874-75 ; J. E. Steel, 1875-76 ; J. W. Jackson, 1876-78 ; Jephtha Bickourt, 1878-79 ; R. H. Calvert, 1879-80 ; C. R. Ball, 1880-81 ; W. Hall, 1881-83. The church now has a membership of fifty-two in good standing, and is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are D. F. Wilson, Class Leader ; James F. Howard, G. W. Calahan, John Nethercott and Samuel D. Meek, Trustees ; J. F. Hourand, James H. Cochran, William E. Myers and D. F. Wilson, Stewards ; and G. W. Calahan, Sunday School Superintendent. The church was built in the fall of 1847, and cost near \$900.

The Oldest Resident, etc.—Andrew Hannah has been the longest a resident of the township of any man now residing in it, he having moved into it in the spring of 1833, and remained a resident of it ever since. John Hannah owns 120 acres of land which he entered in 1834, and which has never been transferred. Jackson Township has as good soil, as good men, and as good-looking women as any other township in the county. Her people have always been in the van in all progressive movements. May virtue continue to make her abiding place among them, and may they continue to labor zealously in pushing forward the car of progress.



CHAPTER VII.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

PRINCETON TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF NAME—ORGANIZATION AND FIRST OFFICERS—THE FIRST SETTLERS—INITIATORY EVENTS—VILLAGES OF SEAFIELD AND WOLCOTT—GROWTH OF EDUCATION AND RELIGION—SECRET SOCIETIES—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—INCIDENTS.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

THE first settlement in Princeton Township had its origin in a portion known as Palestine, in January, 1843. In the fall of 1842, Henry Pugh, Nathaniel Rogers and John Cain arrived, and began the erection of three log houses. Pugh's house was erected on Section 8, Cain's on Section 5, and that of Rogers on the same section. Pugh completed his house in the fall of 1842, and in 1843, in January, he moved his family from Union Township, this county, into the land of Palestine, and began life in the hewed-log cabin. This family is said to have been the first one to have commenced permanent settlement in the township. A few squatters had lived a few months in the township in 1842. In the spring of 1842, Nathaniel Rogers and John Cain became residents of the Palestine settlement. The humble log domiciles that had been begun in 1842, were now in readiness for occupancy. While there were settlements making and improvements constructing in the land of Palestine in the early spring of 1843, the attention of the historian is called to Black Oak Point, in the northwestern part of the township, where a settlement, that was afterward known as the Black Oak settlement, was being made, first by James Brown, from Ohio, who was soon followed by Jacob Myrtle, a man by the name of Gooddale, and Mr. Hemphill. Mr. Brown was the first man to build a house in this part of the township. The building was constructed of round logs, and was 14x18 feet in size, had a puncheon floor, one window, and but for the greased paper in it it would have been lightless, and the first cabin of Black Oak settlement would have been totally incomplete without the old family fire-place. The hewed-log houses erected in Palestine in 1842 were all supplied with the conveniences of that day. The houses put up by Henry Pugh and John Cain were each 16x20 feet, while the one built by Nathaniel Rogers was 16x22 feet. Henry Pugh, a noted early-day hewer, did the hewing for these houses. Some of the other first settlers in the Palestine settlement

were Daniel Nyce, Cornelius Stryker, Anson Jewett, Mortimer Modire and William Bunnell. Joseph Sewart settled in the township in 1845. Old Mr. Jewett had commenced in Princeton as early as 1844. A man by the name of Coon came in 1844. J. B. Bunnell began life in the wild and Western lands in 1846. J. H. Lear came in 1845. R. C. Johnson was one of the first men in the township. James Cain, Cornelius Van Der Volgen, Isaac Chase, Elias Esra, Aden Nordyke, John C. Morman, Israel Nordyke, Thomas Gillpatrick, and a few others whose names could not be remembered, are the old pioneers of Princeton Township. In 1846, settlements in the township became more numerous. Only those old pioneers who are yet living in the township can realize the great changes in the same since its first settlement. The entire township has undergone extensive and important changes. Then the whole territory of which the township has been formed was one vast wild, with its extensive prairies and its groves of the oak wood. Over these prairie lands and through these forests roamed, almost unscared, the wild deer and the voracious wolf. An old settler tells that, in the years 1843 and 1844, flocks of seventy deer could frequently be seen on the prairies, and as many as five had perished in a single day at the hands of the merciless hunter. The rude log hut has been exchanged for more comfortable homes, and grass-covered stable has been supplemented by the spacious frame barn. A portion of Princeton Township that was once covered with water during the whole year is now being cultivated, and produces large returns of cultivated vegetation. The time was when farmers were compelled to haul their wheat and corn to Chicago or Michigan City. Imagine a farmer with a four-ox team hauling corn to Chicago, and returning with a barrel of salt and a few groceries. How changed are the commercial advantages of Princeton Township!

Name, Creation and Boundaries.—Princetown Township derived its name from a ship which in days past plowed the Atlantic, and which brought to America's free shore Cornelius Van Der Volgen from England in 1843, and who was one of the first settlers in the territory now composing Princeton Township. On the occasion of the creation of the township, Mr. Van Der Volgen suggested to the Board of Commissioners that the name Princeton be applied to the new township, in honor of the grand old vessel in which he "came over." The Commissioners accepted the name. At the March term of the Commissioners' Court in 1844, a petition was presented, bearing the names of a number of the citizens of the territory which was afterward known as Princeton Township, praying that such territory should be known as a new civil township, and thereupon it was ordered by the board that the territory described as follows should have a separate township organization: Commencing at the northeast

corner of Section 1, in Township 28 north, of Range 5 west, and running south on said section line to the north line of Big Creek Township; then west along said line to the west line of White County; thence north along this line to the corner of White County; thence east along said county line six miles; thence north on said county line five miles; thence east three miles, to the place of beginning. It was further ordered by the board that the elections of Princeton Township should be held at the house of Jordan Cain, and James G. Brown was appointed Inspector of Elections for the first year. By an order of the board, the place of holding elections was changed to the house of Daniel Nyce, June 3, 1844.

Princeton Township is one of the largest in the county, and is bounded on the north by Jasper County and Monon Township, on the east by Honey Creek Township, on the south by West Point Township, and on the west by Benton County. In the township there are sixty-three square miles. The following are among the first persons to enter or purchase land in Princeton Township: James F. Adams, 1847; John Stuart, 1847; Alfred Harrison, 1846; Thomas Gillpatrick, 1844; Aden Nordyke, 1846; Israel Nordyke, 1846; Eli W. Morman, 1850; R. C. Johnson, 1845; Jonathan White, 1846; John Birch, 1847; James McKillip, 1847; Cornelius Stryker, 1850; Anson Jewett, 1847; Elizabeth Pugh, 1845; Mortimer Modire, 1845; William S. Brown, 1853; Hiram Lear, 1847; John Dyre, 1842; Daniel Nyce, 1842; Peter Benham, 1846; Cornelius Van Der Volgen, 1843; Joseph Stewart, 1841; Comfort (prominent in the first history of Pulaski County), 1843; Isaac S. Vinson, 1851; William Coon, 1843; William Blake, 1847. Joseph Stewart was the first man to enter land in Princeton Township.

Elections.—At an election held at the house of Daniel Nyce, in Princeton Township, on the 4th of August (first Monday), 1845, the following men voted: Nathaniel Rogers, William Bunnell, Cornelius Van Der Volgen, John C. Lielfor, Nathaniel B. Volger, Daniel Nyce, James Cain, Mortimer Modire, Henry Pugh, R. C. Johnson, Joseph Stewart, Isaac Chase, Elias Esra, Aden Nordyke, John C. Morman, Israel Nordyke, Thomas Gillpatrick and Anson Jewett. This was the vote at the State election in 1845. At an election held in the township on the 6th of April (first Monday), 1846, Elias Esra received twenty votes for Supervisor of Roads, and Robert Nordyke received twenty votes for Inspector of Election. For the office of Fence Viewer, Eli Morman received two votes, Anson Wood received two votes, Nathaniel Rogers one vote, Cornelius Stryker one vote, John H. Lear one vote, and Israel Nordyke one vote. James Street received twenty votes for Constable,

and John Morman received one vote for the same office. At this election, the following men cast their votes: Elias Morman, Israel Nordyke, John Cain, John Birch, John Moran, John Lear, Thomas Gill, Joseph Lear, Anson Wood, Henry Pugh, Daniel Nyce, J. R. Benham, Andrew Morman, M. Dyer, James Street, Aden Nordyke, Benjamin Gillpatrick, Elias Esra, Cornelius Stryker, Anson Jewett, N. J. Rogers and Leander H. Jewett. The following persons voted at an election held in the township on the first Monday in August, 1846: Anson Jewett, James G. Brown, J. C. Moran, J. C. Lueliper, Joseph Woolsey, Henry Pugh, Benjamin Gillpatrick, John Lear, Robert B. Overton, Isaac Jacks, Aden Nordyke, Daniel Nyce, John Cain, J. Stewart, J. Lear, F. B. Richling, Thomas Gillpatrick, R. C. Johnson, N. S. Rogers, J. Moran, L. H. Jewett, H. F. Lear, J. B. Benham, C. Stryker, Elias Morman, John Birch, Elias Esra, A. L. Morman, Robert Nordyke, Jonathan Esra, William Dunham, Valentine Mercer, Thomas Coon, Joseph Stewart, Israel Nordyke, Jacob Evans and Nathaniel Evans. Of this election, J. B. Brown and R. C. Johnson were Clerks; Joseph Stewart and Jonathan Esra, Judges; and Robert Nordyke, Inspector.

The Flood and the Ague in 1844.—The year 1844 is known as the wet one in the early history of the township. Old settlers say that it commenced to rain on the 10th of May, and rained almost continually until the 4th of July. So wet was it that farmers could not plant their corn, and most of the ground in the township that had been prepared for corn could not be used on account of the flood. One old pioneer tells that it rained so hard and long that for two days and a night the water stood six inches deep all over his cabin floor, and he was compelled to get under the dining table to keep out of the rain. It quit raining about the 1st of July, and then a dry season began and the ague commenced in earnest. During July and August, the inhabitants shook as only one having the disease in those times could shake. There were not enough well persons in the township to administer to the wants of those who were ill. The fever raged furiously, attacking whomsoever it might, until midwinter of 1844–45. For several years the regular ague seasons were known in the township. The house of John H. Lear was, for a number of years, known as the quinine depot for all that section of country. Mr. Lear would purchase the drug in large quantities at wholesale, and haul it by ox team to the settlement, and then the neighbors would come and get as much as they wanted at once or enough to do them until the next supply should be brought on. Mr. Lear himself was not a regular practicing physician, but he was known as a great ague comforter, and would “dish out” the quinine in proportions suitable to the applicant. But the scene is changed, and in 1870, the ague has, to a great extent, lost its grip in the township.

Birth, Death and Marriage.—To Nathaniel and Rebecca Rogers is supposed to have been the first white child born in the township. The birth occurred in the month of April, 1844. A man by the name of Porter, was the first who died in Princeton Township. The death occurred in the fall of 1844, and the remains were laid at rest in what has since become known as Dobbins' Graveyard. The first couple married in the township were John Marine and Rebecca Morman. Mr. and Mrs. Nordyke, now of Monticello, were among the first persons who were married in the township.

Schools and Churches.—The first school in the township was taught in the Palestine settlement, as claimed by some, while others think the first was taught in the Nordyke settlement. There is not much difference however, in the time of these schools. The one in the land of Palestine was taught in 1849, and Edwin Bond was the teacher, while there is good authority that the one in the land of the Nordykes was taught as early as 1848, and B. Wilson Smith taught the first school. These schools were taught in similarly constructed schoolhouses. The one in Palestine was a round-log structure, 16x18 feet, that stood on Mortimer Modire's land. This house differed from most of the schoolhouses of the country. It had two windows, instead of one, extending the whole length of the house, one on each side. The Nordyke Schoolhouse was 16x18 feet, and of hewed logs. Both of these houses were fully furnished with puncheon seats, and desks of the same material, and the all-consuming fire-place. The first frame schoolhouse in the township was built in about 1854, in the Nordyke settlement, about a half mile north of the first schoolhouse that had been erected in that settlement. The township now has eleven frame schoolhouses, besides the splendid one in the town of Wolcott. The Wolcott school building does credit to the town and the township. It was erected in 1875, by means appropriated by the township and by private donations. The building is forty-eight feet square, two stories high, and cost about \$6,000. The plot of ground (two blocks) was donated by Anson Wolcott. Prof. Wright was the first teacher in the new schoolhouse. In 1879, the school was divided into three departments, and has since been known as the Wolcott Graded School. Prof. William Ireland is the present Principal; Homer Debell has charge of the Intermediate Department, and Miss Clara Hutton is the Primary teacher. The school has an average attendance of 120 pupils.

The Christian Church in the Palestine settlement was the first meeting-house in Princeton Township. This house of worship is a frame structure and was built (as nearly as could be ascertained) about twenty-five years ago; is 24x36 feet and cost about \$600. The organizers of this church or class were Robert C. Johnson and wife, Jackson Dobbins

and wife, John Dobbins and wife and Preston Lawson and wife. The second church built in the township was commenced in 1872 and finished in 1873. The building is a neat frame, 36x40 feet and cost \$2,600. Mrs. Anson Wolcott donated the ground. This house belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The class was organized at Seafeld in 1861, and then was moved to Wolcott. Some of the first members were John McDonald and wife, George and Sylvester Bicourt and old Mr. Sexton and wife. Rev. Vance is the present minister. The third church erected in the township is the Christian Church of Wolcott, which was built in 1873. This is also a frame structure, 34x54 feet, and cost \$3,500. The first trustees were J. B. Bunnell, elected for five years; Noble Nordyke, for four years; A. W. Dyre, for three years; M. T. Didlake, for two years, and J. M. Brown, for one year. Rev. William Ireland is the present minister. The fourth and last church built in Princeton Township is the Palestine Baptist Church, erected in the Palestine settlement, in 1874. The building is a frame, 26x42 feet, and cost about \$2,000. Previous to the erection of these churches in the township, public services were held at private houses and at the school-houses.

Tavern.—The first tavern in the township was built by Henry Pugh in 1862, in the town of Wolcott; was destroyed by fire, 1872. Mr. Pugh rebuilt in 1873.

Railroad.—The Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railway extends through the township, east and west, and was completed through on the last day of November, 1860. The building of this internal improvement through the township greatly increased the value of land in it, and property that was once almost valueless is now very valuable

Seafeld—a station on the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, three miles east of Wolcott. The first business house at Seafeld was established in 1861, by I. & N. Nordyke, who kept a general merchandise store, and Israel Nordyke was the first Postmaster. The present business of Seafeld is conducted by John Kerlin, who has a general store, is Postmaster, railroad agent, express agent and a general servant to the wants of the public.

Wolcott.—This is a town of about 350 inhabitants, situated on the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, in the southwestern part of Princeton Township; was platted or laid out by Ebenezer and Maria Wolcott, on the 15th of May, 1861, and is on land described as follows: The commencing point of the survey is at the southeast corner of Lot 8, in Block F, and is 180 feet distant at right angles from the center line of the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railway and thirty feet west of the range line, which runs north and south in the center of Range street

north, eighty-eight degrees west, and the town is laid out parallel with and at right angles to the railroad. Another description is, that the town is laid out in the eastern part of Section 25 and the western part of Section 30. The streets were all laid out sixty feet wide, and the alleys sixteen feet wide; the lots are all 60x120 feet, except those along Range street, which are fractional. The plat consisted of ninety-six lots and the following streets, running east and west: North, Johnson, Market, Scott, Anderson and South; and Range, Second, Third and Fourth running north and south. The first and only addition to the town of Wolcott was made on the 1st of May, 1865, by the original platters; the addition consisted of forty-seven lots. Wolcott came very near never existing, as Clearmont, about a mile and a half east of the present site of Wolcott at one time had the lead, but after the town was laid out the citizens of Clearmont were induced not to "take up their beds and walk," but to remove their houses to the site of Wolcott. This was done in the winter of 1861 and 1862. In 1860 (fall), the first store was started in Wolcott by the Stetler Brothers. This firm kept a kind of a general store and kept only the most staple articles of merchandise. William Jamason was the first grocer in the place. This enterprise was commenced about the same time that the Stetler brothers started their store. John Stetler was the first Postmaster in the place, and Dr. A. C. Ballou was the town's first physician. John Dobbins was the first blacksmith in the place. It will be remembered that the town was platted at the beginning of the late war and there was very little improvement made in the place until after the close of the rebellion. In 1872, the town had gained sufficient dimensions to be classed as an incorporated village, and accordingly the necessary steps were taken on the 3d of May, 1873. The first officers of the incorporation were: Noble Nordyke, W. H. Dyke and A. S. Pattee, Trustees; C. A. G. Rayhouse, Clerk; James D. Sherman, Marshal; J. F. Warner, Treasurer; James O. Johnson, Assessor. The corporation flourished for a brief period; had enacted and enforced its ordinances. The goose ordinance of 1874 is said to have occasioned more ill feeling on the part of a few individuals than all other ordinances created in the history of the corporation. The Town Council was termed the goose committee by several of the geese owners. In 1875, it was discovered that the incorporation was an expense without benefit, that the town could not receive aid from the township in building a schoolhouse as long as it remained incorporated, and thereupon, in the spring of 1875, the following petition was circulated and signed by the following persons:

"To the Board of Trustees of the Town of Wolcott, White County, State of Indiana: We, the undersigned, legal voters of the said town of Wolcott,

hereby apply to your Honorable Board, and ask for a dissolution of the corporation of the said town of Wolcott. The reasons which induce us to make this application are as follows: 'The town is too small to be benefited by such corporation, except at our expense, and that would be unwarranted. That in our present condition the advantages are outweighed by the disadvantages.' " Noble Nordyke, William Imes, T. J. Bunnell, S. W. Dobbins, J. Commer, J. B. Bunnell, A. Bombay, Thomas Kinsey, B. P. Lisk, G. A. Hemphill, James O. Johnson, W. H. Bombay, S. H. Jones, E. A. Jones, E. W. Peck, J. D. Sherman, H. Miller, J. W. Chambers, John Finney, A. W. Lisk, M. F. Comett, M. T. Didlake, C. A. G. Rayhouser, S. J. Dobbins, J. T. Leatherman, John Swartsell, James M. Burch, Phillip Browne, Frank McDonough, J. B. Hemphill, and J. N. Bone. The dissolution of the corporation occurred in May, 1875. The last officers of the town (elected on the 4th of May, 1874) were R. A. Stephens, R. C. Galbreath and W. H. Dyke, Town Board; C. A. G. Rayhouser, Clerk; Henry Stammer, Marshal; Alfred Plumer, Assessor; A. S. Pattee, Treasurer. Thus it was with the corporation of Wolcott, only a few days, but not very full of trouble.

Wolcott's Present Business.—The business of Wolcott is represented by the following persons: Dry goods, D. K. Jackson, Jerome Rigby and W. Lisk; grocers, R. Wright and A. W. Dyke; hardware and harness, Eldridge and Wynekoof; drugs, C. A. G. Rayhouser; grain dealer, A. Wolcott; blacksmiths, George Hemphill, Horace Thornburge and W. W. Leek; carpenters, William Shire and Thomas Pugh; wagon-maker, John Dun; meat market, Messrs. Eldridge & Wynekoof and D. J. Jackson; shoe-maker and barber, Martin Schneikenberger; painters, Frank Sweet and Albert Graham; railroad agent, telegraph operator and express agent, J. C. Northlane; milliner, Miss Mary Darrow; dress-maker, Mrs. Berry; hay barns, Eben Wolcott and Samuel Dobbins; lawyers, J. B. Bunnell, W. W. Leek, and C. H. Baxter; physician, F. A. Grant; hotels, American House, Henry Pugh, proprietor, Wolcott House, Mrs. Peck, proprietress. Wolcott contains one of the largest ear-corn cribs in the world. It has the most perfect ventilation of any ear-corn crib in the country, and has a capacity of 45,000 bushels of ear-corn. This building was erected according to the specifications of A. Wolcott. The hay barn, operated by Eben Wolcott, is also one of the largest in the State. Two presses are used, each of which has a capacity for pressing 36,000 bales of hay during the "pressing" season. J. H. Baxter is the present Postmaster at Wolcott. The town has two secret organizations, viz.: Masonic and Sovereigns of the Red Star. The Masonic Lodge, No. 180, was instituted in May, 1866, and the charter was granted on the 30th of May, 1866. John B. Bunnell, John B. Hemp-

hill and William H. H. Rader were the charter members. The first officers were J. B. Bunnell, W. M.; J. B. Hemphill, J. W.; William H. H. Rader, S. W.

The present officers are as follows: John B. Hemphill, W. M.; Thomas E. Pugh, S. W.; E. B. Debell, J. W.; Isaac M. Davis, Treasurer; C. A. G. Rayhouser, Secretary; George A. Hemphill, Tiler; James K. Davis, S. D.; W. H. Dyke, J. D.; James Hemphill and Moses G. Dobbins, Stewards; Preston A. Lawson, Chaplain. The lodge has property valued at \$500, thirty working members, and is in good condition. The lodge of the Sovereigns of the Red Star was organized, and the charter granted by R. L. Harvey, of Monticello, on the 31st of October, 1882. This is a new organization, and Mr. Harvey is the principal originator. The charter members of the Wolcott Lodge are as follows: Hugh McDonald, Frank Sweet, Ezra P. Lisk, James Leek, Samuel O. Dyre, T. A. Grant, W. W. Leek, C. Schneikenberger, A. Graham, William Schier, S. A. Worthing, Otis Trowbridge and F. W. Eldridge. The following are the first and present officers: Sovereign Commander, William Schier; Sovereign Chancellor, F. W. Eldridge; Lieutenant Commander, Frank Sweet; Lieutenant of Citadel, Hugh McDonald; Secretary, W. W. Leek; Treasurer, S. A. Worthing; Bookkeeper, A. Graham. "Temperance, Truth and Charity" constitutes the motto of the Sovereigns of the Red Star. The new organization certainly has an exceedingly bright future.

Justices of the Peace.—The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace in Princeton Township, from its creation until 1886: James G. Burnes, elected on the first Monday in April, 1844, term expired, 1849; Anson Jewett, 1847 to 1851; resigned, November 24, 1847; Robert S. Johnson, 1849 to 1854; James Templeton, 1854 to 1858; James Templeton, 1858 to 1862; James Templeton, 1862 to 1866; John B. Bunnell, 1866 to 1870; Lewis A. Goodrich, 1870 to 1874; C. A. G. Rayhouser, 1874 to 1878; Lewis A. Goodrich, 1878 to 1882; Ambrose More, 1882 to 1886.



CHAPTER VIII.

BY ED A. MOSSMAN.

MONON TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF NAME—EARLY ELECTIONS—EARLY SETTLERS—A DEAD TOWN—INDIAN MOUNDS—EARLY BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES—EARLY INDUSTRIES—BRADFORD OR MONON—SUICIDES, ETC.—SCHOOLS, ETC.—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THIS township is traversed by two creeks, one of which is known as the Big Monon, and the other as the Little Monon, and it is from these that its name is derived. The name of the creeks, and likewise the name of the township, were formerly spelled Monong; but latterly the final letter has been omitted. The name of the larger of these two streams has undergone a further change from that by which it was known among the original owners of the soil—the dusky denizens of the western wilds. Among them it was known as the Metamonong. However, as the first two syllables of this name signify “big,” in the Indian tongue, the *signification* remains the same, notwithstanding the *form* of the name is changed. This is a very large township, being very nearly equal in extent to two Congressional townships. It was created by an order of the Board of Commissioners, January 5, 1836, upon a petition signed by eleven citizens. As at first created, it embraced all of White County, north of the line dividing Sections 16 and 21, of Township 27 north, of Range 3 west, and west of line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west. In September, 1836, the south line of the township was moved one mile to the north.

Early Elections.—The first election in the township was held at the house of Cornelius Sutton, on the first Monday, and 4th day of April, 1836. The voters at that election were Samuel Gray, David Berkey, Elihu Line, Thomas Wilson, Ira Bacon, James K. Wilson, Cornelius Sutton, John McNary, Elias Lowther, William Wilson, James H. Sutton, Melchi Gray, Silas Cowger and Isaac W. Blake; Judges, Melchi Gray, Elihu Line and Ira Baker; Clerks, Samuel Gray and David Berkey. For Justice of the Peace, Silas Cowger received fourteen votes; for Constable, Isaac W. Blake received thirteen votes; for Supervisor, Elias Lowther received ten votes and James K. Wilson one vote; for Overseers of the Poor, James K. Wilson received six votes, Cornelius Sutton, eight votes, and Elias Lowther, one vote; for Fence Viewer, Sam-

uel Gray received seven votes, and Joseph K. Sutton seven votes, and for Inspector of Elections, Elihu Line received fourteen votes.

The second election in the township was held at the house of Elias Cowger, on the first Monday in April, 1837, and the voters thereat were: Elihu Line, Thomas Nang, Amos Cooper, Ira Bacon, David Berkey, Cornelius Sutton, John S. Stump, James K. Wilson, Silas Cowger, Joseph Sutton, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Mablen, John McNary, James J. Reiley, John Parker, Samuel Gray, Solomon Gray, Lewis Elston, Melchi Gray, Harvey Sellers, Abel Line and William Wilson.

The third election in the township was held at the house of John Cowger, on the first Monday in April, 1838. On the tally sheets of this election, the following new names appear: Lycurgus Cooper, John Kepperling, Leo Pheagley, Jacob B. Bell, Oliver Hammond, David Pheagley, William Imes, M. A. Berkey, Jacob Myer, Adamson Bentley, Philip Sain, M. Bristol, John Cowger, Sr., S. A. Baldwin, Thomas Downey, James J. Brown, Benjamin Ball, Joseph Woosby, Nelson Jack, Dennis Line, John Cowger, and Daniel Murray. At this election, Amos Cooper was elected Justice of the Peace. It thus appears that there must have been a large number of persons settled in the township between the years 1836 and 1838. Of the number of those who voted in 1838, but did not vote at either of the previous elections, a few may have resided in the township when those elections were held, but did not vote; while others may have been living in the township, but had not attained their majority in time to vote prior to 1838; but a large majority of them, no doubt, moved into the township after the election in 1836.

Settlement.—The first settlement in the township was made in the eastern part, near the confluence of Big and Little Monon Creeks. According to common report, the first settler in the township was Cornelius Sutton. He was a fur trader and trapper. As he did not continue to reside in the township very many years, and as he left behind him none of his progeny, nor none who had come with or preceded him, the exact date of his settlement in the township cannot be ascertained. All that can be learned concerning that fact is, that he came prior to 1835, at which time Elihu Line and Isaac W. Blake came into the township, the former in the month of April, and the latter in the month of August. He erected a small log cabin about half a mile south of the old town site of West Bedford, and there resided until he moved out of the township. The following persons came into the township during the year 1836: John Cowger, Amos Cooper, Silas Cowger, Thomas Macklen, John McNary, Joseph J. Reiley, John Parker, Harvey Sellers, Lycurgus Cooper and John Kepperling.

Early Comers.—Following is a full list of the polls in the township in

1841, as shown by the tax duplicate for that year, in the Auditor's office: Benjamin Ball, Daniel Berkey, Ira Bacon, Daniel Bacon, M. A. Berkey, William Button, Amos Cooper, Silas Cowger, John Cowger, William Conklin, Thomas Downey, Isaac Dawson, William Edwards, James Graves, John Harmison, David Hawk, Martin Judah, Thomas King, Dennis Line, Charles S. Lowe, Jacob Meyer, William H. Metcalf, Jacob Miles, Isaac Miles, Thomas Murphy, Joseph Noell, Ayers Peterson, Lemuel Peterson, Thomas Redding, Harvey Sellers, Jacob G. Thomas and William Wilson. This should be, and probably is, a complete list of all persons (males) residing in the township at that time over twenty-one years of age. The tax duplicate more reliably shows who were residents of a township or a county at a given time than the poll-books of the elections held in that year; for, a man may reside in a township, and not vote; but, if the Assessor performs his duty well, every male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age must pay a poll-tax, and his name will appear on the tax duplicate, whether he has any property on which to pay taxes or not. No tax duplicate for the years prior to 1841 could be found at the Auditor's office, hence recourse was had to the election returns for the earlier years. Jesse L. Watson, now of Monon, although his residence in the township dates back no further than 1856, became a resident of the county in 1830, at a time when there were but five families in the county, to wit: Jotham Goddard, Ashby Goddard, William Phillips, Royal Hazelton and Joseph Thompson. He says that the portion of the county comprising Monon, and the other townships in the northern part of the county, was not surveyed until 1832. He came to the county and purchased land in December, 1829, but did not bring his family until the following spring.

Indian Scare.—It was rumored at one time that the Indian chief Black Hawk, whose very name struck dread terror to the hearts of the frontiersmen, and caused mothers to clasp their little ones more closely to their breasts, was advancing upon the settlement in which Mr. Watson lived, with a large band of his most ferocious warriors. Almost the entire settlement abandoned their homes, and repaired to places of greater security. Mr. Watson, however, after deliberately pondering the subject, decided that, as he could not leave his home without great sacrifice, and as he did not think it practicable for Black Hawk to reach the settlement, for the reason that he was a long way off and his movements were being closely watched by a strong force of United States soldiers, he would keep the matter a secret from his family, and take the chances. As "the thief doth fear each bush an officer," so the man who is apprehensive of an attack from those demoniac savages, who are strangers to mercy, is startled at the crackling of a twig, or the rustling of a dried

leaf, and is thrown into paroxysms of terror by the hooting of an owl, or the howling of a wolf. Although it cannot truly be said that Mr. Watson was really apprehensive of an attack, yet the bare possibility of such an occurrence must have been sufficient to make him exceedingly uneasy until the crisis was passed. When the scare was over, and the neighboring settlers had all returned to their homes, then, and not until then, did he inform his wife of the massacre which was apprehended, but did not take place; and he says he believes that she never fully forgave him for keeping it a secret from her.

A Dead Town.—One of the early events in the history of this township was the laying out of the town of West Bedford, which occurred in the month of April, 1837. David Berkey was the proprietor, and the survey was made by Asa Allen, then County Surveyor. The town was situated at or a little north of the confluence of Little and Big Monon Creeks. For a time this town flourished and grew like a green bay tree; but when the railroad was built, and the town of New Bradford was laid out, it began to decline. Some of the newer and better houses were torn down and removed to New Bradford, whilst the older and more dilapidated ones, which were not worth the trouble and expense of moving so far, were purchased by the farmers in the neighborhood, who made various uses of them. At the present time there is but one house remaining (a dwelling built by Dr. Thornton) of those that once constituted the town of West Bedford. True, there are a church and a schoolhouse there, but they were built long since the town ceased to have an actual existence. The town was beautifully and romantically situated, and, but for the fact of a rival town springing up, having superior advantages, it would doubtless have become a town of considerable magnitude. When a *man's* days of prosperity are ended, and the chill winds of adversity begin to blow about him, his former friends cease to take any further interest in his welfare, or to think much about him. The same is true, though in a less degree, of a *town*. Hence, the business that was carried on in this once thriving little town, and the events of which it was the scene, have been so far forgotten by those who knew it in the days of its growth and prosperity, that there are none who can give a thoroughgoing account of its business establishments in their chronological order. One of the first (probably the first) buildings erected in the town was built and occupied by Martin Judah, as a hotel, grocery and dry goods store and saloon combined. "Jack" Heaton, as he was familiarly called, opened a dry goods and grocery store at a very early date, and his was probably the second store in town. From first to last, the following business, and probably others of which no intelligence could be obtained, was carried on in the place: Dr. Paley kept hotel and practiced medicine; an Englishman



FARM RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. WOLVERTON, BIG CREEK TP.

named Reece, kept saloon and groceries; John Smith, saloon and a few groceries; Nicholas Judah, blacksmith; a man named Cook, tailor shop; a man by the name of Kelley kept a store known among the citizens as the railroad store. Kelley was there but a short time. His store was called the railroad store for the reason that he kept in stock such goods as were needed by workmen on the railroad, the L.; N. A. & C. Railroad being at that time in process of construction. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors being at that time required, it is said that all the merchants in the town, as well as those who kept regular saloons, kept whisky for sale, and it is said to have constituted a large part of their stock in trade. In fact, West Bedford is said to have borne a very unenviable reputation as regards temperance.

Indian Mounds.—There are in the vicinity of the original site of the town a number of Indian mounds, which, as is evidenced by the large trees now growing on their sides and tops, must have been built many years before the occupancy of the country by the whites. For what purpose we can but conjecture. Some of them have been dug into, and skeletons and Indian relics, such as stone hatchets or tomahawks, and arrow-heads, made of flint (a species of stone which cannot be found within many miles of this place), were found in them. It is not probable that these were regular places for the interment of the dead, for the large amount of earth heaped upon the skeleton remains precludes that idea. The more rational theory would seem to be, that there had been a battle fought at that place between two hostile tribes, and that the slain on one or both sides had been buried in those mounds, and that they had all been buried at one time. And whence came the flint, out of which they manufactured their arrow-heads? Did each individual go in person to the place where it is to be found and get sufficient for his own individual use? or were there among them importers of goods, as there are among us today? When we begin to speculate upon these questions we are soon lost in a labyrinth of surmises.

Pioneer Life.—The early settlers of this township, like the pioneers of all new countries, were subject to many dangers, privations and hardships. They were, as a rule, men of limited means, who were induced by the low price of lands to seek a home in these inhospitable western wilds. Many of them after paying for their lands had not a dollar left, with which to provide themselves and families with the necessaries of life. If favored with health, however, money was not absolutely indispensable; for, what with their frugal habits, their strong arms and plenty of pluck, they could, by the tillage of the soil with their steady and trusty ox teams, supplemented by the unerring rifle, procure a livelihood without it. But, when the main-stay of the family was laid low by sickness, then it was

that the heavy hand of fate lay upon them with crushing weight, almost extinguishing the last lingering spark of hope. This has been the experience of many. The unfortunate ones who became thus situated were in a truly deplorable condition, for their neighbors, though they were generally obliging and charitably disposed, generally resided a long way off, and, besides, were themselves too poor to render much assistance to others. Though none actually died of privation, yet there were many, no doubt, whose poverty precluded them from obtaining the dainties that the sick should have to strengthen and bolster up their feeble frames. The early settlers were put to great inconvenience to get their breadstuff, on account of there being no mills within easy distance. The very early settlers had to go to La Fayette to mill; and as there were but few who had horses, it generally took four or five days, and if business was very thriving at the mill, a week to make the trip. In the moving of loads the ox was the universal motor. "Gee Buck" and "Haw Berry" were sounds very familiar to the ear in those days of yore. Yea, it was a sight not uncommon to see the young man of the period, with his fair Saccharissa by his side, seated behind the fleet-footed ox, pursuing their way to church, and looking the very soul of bliss. Though these people were poor in purse, and unsophisticated, they enjoyed life equally with those of more modern times, whose possessions are greater; for, though they had but little of the luxuries of life, they were content so long as they had the necessities; and after all, to be content with life's lot is the great source and secret of human happiness. The humble husbandman whose possessions are limited to the means of procuring the necessities of life, if content with his lot, enjoys more true happiness than the mighty magnate who counts his wealth by millions, and is harassed by all the cares which colossal fortunes entail upon their possessors.

First Birth.—The first child born in the township was John Wilson, son of James K. and Nancy Wilson, *nee* Clayton, who was born June 1, 1834. During the year 1835, the following children were born in the township in the order in which their names are here mentioned, as nearly as could be ascertained: Lavinia Lowther, Margaret Bacon, Dennis Blake, Elizabeth Wilson (now wife of Joseph Sain), Clarrissa Berkey (now a widow of Josephus Lowe).

The first death in the township was probably that of Mrs. Thomas Wilson, who died in the fall of 1834.

First Weddings.—James Harrison and Elizabeth Ivers were the first couple married in the township. They were married about the year 1838. Probably the next were Amos Cooper and Mary Edwards, about 1839; Benjamin Ball and Martha Kenton were married about the same time, or very soon afterward. Martha Kenton was a grand-daughter of Simon

Kenton, the celebrated Indian fighter, whose name is familiar to every school-boy in the land. Three daughters of Simon Kenton were among the early settlers of this township. They were the wives of Daniel Murray, Jacob Meyer and James J. Brown. They all died in the township. Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Meyer were interred in the cemetery at Monon Methodist Episcopal Chapel, about three miles northeast of the town of Monon. Jacob Meyer died at an early date, and his widow married Matthias M. Thornton. Mrs. Meyer had no children. Mrs. Murray had a large family, and five of her sons served through the late civil war; and it is said that their military record was such as to shed additional luster, rather than bring reproach upon the name of their distinguished progenitor, whose civic, as well as military career, was so exemplary as to be in the highest degree worthy of emulation. Lewis Murray rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the regular army, and died in the service at Indianapolis.

Early Mills, etc.—In 1835, Elias Lowther commenced building a grist mill, on the Little Monon Creek, near its mouth and finished it during the following year. The buhrs were made, it is affirmed by some, by Dr. Samuel Korn, at the Battle Ground, and conveyed by oxen to the place where the mill was built, whilst others affirm that they were made by Elias Lowther. The latter opinion prevails much more extensively than the former; yet, as these who affirm it speak only from hearsay, whilst those who affirm the former are older persons and speak from their own personal knowledge, and are persons of veracity, there can scarcely be a doubt of its truthfulness. Dr. Korn at that time lived at the Battle Ground, but afterward settled in this township about three miles east of West Bedford, where he lived and practiced medicine very successfully for ten or fifteen years, and there died. His remains lie buried at Monon Chapel. Men who have seen those buhrs running, say they were as true and as nicely balanced as any that they ever saw. When the mill went down, which it did about the year 1840, those buhrs were purchased by Charles S. Lowe and put into a mill which he built about that time on the Little Monon Creek, about four miles east of Monon. In a few years, Mr. Lowe quit grinding grain and traded those buhrs for a horse. They were removed to Jasper County, and it is not unlikely that they are still in use. The mill built by Charles S. Lowe, above alluded to, is still running as a saw mill and is owned by Larkin and Gustavus Lowe. The third mill in the township was built by Amos Cooper about the year 1846, on the Big Monon Creek, about three miles above West Bedford. It cost almost \$6,000, and was considered a very good mill at that time. This mill is still running, and is owned at present by Saylers & De Haven. It still goes by the name of Cooper's mill. A little later, James

K. Wilson built a saw mill on the Little Monon Creek, near where the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad crosses the creek. It did not run very many years. These are all the mills that have ever been built in the township. Although they were generally rather insignificant affairs, or, at least, would be so considered at the present day, yet they subserved the purpose well of grinding the breadstuff for the early settler and sawing the lumber of which to construct his building.

The year 1844 is memorable as the year of the great flood. The whole country was inundated and the farmers failed to raise sufficient grain for their bread-stuff. Many of them got flour from mills at Pittsburgh, on the Wabash River, and paid it back next season. The mill at Pittsburgh was owned by a man named Colton, and he said that all those who got flour upon those conditions paid promptly when the next harvest came, except one.

Post Offices.—The first post office in the township was established about 1838, at the house of David Berkey, on the farm now owned by Samuel Lowe, and David Berkey was the first and only Postmaster whilst the office was continued at that place. About the year 1848, the office was removed to the house of James K. Wilson, just east of where the town of Monon is now situated. James K. Wilson was succeeded as Postmaster by Lewis Chamberlain, about 1854. The name of the first office was Monon, and remained unchanged when removed to the house of James K. Wilson. It was subsequently removed to New Bradford—the name still remaining unchanged. It still retains the name of Monon Post Office, and the name of the present Postmaster is J. M. Kellogg. Cathcart Post Office, in the west part of the township, was established about 1846. It was situated on the farm on which Thomas Jacks now lives, and the first Postmaster was Robert B. Overton. Overton was succeeded by F. B. Rishling, and he by Fleming Phillips, who was Postmaster at the time when the office was discontinued, which occurred about 1863. Lee Post Office, in the northwest corner of the township, was established about the year 1880. The first Postmaster was Calvin Anderson. He was succeeded, late in 1882, by Mr. Hoover, the present incumbent. Onoko Post Office was established in the spring of 1882. It is situated about four miles northeast of the town of Monon. The first Postmaster was Colfax Grant. Flowerville Post Office was established about 1867, with A. A. Cole Postmaster. This post office was situated in the east part of the township, on a tract of land now owned by William Lowe and the heirs of John Berkey. It was moved out of the township and into Liberty Township in about two years after its establishment. These, it is believed, are all the post offices that were ever established in the township, with the dates of their establishment and names of early Postmasters, as nearly as could be ascertained.

Bradford.—The town of New Bradford was surveyed and platted in March, 1853. James Brooks was the proprietor of the town, which was located upon and comprehended all the land included in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and twenty-five acres off the west side of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21, of Township 28 north, of Range 4 west. There were subsequently two additions made to the town, the first of which was made by James K. Wilson in August, 1854. It lay adjoining and immediately north of the original plat. The second was made by Benjamin Ball in September, 1854, and is laid off on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 21. The first house in the town of New Bradford was built by Joseph Chamberlain in the spring, of 1853, and occupied by him as a store and dwelling. It stood on the northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets.

The second house was built the same spring by Lewis Chamberlain. It was a dwelling, and stood on the second lot north of the house built by Joseph Chamberlain. The third house was built by William H. Watson in the fall of 1853, and occupied by him as a dwelling and store. It stood on the southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets. In 1879, the town of New Bradford was incorporated, under the name of Monon. The present business of the town with the dates when commenced is as follows: Cornelius M. Homer, general store, 1865; Leopold Heidelberger & Co., dry goods and groceries, December, 1881; Turpie Bros., dry goods and groceries, October 1882; J. K. Grady, restaurant and grocery, June, 1878; Joseph Pogue & Son, restaurant, January, 1882; J. H. Sain, hotel and grocery, January, 1880; William Lowe, hotel, December, 1882; Strudel & Strouse, drugs, September, 1882; John N. Fagg, drugs, March, 1882; J. T. Reed, drugs, May, 1882; Jesse L. Watson, lumber yard, September, 1880; E. B. Egbert, hardware and tin shop, December, 1882; Mesdames Judson & Marshall, dry goods, notion and millinery store, April, 1881; Mrs. James Gwinn, notions and millinery goods, May, 1882; Theodore Hilderbrand, blacksmiths, December, 1880; Denton & Martin, blacksmiths, 1876; A. P. Allen and A. Wilcox, wagon and carriage shops, December, 1880; J. Goble, boot and shoe shop; David Beauchamp, boot and shoe shop; harness shop, Beauchamp & Son; meat markets, Robert Gray, and William Lowe; Benjamin Reynolds, hotel, summer of 1882; physicians, George R. Clayton, John T. Reed, L. Ramsey, J. W. Fagg, D. W. Strouse, J. H. Holloway; attorney, A. K. Sills; Justice of the Peace, J. M. Winkley; Town Trustees, Henry C. Blakely, John T. Reed and William Shackelford; Marshal, George W. Imes. Monon is a lively and flourishing little town of about four hundred inhabitants,

situated near the center of the township, on the Little Monon Creek, at the junction of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line Railroads, about half way between Chicago and Indianapolis.

The railroad company has a very neat and commodious depot, and over three miles of side track at Monon. In the winter of 1879 and spring of 1880, William Scott & Co. built an elevator on the track of the L., N. A. & C. R. R., in the east part of the town, provided with excellent facilities for cleaning and elevating grain and shelling corn, all of which work is performed by steam. They are the only parties in the town engaged in the grain trade, and they were doing a very extensive business. When the market is most active, in the fall of the year, they sometimes buy as much as \$1,000 worth of wheat in a single day, and they probably buy at the average rate of \$100 worth per day the year round. They have Fairbanks platform scales on which to weigh grain by the wagon-load, as they buy it of the farmers, and track scales, for weighing it by the car-load, as it is bought or shipped in such quantities. Wheat generally brings a better price in Monon than in any of the neighboring towns. The proprietors of these elevators buy grain at other points, ship it here, unload it for the purpose of grading it, reload it, and ship it to the Eastern markets. The grain that they buy of the farmers in the vicinity of the town constitutes but a very small portion of the grain that they handle at the elevators. They have machinery with which they can shell ten car-loads of corn per day, and can unload and load from six to eight cars daily. The elevator has a storage capacity of ten thousand bushels, and capacity for cleaning two thousand bushels per day. They handle about three hundred car loads of grain per annum. The present elevator building superseded one that Jesse L. Watson built on the same grounds several years before, and which had been owned first by him, then by W. G. Porter, Robert Brown, Marshall & Blakely and William Scott & Co., the owners of the present building.

Schools and Teachers.—The first schoolhouse in the township was built about the year 1840, near the town of West Bedford. The first teacher was probably Salome Bentley, and the second Michael Berkey. Among other early teachers were David Hall, Peter Scott, Power Moore, Mary Lindsay, a man named Burns, and a man named Russell. The second schoolhouse in the township was built about the year 1852, at Cooper's Mill. At the present time, there are twelve schoolhouses in the township, all of which are frame, and in fair condition. The average wages paid teachers is about \$2.

Monon, with Honey Creek and Princeton Townships, constitutes the Second Commissioners' District.

Suicides, etc.—About 1856, a man came to the house of John Morecraft in the night, and asked the privilege of staying all night, which was granted. Next morning he started away, and that was the last seen of him alive. He committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, and was found a short distance from Mr. Morecraft's house dead. November 24, 1870, Charles M. Dewees committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The act was committed in J. M. Kellogg's store, in the town of New Bradford, now called Monon. He lived about twenty-four hours. No cause is known for the commission of the act. He was a young man of good habits, and was highly esteemed by the community. In the spring of 1876, Linton Brown shot himself, and died in about twenty-four hours afterward. He shot himself with suicidal intent, and with the same revolver that young Dewees shot himself with. Like Dewees, he aimed at his heart and missed it; as did Dewees, he lived about twenty-four hours; no cause is known. About 1876, Dr. McMillen, of Bradford, not feeling well, went to his medicine case in the dark, and took a dose of corrosive sublimate, instead of some other drug which he intended to take, and lived about two hours. It was supposed by some that he took the drug with suicidal intent, but such was not generally believed to be the case.

Religious Organizations.—The Presbyterian society at West Bedford was organized about 1839. Rev. Williamson was the first pastor. The early members were Thomas Downey and wife, William Wilson and wife, Mrs. Kepperling and others. The church building was erected about 1871, at a cost of about \$1,500.

The Baptist society at Monon was organized about 1874, with a membership of about thirty. Among the early members were the following: Theodore Hilderbrand and wife, John W. Miller and wife, John W. Cox and wife; Lewis McCrary was the first pastor. Following are the names of the ministers who followed McCrary, in the order of their succession, as nearly as could be ascertained: J. H. Dunlap, D. J. Huston, D. S. French, R. B. Craig, A. H. Dooley and Lewis McCrary. They have no pastor at the present time, nor have not had since March, 1882. Their church was built in the spring and summer of 1870, and dedicated in the fall of the same year. The building cost about \$1,500.

The M. E. Church society was re-organized about 1861. There had been an organization a good many years prior to that time, but somehow it had been permitted to lapse into nonentity, and there does not seem to be any one who can now give any further account of the former organization, than merely to state that there once was one. John L. Royal was pastor at the time of the second organization, and William H. Gibson and wife, John D. Moore and wife, Mrs. Theresa Duvall, Mrs. Susan

Hebner, William Shackleford and wife were among the early members, of whom there were about fifteen in all. William Shackleford was the first class-leader. Following is a list of the names of the ministers who have officiated as pastors of this church, as well as of the other churches in the same circuit: John L. Boyd, Joseph Budd, Cole Brown, George Guild, Henry Fraley, George Mellender, William F. Jones, J. M. Chaffin, — Hart, H. M. Middleton, John B. Smith, Herman B. Ball, William Campbell, George Guild, John E. Newhouse, Robert H. Calvert, Whitfield Hall, and J. I. McCoy, the present incumbent. William Campbell died during his pastorate, and George Guild was appointed to serve during the unexpired portion of the year. During the summer of 1882, they built a very neat church, of moderate size, costing about \$1,500. The parsonage, which was purchased about 1868, at a cost of \$600, is a small one-story frame building, and is adjacent to the church. Monon M. E. Chapel, about three miles northeast of Monon, was built about 1871, at a cost of about \$1,400. A few of the early members of this church were John D. Moore and wife, Luther Lucas and wife, William Brannan and wife, and John Brannan and wife. This society was first organized about the time of the re-organization of the M. E. Church at Monon, as before stated. This church being in the same circuit with the church at Monon, was served by the same pastors. What is known as the Monon Circuit is constituted of the following churches: Monon, Monon Chapel, Francesville, and Hanging Grove. There are divine services at Monon each Sabbath, and at the other points in the circuit every two weeks.

Secret Society.—Monon Lodge, No. 524, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Monon, on the 3d of February, 1876, with the following charter members: W. H. Shackleford, N. G.; Alfred Ball, V. G.; P. L. Jennings, Sec.; J. M. Jost, Treas.; and J. A. Pearson. On the same night that the lodge was instituted, the following persons were initiated: Robert Brown, S. M. Ward, J. C. Ward and Samuel Ball. At the present time the lodge has a membership of sixty. Officers at the present time: W. C. Byers, N. G.; W. B. Orr, V. G.; R. Drake, Sec.; H. C. Blakely, Treas.; C. M. Homer, R. L. Smoker and Alfred Ball, Trustees; Edi W. Cowger, D. D. G. M. Regular meetings every Saturday night.

Miscellaneous Items.—In 1880, there were 260 voters in the township, and it is estimated that there are at present about 340.

About one-half the township is prairie, and the balance timbered or upland. The soil is quite productive, and the water pure and wholesome. There are, in the township, fifteen miles of railroad, which is valued, for purposes of taxation, at \$100,000. The tax levied on the railroad com-

panies, on account of their property situate in this township for the present year, and which will be payable in 1883, is \$625. It will thus be seen that not only are railroads useful in the way of furnishing a cheap, rapid and comfortable mode of traveling, and, likewise, facilities for the shipment of freights, which could not be otherwise moved, but they are also large contributors to the public revenues, whereby valuable internal improvements are made. But the greatest of all the advantages resulting from the introduction of railroads into a country is the enhancement of the value of property, both real and personal.

In 1879, the value of the lands in Monon Township, as shown by the Assessor's report, was \$351,835; value of improvements, \$86,725; value of personal property, \$81,344. Number of domestic animals—horses, 430; mules, 36; cattle, 2,436; sheep, 1,043; hogs, 828. Agricultural products—bushels of wheat, 10,685; bushels of corn, 51,875; bushels of rye, 775; bushels of oats, 11,332; bushels of potatoes, 2,202; tons of hay, 1,441; acres of wheat, 954; acres of corn, 2,177; acres of oats, 577.

E. G. Egbert & Co., a recent accession to the town of Monon, from the State of Illinois, contemplate establishing a brick and tile factory at Monon in the spring of 1883. The consummation of this project is pretty well assured. When this is done, it will mark a new era in the development of the resources of this township, as there is a large extent of territory in the township, especially in the southwest portion of it, that can then be more perfectly drained than has heretofore been possible, owing to the fact that there was no means of obtaining tiles except by shipping them from elsewhere, at great cost. There have already been a goodly number of open ditches dug, but these only partially drain the land. To bring it into a perfect state of cultivation, some sort of subsidiary ditches, either of tile or timbers, are indispensable.

Monon Township is growing in population at a very rapid rate. A. K. Sills and Turpie Bros., land agents at Monon, are selling a great deal of land to parties who design settling in the township. The influx of population is principally from Ohio and Illinois.

CHAPTER IX.

BY M. F. MATTHEWS.

BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP—CREATION AND EARLY OFFICERS—THE FIRST COURT HOUSE—INDIAN SCARE DURING THE BLACK HAWK WAR—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—TEACHERS AND PREACHERS.

A SEMI-CENTURY almost has elapsed since what is now known as Big Creek Township was created out of a portion of the territory composing White County. Backward eight and forty years, or to the 19th of July, 1834, and at a special session of the Commissioners' Court in that midsummer month, it was ordered that Congressional Township 20, in White County, and all the territory attached thereto, be and the same is hereby to be known and designated as Big Creek Township. This township derived its name from a winding stream of the same name that finds its way from northwest to southeast through the township, and is near the geographical center of the same, in its general direction. The township, as it originally existed, contained ninety-seven and a half square miles, or 62,200 acres, and had the following boundaries: North by Union, Princeton and Honey Creek Townships; east by Union Township and Carroll County; south, Prairie Township; and west by Benton County. Big Creek Township remained thus constituted until its first boundary line was broken and its extensive area divided in 1845, when West Point Township was created out of a territory originally forming a greater part. The township under consideration is latterly bounded on the north by Honey Creek and Union Townships; east by Union Township and Carroll County; south by Prairie Township; and west by West Point Township.

It was further ordered by the Board of Commissioners, that the house of George A. Spencer be the place of holding elections in Big Creek Township for the first year, and James Len was appointed Inspector of said elections for the same time. Benjamin N. Spencer was appointed Supervisor of Roads; George A. Spencer and Armstrong Buchanan, Overseers of the Poor, and Benjamin Reynolds and Henry Barcum, Fence Viewers for the first year.

The First Settlers.—A man named Joseph H. Thompson* was the first white settler in White County. He came to Big Creek Township

* In the chapter on general county matters (Chapter I) will be found an account of elections, etc. held in the county before its organization. The account was obtained from the records at Delphi, the county having been attached to Carroll before it had a separate organization.

early in 1829, five years before the county was organized, built a log cabin, and endeavored to make himself and family comfortable.

The year 1829 designates the time when, from within the limits of Perry County, Ohio, started two men, George A. Spencer and Benjamin Reynolds, and after a long and tiresome journey (farther than a Sabbath Day's journey) and wandering they finally came to an extended halt in Big Creek Township. These, among the first white men in the township, walked all the way from the State of buckeye notoriety—traveling in the day time and shooting such game as they would want for food, and sleeping at night with an old-fashioned carpet bag for a pillow, and a single blanket for a protection to them against the chilly autumnal nights of 1829. As previously stated, these men were among the first of the Caucasian race in Prairie Township, and they were also among the first to begin a settlement. Soon after they arrived, they began cutting logs for their cabin. After a site had been selected for the humble domicile, and the same barely commenced, Mr. Spencer left its completion in the hands of Mr. Reynolds, while he himself set out for the home of his nativity, with an understanding with Mr. Reynolds that he (Reynolds) should have the cabin completed and ready for occupancy by the time that he (Spencer) could remove the families from their first home to the new one preparing for them in the far West. Winter was already hard at hand before Mr. Spencer left the newly-begun settlement, and it was not until near midwinter when he again reached the Ohio home, but no sooner had he arrived there than arrangements were begun to emigrate in the early spring to Big Creek Township, or the territory that now composes that township. Arrangements were found to be complete on the 1st day of June, 1830, when Mr. Spencer and family, James Spencer and family and the family of Mr. Reynolds commenced this onward yet westward march, and arrived in Big Creek Township on the 20th of the month in which they started, being twenty days on the road. The three two-horse wagons, the temporary supplies in one of them, the families in another, and tools and new country agricultural implements in the third, are some of the remembered things in the make up of that 1830 emigrant train that found its crooked way into the new Hoosier country, where it discovered on that June day, as the sun was fast lowering in the West and the darkness of the night nearing, the completed log cabin that was to these new-comers a mansion of shelter and protection during the summer of 1830. This Spencer-Reynolds round log cabin was twelve feet square and rudely constructed, and was located in Section 13 on a well-sized hill. In this cabin lived these three families during the summer and fall, or until late in November, when Mr. Reynolds had erected a cabin in Section 13, as had also the two Mr. Spencers in Section 12.

The above mentioned families (fifteen persons in number), who had lived harmoniously together for several months, had now better and more comfortable homes, and the first hut in the township was considered of no importance and was soon thrown down. George A. Spencer's house was the first of the three that was completed, and hence became the first house in the township. The one erected by Benjamin Reynolds, and also the one built by James Spencer were completed soon after George A. Spencer's was finished. The first house is yet standing, mention of which will be made on another page of the history of Big Creek Township.

In 1831, John Burns came into the township and began settlement on Section 30. Mr. Burns removed from Ohio. In this same year (1831), came Samuel Gray, John Roberts, Stephen Bunnell, Nathaniel Bunnell, Sr., Barzilla Bunnell, Nathaniel Bunnell, Jr. In 1832, Benjamin Spencer moved into the settlement from Ohio, and in 1833 Thomas Spencer came into the township from the same State, and the same year came Thomas Bunnell, from the same place; and William M. Kenton also began settlement in the township in this year, and came also from Ohio; this same year (1833) Isaac Beeze and family came from Ohio. This family, which consisted of Mr. Beeze and wife and six children, came all the way from Perry County, Ohio, on horseback. Mr. Beeze had two horses and the larger members of the family took turn about riding. It was late in the fall when the Beeze family arrived at the house of George A. Spencer, and here it remained until Mr. Spencer could erect a cabin on his land for it to occupy. On the Spencer farm, this family lived for a number of years and Mr. Beeze worked for Mr. Spencer. James Barnes came in 1835, and in 1836 William and Nimrod Worden moved into the settlement. The whole number of families in the township in 1840 was about fifteen, and numbered about sixty persons.

Elections.—At an election held in Big Creek Township, at the house of George A. Spencer, on the first Monday in November, 1836, the following men voted: Nathaniel Bunnell, Sr., Joseph H. Thompson, Thomas Donovan, John Luse, Jesse Grooins, William Carr, Benjamin Reynolds, Thomas Bunnell, James Shafer, Joseph Phillips, George A. Spencer, Isaac Davis, Ellis H. Johnson, John W. Bunnell, Daniel Lane, Nathaniel Bunnell, Jr., B. Bunnell and Armstrong Buchanan; George A. Spencer and Joseph Phillips, Clerks; Nathaniel Bunnell, Isaac Davis and John Bunnell, Judges. At an election held at the same place two years later, the following men deposited their ballots: Thomas Dawson, John C. Suffers, Nathaniel Bunnell, Thomas Bunnell, Stephen Bunnell, Joseph Phillips, John Brady, Benjamin Reynolds, James Kerr, George A. Spencer, Joseph H. Thompson, Abraham Boltinrouse, Simon Kenton John Reynolds and Jacob Harvey.

Land Entries.—The following are found among those who first entered land in Big Creek Township: George A. Spencer, eighty acres in Section 12, January 27, 1830; John Bostick, eighty acres in Section 12, October 15, 1830; Joseph H. Graham, eighty acres in Section 8, November 15, 1830; Daniel Baum, eighty acres in Section 8, November 3, 1830; John Stockton, eighty acres in Section 7, November 20, 1830; Jeremiah Bisher, eighty acres in Section 9, November 20, 1830; Mahlon Frazer, eighty acres in Section 9, November 2, 1830; John Russ, forty-eight acres in Section 9, November 2, 1830; Robert Newel, eighty acres in Section 18, November 2, 1830; John Miller, eighty acres in Section 19, November 2, 1830; Joseph H. Thompson, eighty acres in Section 25, December 19, 1829; James Kerr, eighty acres in Section 24, November 2, 1830; Thomas Bunnell, eighty acres in Section 1, December 23, 1834; Benjamin Reynolds, 40 acres in Section 1, December 23, 1834; Nathaniel Bunnell, eighty acres in Section 2, December 10, 1833; William L. Lyman, eighty acres in Section 5, October 9, 1834; Zebulon Sheets, forty-seven acres in Section 6, November 11, 1834; Stephen Bunnell, forty acres in Section 14, December 10, 1833; J. C. Kilgore, forty acres in Section 24, May 18, 1835; John Furgerson, forty acres in Section 25, March 7, 1833.

Spencer House—the second or third in the township (previously mentioned)—was a hewed-log one, 16x20 feet, erected in 1830 on Section 12, by George A. Spencer. This house is still standing, and most of the logs, though placed in position fifty-three years ago, are as sound as if it were but yesterday that they were taken from the forest. In 1831, there were two additions attached to the original building, and a few years later this same part was weather-boarded, and this is the reason, no doubt, that it is in such a good state of preservation. Mr. Spencer set out the first orchard in Big Creek Township. The first lot of trees was planted in the spring of 1834, and two of those trees are yet remaining, and either of them is thirty inches in diameter. A ten minutes' ride on horseback from the present residence of Calvin C. Spencer (one of the pioneers of the township) will bring you to the site of the old historical Spencer House. This structure of the long-ago, was, in early times, a welcome mansion to many a lone and weary Tippecanoe Indian, a home to all new-comers, and a place of rest and refreshment to all those of whatsoever color or tongue that needed rest. Though this house was the second or third in the township, though it was one of freedom and much welcome to whomsoever would ask admittance at its threshold, it has a more extended history, for here it was that the first Circuit Court in White County was held. In this cabin the White County Circuit Court was held for two years. The first term of court was commenced on the 13th day of October, 1834. At this bar,

a number of the most prominent lawyers of those times practiced, and on this bench some of the best jurists at that day sat. Among those who dealt out justice at this bar may be mentioned the names of Rufus Lockwood, John U. Petitt, Albert S. White, Samuel Huff, Ira Ingraham, James Lane, Mr. Finch and a few others. The lawyers all boarded in the cabin court house, and Mrs. Spencer did the cooking for the "loose-tongued" gentlemen while Mr. S. cared for the lawyers' horses and spent the remainder of his time in keeping the "boys" straight. Mr. Spencer was a strict temperance man, and always clung to the fittest things of life, and as a natural consequence, he would not allow profane swearing in his house. A large oak tree stood about ten rods distant from the house, and it is said that Mr. S. would not allow any swearing between that tree and the cabin.

Some time had elapsed before the "naughty" lawyers could prevail on Mr. Spencer to promise to get them something "to take," but finally the old gentleman brought home a keg of the best old Kentucky whisky that could be found, and that night the cabin of justice was changed into a house of a "down-right good time," and all seemed to feel as if the old Hoosier State had gone Democratic for the Democrats, or Whig for the Whigs. Some of the law dealers, ere the morning dawned, became "too full" for utterance. Kicking one another out of bed and various other tricks were indulged in by the whiskied legal lights that night. This was the first and last strong-drink-picnic ever given at the Spencer House. Mrs. Spencer (commonly known as Aunt Sally) was an unusually good cook, and what time the lawyers were not engaged in the court room, or playing ball, they were found bragging on Aunt Sally's cooking. The first law suit in the county was held in this cabin, and was the State of Indiana vs. Jeremiah Bisher. The facts are as follows: The grand jury found an indictment against Bisher for catching a horse which belonged to John Roberts, that had come on his (Bisher's) premises, and tying a clapboard to the animal's tail and setting it at liberty. The case was decided in favor of the State.

Indians, and Black Hawk War.—The Tiptecanoe Indians at one time roamed at will through the forests of Big Creek Township, but in no case did they ever become hostile toward the first settlers of the township. During the Black Hawk rage in Illinois in 1832, the settlers in the township imagined that they (the Indians) were preparing to move against them, and a general massacre seemed imminent; the excitement ran high, and in a few hours every member of the settlement was warned of the approaching foe. No time was lost, and soon all the early settlers were collected, and as one body they made all possible haste to John Barr's, on Spring Creek, in Prairie Township. Here a rude fort was

hastily built of logs and such things as could be obtained. Sentinels stood guard by night and day. In this fort, the twelve or thirteen families remained for several days and nights, with scarcely anything to eat or drink. The bloody-eyed wretches did not come, and the settlers returned to their homes, and concluded that it was only a scare.

Ague.—For quite a number of years, in the first settling of Big Creek Township, the ague seemed to be the greatest “draw-back” to the new country. Everybody (two exceptions) in the township had the ague, had it regularly and severely. The scourge would commence generally in July, and continue until mid-winter, and in some instances the plague would last all winter. The “shakes” of 1833 were so great that the chills of 1883 do not compare with them at all. The people in those days made regular and extensive preparations for the disease. On the days when the chills were expected, a huge fire would be made in the not small fire-place, and the victim, or victims, wrapped in bed-clothing, would array themselves before the great log-heap fire, and try the unaccomplishable task of thawing the ague. The disease was in the water, air, and in fact it seemed present everywhere. The patients were doctored by giving them all the known remedies. Boneset was freely used. After the first ten years, the pest began to loosen its grip, and finally it was almost unknown. Those who escaped the ague were Calvin C. Spencer and an African boy that had been brought into the settlement. Robert Newell, who came into the township in 1831, was the first Probate Judge of White County. Mr. Newell would attend court barefooted. George A. Spencer was the first Justice of the Peace in Big Creek Township, and during his lifetime he served in that capacity for thirty years.

Early Difficulties.—In the first days of Big Creek Township the inhabitants were compelled to go to Lafayette or Delphi for a physician, and to the same places to have their milling done, while they would have to haul their grain and produce to Chicago and Michigan City. This state of affairs existed until 1840, when the Wabash and Erie Canal was completed to Lafayette.

First Birth.—Isaac Reynolds, who was born in 1831, is the first white child born in the township.

First Marriage.—The first contract of this kind in the township was made by George Bartley and ——— McColloch.

First Death.—A man by the name of Donovan was the first white person who died in the township. The remains were interred in what was known as the Kenton Burying-ground.

First Hotel.—George A. Spencer kept the first hotel in the township. This was the famous residence, court house and hotel of Section 12.

Internal Improvements.—The township has one iron bridge, across Big Creek, just north of the residence of John Burns. This bridge was erected in 1872, by the King Bridge Company, of Ohio. This improvement is 100 feet long, and was built at an estimated cost of \$2,000. The township has two gravel roads in process of construction. These roads are being constructed according to the Gravel Road Act of 1880. At the completion of these roads, the township will have about twelve miles of this kind of highway. A. R. Orton is General Superintendent of the above-mentioned roads. The New Albany & Chicago Railway was completed through the township in 1853. This railroad extends through the township from north to south. Since its completion, the value of land in the township has greatly increased, and it has placed a market within the reach of every agricultural industry in the township.

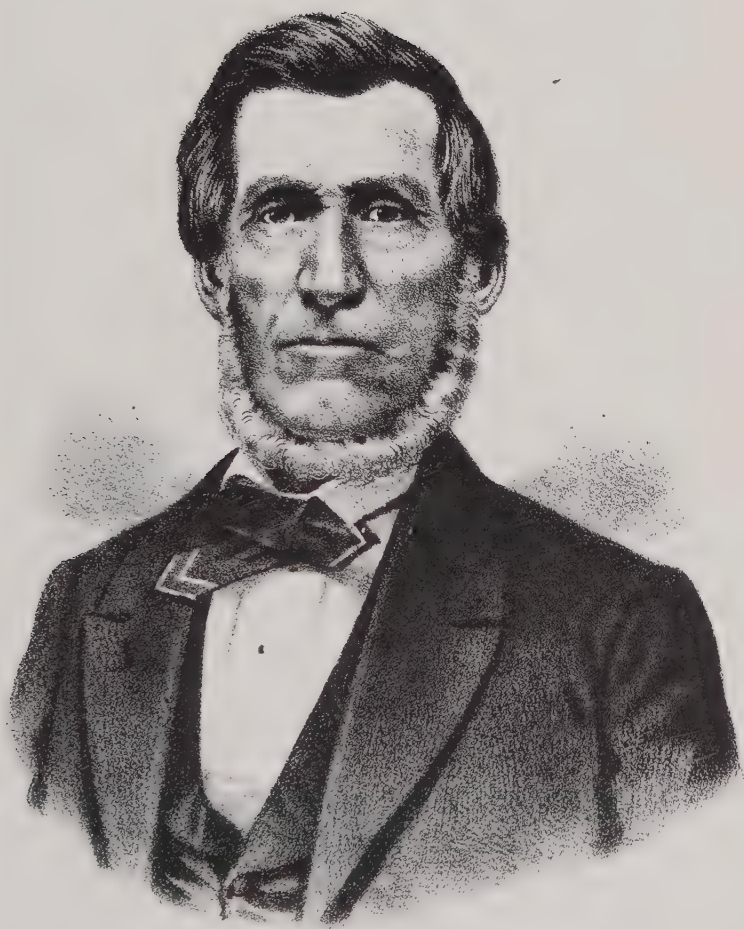
Wheeler.—Wheeler is a flag station in the northern part of the township, on the New Albany & Chicago Railroad. Charles D. Finney started the first store at Wheeler about a year and a half ago. The stock consisted of dry goods and groceries. Mr. Finney is still carrying on the enterprise. The place has a post office, Smithson, which was established in 1880, and Charles D. Finney was the first Postmaster. There is also at this place an extensive tile factory, which was established in 1879 by Hiram Wheeler. These interests, with a blacksmith shop, make up the business enterprises of the station of Wheeler. Mr. W. has, perhaps, the finest residence in the township.

Early Preachers.—The first ministers in Big Creek Township were Rev. Wood, Abraham Sneathen, Rev. Reed and John L. Smith. These men all preached at the houses of Nathaniel Bunnell, John Rothrock and George A. Spencer. They (the ministers) traveled on horseback, and held services almost every day in the week. The first Sabbath school was held in the Bunnell neighborhood.

Schools.—The first school in the township was taught in 1834, by Clinton Munson, in a cabin that stood on George A. Spencer's land. This was a rude, round log structure, 12x14 feet, and had been previously occupied by a family, but Mr. Spencer had seats put in it and prepared for school purposes.

Of this school building, Milton M. Sill, of Monticello, had this to say a few years ago in an essay on "History and reminiscences of the schools and teachers of White County," read at one of the teacher's institutes :

The first schoolhouse built within the limits of White County was located on the banks of Big Creek, in what was known as the Robert Newell neighborhood. It was erected in 1834, by the resident families, consisting of George A. Spencer, Benjamin Reynolds, John Burns, Rob-



Geo. Armstrong, Spencer

ert Newell, William M. Kenton, Zebulon Dyer, James Shafer, John Phillips, and perhaps a few others. It was a log structure, with a log left out on the south side to admit the light; two puncheons, fastened together with wooden pins and hung on wooden hinges, formed the door, which was securely closed with a wooden latch in a wooden catch; a string passed through the door above the latch, and served to raise it from the outside at all times, unless the pupils caught the master out, when it would be drawn in, and by barricading the window with benches often succeeded in delaying the routine of study, and certain to bring upon the daring culprits the dire vengeance of the master, whose authority was thus set at naught. The first teacher who occupied this temple of learning was Matthias Davis, the father of Mrs. David McCuaig, of Monticello, a man of rare mental qualifications for that period, and a genial, kind and conscientious teacher, who delighted in his work, and who was universally beloved by his pupils. He could be severe, however, and would not "spare the rod" whenever his rules, which were few and easily obeyed, were grossly violated.

The first frame schoolhouse in the township was built in 1850, on Section 12, in the territory that was designated as District No. 1. Lucius Peirce was the first teacher. There are eight good schoolhouses in the township at present, the last one built in 1882, at a cost of about \$600. The teachers for the schools this year are as follows: District No. 1, E. Porch; No. 2, Lydia Orth; No. 3, J. P. Simons; No. 4, R. L. Young; No. 5, Anna McGee; No. 6, Dr. S. A. Carson; No. 7, C. E. Greenfield; No. 8, Robert Smith. The township has seven months' school each year, and this year its teachers receive an average per diem of \$2.21. The excellent condition of the schools in Big Creek Township is largely due to the unceasing interest taken in them by Vaus Dobbins, the present Trustee of the township. The rude log schoolhouse of forty years ago, with its huge fire-place, its seats of puncheon and desks of the same, and its one window with its light of greased paper, has been exchanged in this township for good, comfortable, well-furnished frame houses.

The old pioneers of Big Creek Township have nearly all died or moved away. The only living old settlers in the township are Calvin C. Spencer, John Burns, William Burns and Louis Wolverton.

The Deer and Wolf Hunt of 1840.—The greatest known hunt in the history of the township was the one in the year above mentioned. The district in which the chase occurred was bounded on the north by Monon Creek, on the east by the Tippecanoe River, the line between White and Benton Counties was the western boundary, and the Wabash River was the southern line. Men and boys were stationed all round this line, about a quarter of a mile apart, and at 8 o'clock on the morning of the

“drive” each was to move forward with a gait sufficient only to “close in” at 2 o’clock, in what now is known as the Reynolds Grove. In this grove three scaffolds had been erected, on which the marksmen of the day were positioned. No guns were allowed in the ranks. It is said that men attended this chase from great distances, some of them coming as far as twenty-five miles. When the spoils were counted, it was found that fifty deer and a great many wolves had been killed. Both provisions and whisky had been hauled to headquarters, and was as free as air to the hunters.

Chalmers.—This enterprising village of about 150 inhabitants is situated in the southern part of the township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. This place was first known as Mudge’s Station, but the name was afterward changed to Chalmers. The plat of Chalmers was surveyed July 24, 1873, and is on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Town 26 north, of Range 4 west, and was platted by Jacob Raub and wife. It consisted of 103 lots and the following streets: Main, which was seventy feet wide; Earl, sixty-six feet wide; First, Second and Third streets were each the same width, sixty-six feet, while Chestnut was fifty-six feet and Walnut fifty feet in width. The alleys were fourteen feet wide. The first improvement made on the present site of Chalmers was a dwelling-house, erected about thirty years ago by Shaw & Mudge. The first business house was established in the place by Clark Johnson about the time the railroad was building through the town. Mr. Johnson kept groceries and a few dry goods. R. P. Blizzard was the first blacksmith of the village. The business interests of Chalmers at present are represented by W. T. Dobbins, dry goods and groceries; C. F. Moore, groceries and boots and shoes; J. and W. W. Raub, grain dealers; Clarrage & Cowger, blacksmiths; D. H. Shank, carpenter; Lafayette Mitchell, painter; W. J. Daugh and A. J. Kent, physicians. The citizens of Chalmers did much in the interest of the gravel road, which will soon be completed to the village. Vaus Dobbins is the present Postmaster at Chalmers. The village is blessed with a good church. The structure is a new frame one, that was commenced in October, 1881, and completed the same fall. This church is 36x45 feet in size, and cost \$1,500. The trustees of this sanctuary are Vaus Dobbins, George Stephens and W. T. Dobbins. The congregation has about twenty-five members, and Rev. J. C. Martin is the present minister. The church is well furnished, and has a seating capacity for about 500, and is called the Chalmers Methodist Episcopal Church. Previous to the erection of this place of worship, services were first held in private houses, and then in the schoolhouse of the village. Ira Chineworth and wife, Mr. Vanscoy and wife, and a few others were the first persons to hold religious services in the vicinity of Chalmers.

CHAPTER X.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLERS—SOCIAL CUSTOMS—ELECTIONS
—LIST OF TAX-PAYERS—LAND ENTRIES—CHURCHES AND PREACH-
ERS—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—POST OFFICES.

SCARCELY had the "Dusky Race" quit the forests of Liberty Township and paid a last tribute to the peaceful old river that meanders noiselessly through a portion of the township, than appeared a race of greater intelligence, which possessed higher ideas of life and civilization, and laid the foundations of improvement and cultivation. Almost a half century has elapsed since the first appearance of the white man in Liberty Township. As early as 1834-35, Crystal D. W. Scott began settlement in the township on Section 11, and about the same time came Greenup Scott, and began an improvement on the same section. These men were among the very first in the township to make improvement. The squatter's shelter and the Indian's wigwam were the only buildings known in the history of the township until 1834. In 1836, Jonathan Sluyter left the old Empire State and came to the township, and at the same time came Hiram and Abraham Sluyter, and began settlement. This year brought into the township a man by the name of Funk, Squire Hall, John McDowell, William Fisher, Joseph James and George J. Baum. Baum entered a tract of land, cleared ten acres of it, built a cabin, but soon left the township, and the very miniature improvement that he had made fell into the hands of a man who was contented to have his lot cast in the wild woods of Liberty Township. Lewis Elston and a man by the name of Louder came into the township in 1836. Abram Sneathen began improvement in the township in 1837, as did also James Hughes and John Parker. Peter Prough and a man by the name of Gebferlin, were among the first settlers in Liberty Township. Moses Karr came into the township in 1837, and entered a tract of land and returned to his home in Butler County, Ohio, but in the spring of 1839, he, with his family, came into the township and began improvement on the land that had been entered in 1837. William Conwell began settlement in the township in 1839. Thomas Macklin was one of the first men to begin improvement in the township. The year 1840 brought David Lucas, and at the same time came John Shields and Edwin Perry. John C. Hughes came in 1846, and settled on Section 35. There were others who came about this time.

Tax Payers of 1843.—The following is a list of persons who paid taxes upon land in Liberty Township in 1843: Isaiah Bradick, George Byers, Perry A. Bayard, Mary Boughmen, William Barcus, George Boze, Alexander Briggs, Jabez Berry, John Berry, Mercer Brown, John Bitton, George Brown, Benjamin Ball, John Bell, Samuel Brown, P. A. Briggs, Benjamin Ball, William Conwell, Phillip Conwell, James Cross, C. W. Cathcart, David Crom, H. B. Cowles, Marcus Clark, Amos Clark, Edward Cowley, Jacob Dibra, Isaac Davis, Thomas Downey, James Dugan, William Dowell, Lewis Elston, Samuel Funk, John Frazer, Robinson Grewell, Samuel Grewell, James Grewell, Thomas Grant, Benjamin Grant, Jonathan Grewell, Caleb Hutt, Elisha Harlan, John Hughes, Isaac Holmes, John Hathaway, E. M. Hall, Henry Hanawalt, William Ingram, Isaac Ingram, John W. Jackson, Moses W. Karr, Robert C. Karr, Jesse Lazier, Abraham Large, Samuel Laferty, R. K. Lockwood, Joseph Linzy, Charles Lowe, John Lyman, Arnold Lowther, David Lucas, Sr., David Lucas, Jr., William Lucas, Jonas Munpeck, Thomas Macklin, David McConahay, John Middaugh, John McDole, John McConahay, William McDole, Ballinger Mikesell, Lindley Moore, Jacob Myers, Adam Moore, R. M. Miller, Job Martin, William Miller, John B. Niles, Jonathan Oats, John Parker, Samuel Patten, J. R. Poindexter, Edwin Perry, Silas Pedan, William Ross, Joseph Rothrock, J. C. Reynolds, Enos Stewart, Ezekiel Sneathen, Dennis Springer, C. D. W. Scott, Elizabeth Stark, Joseph Smith, J. W. Sluyter, William Stewart, Greenup Scott, Elijah Sneathen, Joseph Stewart, Abram Sneathen, Samuel Simons, John Smith, William Stitt, Joseph Shock, Peter Smith, John Sneathen, William Sneathen, Elias Shortridge, C. Smith, Samuel L. Steel, William Site, Enos Thomas, Robert Thompson, T. W. Thompson, John J. Tilman, Christopher Vandeventer, John Willey, James Willey, Nimrod Warden, William Warden, Charles Wright, George Warner, Phillip Williams, Michael Williams, Daniel Wolf, Moses T. Williamson, R. Wittington and Daniel Yunt. Most of the foregoing had made settlement in the township in 1843.

First Entries of Land.—The names of the persons and the dates of the first entered land in Liberty Township, are as follows: Crystal D. W. Scott, 13th of August, 1836; William Fisher, 18th August, 1836; Samuel Simmons, same date; George W. McIntire, 11th November, 1836; Abram Sneathen, 10th October, 1836; John Britton, 27th October, 1835; John Parker, 21st July, 1836; George J. Baum, 19th February, 1838; Jacob Dipany, 14th December, 1837; George Merkel, 20th December, 1837; Abel Sim, 19th March, 1835; Harvey Sellers, 15th May, 1837; Lewis Elston, 15th April, 1846; Henry Hannawalt, 2d August, 1837; John S. Hughes, 14th August, 1837; William Caswell,

3d October, 1837 ; Rodney M. Miller, 17th May, 1838, John McNutt, 18th October, 1838.

Pioneer Homes and Early Days.—The cabin homes in the first days of Liberty Township are yet remembered. Around each one of them is entwined the vine of sweet memory, and the old logs in many of them seem to send forward through the lapse of remembered years a history undying. The houses of the long-ago in the township were of two kinds, viz., round and hewed logs. The common or ordinary size of the round-log cabin was 16x18 feet, while that of the other was 18x20 feet. An old pioneer, in describing one of the first cabins, says, in substance: "The little old 16x18 round-log cabin yet lives in the recollections of all those who occupied them ; the old fire-place, around which the family would gather during the long evenings in winter time, yet remains unforgotten. The puncheon floor, the one miniature window that possessed not a window-pane, except one made of greased paper, the old leather-hinge door, with its ponderous wooden latch, and the old stick-chimney, are some of the unforgotten things connected with the first cabin homes of Liberty Township." The early comers in Liberty Township sought two places mainly, the northern and the southwestern parts of the township. There are numerous marshes in the township yet, but measures have already been adopted for a more extended system of drainage and, ere long, wet and unprofitable land in Liberty Township will be unknown. The country was densely wooded, as a general thing, but there were large tracts of openings. The pioneers settled in the thick wood and cleared their farms, and now, when the farms are cleared and well improved, and the farmer has so adjusted his affairs that he could enjoy life, his time on earth is well-nigh done. The old log house to live in and the new frame or brick one to die in is the story emphatically told. The trading of the early days was done at Chicago, Michigan City and Logansport. Most of the grain and produce was hauled to Michigan City, many days being required to complete a trip to market and return. Much of the hauling in those early times was done with oxen ; sometimes there would be three or four yokes hitched to one wagon. There were about thirty Indians in the township in 1836, but they soon left.

In 1837, game of all kinds was very plenty. In was not an uncommon thing to see twenty or thirty deer in one herd. The old settlers were nearly all good hunters, and would kill from fifteen to twenty deer each winter. The deer from the forest, the chickens from the prairies and the huckleberries from the marshes, afforded the early settlers means of sustenance. John C. Karr used to kill deer and salt them down after the manner of salting down pork in these later days. In that way, Mr. K. would have venison all summer.

Creation of Township.—At the September term of Commissioners' Court in 1837, it was ordered that all that portion of White County lying east of the Tippecanoe River, and north of the north line of Section 16, Township 28 north, of Range 3 west, constitute a new civil township and to be designated as Liberty Township; and it was further ordered that all that portion of Pulaski County, lying immediately north of the new township be attached thereto. The house of Crystal D. W. Scott was designated as the place for holding elections. At the May term of the Commissioners' Court in 1838, a petition, bearing the name of Jonathan Sluyter and divers other citizens of Monon and Liberty Townships, was presented, praying a change in the boundary lines of the township, and it was ordered, thereupon, that the east side of Monon Township be attached to Liberty Township, and to be bounded as follows: Leaving the Tippecanoe River at the point where the south line of Section 16 crosses said river, thence west, parallel with the section line to the southwest corner of Section 16, in Township 28 north, of Range 3 west, thence north, parallel with the section line to the north boundary line of White County. Liberty Township is in the north tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Pulaski County, east by Cass and Jackson Townships, south by Union, and west by Monon and Union. In 1839, the township was divided into two road districts. All that portion of the township lying north of Section 16 constituted Road District No. 1, and all south of this section line, District No. 2. Christopher Vandeventer, Supervisor of Road District No. 2, in 1840, made his annual report to the Commissioners, which was approved by them and they ordered that Mr. Vandeventer be allowed the sum of 75 cents for extra service for the year 1840. In 1848, John S. Hughes was allowed the sum of \$4 for services rendered as Overseer of the Poor in the township, from the first Monday in June, 1848, until the first Monday in June, 1849. The "spoils" system was not so thoroughly introduced into politics in those early times as it is at present.

First Elections.—The first election held in Liberty Township was at the house of Crystal D. W. Scott, on the first Monday in April, 1838, and at it the following men voted: Christopher Vandeventer, Joseph Smith, John McDowell, Greenup Scott, Benjamin Grant, Andrew Beechum, Jonathan W. Sluyter, Crystal D. W. Scott, James W. Hall, Thomas Hamilton, John Parker and James Baum. At this election, twelve votes were cast, and James W. Hall received the whole number of votes for Justice of the Peace; Crystal D. W. Scott, for Inspector of Elections; Jonathan W. Sluyter, for Constable; Joseph Smith and Thomas Hamilton, for Overseers of the Poor; John Parker, for Supervisor; and Andrew Beechum and Greenup Scott, for Fence Viewers.

At an election held at the same place on the first Monday in August, 1838, men voted as follows: Abram Sneathen, Andrew Beechum, Evan Thomas, Christopher Vandeventer, John Parker, C. D. W. Scott, William Davison, James W. Hall, Thomas Hamilton, Elijah Sneathen, Benjamin Grant, V. Sluyter, James G. Brown, Joseph Smith, William Cary and W. W. Curtis.

At an election held in the township on the first Monday in April, 1839, twelve votes were cast and John McNary received the whole number of votes for Constable; C. D. W. Scott, for Inspector; John McDonald, Supervisor for First District; and Andrew Beechum, for Second District; John Morris and Greenup Scott, for Fence Viewers; and Daniel Baum and Elijah Sneathen, for Overseers of the Poor; C. D. W. Scott, Thomas Lausing and John McNary, Judges; S. W. Hall and Christopher Vandeventer, Clerks. At an election held in the township in 1848, there were seventy votes cast. The early elections gave the inhabitants a chance to meet each other and become acquainted with the settlers living in the different settlements in the township. Elections in those long since gone days were more of a social nature rather than strictly partisan meetings, where party politics was the leading topic of discussion.

First Marriage.—Perhaps the first wedding that ever occurred in Liberty Township took place in the spring of 1839, at the log cabin of Greenup Scott. Elijah Sneathen and Sarah Gruell were the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by some now-forgotten Justice of the Peace. Weddings in those days of yore were "few and far between," and were generally attended by all the neighbors, even though some of whom lived five or six miles from the scene of the transaction. In those good old days, everybody not only appeared happy, but such was the fact. Those days, when everybody was poor alike, when castes were unknown in society, before the days of petty differences and neighborhood quarrels, were the constant happy days of the country.

Birth.—William Boze is the oldest man in the township that was Liberty Township-born.

First Death.—James Hall was the first white person who died in the township. The remains were interred in what has since become known as Hughes' Burying Ground.

Old Mrs. Sneathen, who died in 1838, was one of the first persons deceased in Liberty Township. The body was laid at rest in Clark's Graveyard.

Early-Day Schools.—One morning in the early autumn of 1837, the sounds of Jonathan W. Sluyter's ax rang clear and meaningly through the unbroken forest. The sounds seemed to say: The children must be taught. We must educate or we must perish. Schools, the hope of our

country. Mr. Sluyter, when interrogated by some passer-by as to what he was doing, replied: "Am building a schoolhouse." This schoolhouse was the first in the township. It was constructed of round logs, was fifteen feet square, had a large fire-place, was supplied with backless puncheon seats and had one window. David McConahay taught the first school. Funks, Conwells, Halls, Sluyter and Louders patronized the school. George Hall taught a term in this house, and the school at that time numbered about fifteen pupils. In 1838, John C. V. Shields taught a school at his house. The term lasted one quarter; reading, spelling and ciphering were the branches taught. Lester Smith taught a three months' term at his house. In about 1840, Jonathan W. Sluyter built a second schoolhouse near where the first one had been erected. This structure was built of hewed logs, and in all respects was a much better house than the first one put up. In 1845 or 1846, a schoolhouse was erected on Section 22. The first frame schoolhouse in the township was what was known as the Cullens Schoolhouse.

The township contains eleven frame schoolhouses. There were 406 pupils admitted to the schools during 1882. Moses Karr, Christopher Vandeventer and Crystal D. W. Scott were the first Trustees in the township, and George W. Riffle is the present Trustee.

The schools in the township have made great advancement in the last ten years, and they are leading the way to higher and greater development in civilization.

Preachers and Churches.—Rev. John Scott was the first circuit-rider that ever journeyed through the township, and Rev. Abram Sneathen was the second. These Gospel patriots held meetings at private houses first, and afterward at the schoolhouses.

The first denomination to organize a class in the township was the New Light. The organization was created at the cabin-house of Crystal D. W. Scott, in 1837. Here services were held for two years. In 1839, a church was built in the new Scott settlement. The structure was twenty-five feet square, and built of round black oak logs. Abram Sneathen was the founder of this church, and its minister. Crystal D. W. Scott and wife, Greenup Scott and wife, Mrs. Gruell and daughter, and Jonathan W. Sluyter and wife were some of the first members. For a time, the church here was well attended, but at the close of the first decade the work of saving souls at this old rustic sanctuary was abandoned.

The Baptist class at Sitka was the second religious organization in the township. This is a branch of the Monticello Baptist Church, and at the time of the organization of the class at Sitka the following persons constituted the total membership: J. C. Hughes, R. Hughes, Laur Hughes, Thomas Hughes, Catherine Hughes, Evaline Hughes, S. L.

Hughes, Sarah Hughes, Phœbe Myres, Violet Morgan, Mary Week, William Fleming, Phebe Funk, Benjamin Reed, Mary Reed, Luther Wolf, Lydia Wolf, John W. Morgan, Ruth Wolf, Samuel Wolf, Eliza Wolf, William L. Wolf, Terrissa Wolf, Amanda Wolf, Lydia Criswell, and Mary Benjamin. This organization was effected in 1850, and services held in the Sitka Schoolhouse. The church was built in the fall of 1873. This is a frame structure, 35x45 feet, and built at a cost of \$1,100. John C. Hughes donated the ground. A. H. Dooley was the first minister; then Lewis McCrary was employed for one year, and at the end of that time Dooley was recalled and is the present minister. The church has a present membership of fifty.

The Christian Church, located about one mile northwest of Sitka, is the third church that was built in the township. The year 1874 dates the erection of this well-constructed frame edifice, which is 34x50 feet, and cost about \$2,000. Phillip Conwell donated the ground. Dr. Scott and wife, William Williamson and wife, Larkin Craig and wife, Joseph Mourer and wife, and the Edwards family, constituted some of the most prominent first members. Rev. Harrison Edwards was the first regularly employed minister who preached in the new church, and Rev. Lilly is the present pastor. The congregation numbers about forty members.

The fourth and last church erected in Liberty Township is the Dunkard Church at Sitka. This church is also widely known as the Church of God. The structure, a neatly built and well-furnished one, was put up in the autumn of 1880, at a cost of \$1,000. The class was organized about twenty-five years ago, and until 1880 meetings were held in private houses or at the schoolhouses. Joseph E. Hughes and wife, Levi Wafer and wife, J. Hoffman and wife, Robert Conwell and wife, James Conwell and wife, were some of the first advocates of the "Dunker" doctrine in the vicinity. George Patten and wife were the founders of the class. Uriah Patten was the first minister. The church has fifty active members.

The township already contains three churches, but there is a movement advancing in the northern part under the management of the Presbyterian denomination for the fourth; \$600 have been subscribed and the erection of this church is engaging the attention of some of the most prominent citizens in Liberty Township north. The site for the edifice has been donated by John C. Karr.

Post Offices.—The first post office in the township was what was known as Buffalo, and was established at the farmhouse of Jonathan W. Sluyter, about the year 1857, and Mr. Sluyter was the Postmaster. The office existed for several years and then was discontinued. Efforts are making for the re-establishment of the Buffalo office. About 1867, the

Flowerville office was established. This office was also at a private house, on the west side of the the Tippecanoe River; A. A. Cole was the first Postmaster, and Joseph Shell is the present incumbent. The third and last post office established in the township is the Sitka Post Office, which was started at Sitka in April, 1880. Allison Hughes was the first Postmaster. Hughes ran the office nearly two years, when R. Hughes was appointed. Allison Hughes kept, in connection with the office, a small stock of general merchandise, but last year sold his entire stock to J. A. Read for \$200. Mr. Read is Sitka's only merchant, and has about \$1,000 invested.

Miscellaneous.—Drs. Bandal and Scott have been the township physicians. Jonathan W. Sluyter, Crystal D. W. Scott, Greenup Scott and Abram Sneathen were the noted early-day hunters. Mrs. Williams was one of the first and prominent weavers in the township. The new iron bridge across the Tippecanoe River, at what is widely known as Moore's Ford, is one of the best in the county. The bridge is in two parts, one 165 feet long, and the other 135 feet. The bridge has stone abutments, and was erected in 1882 at a cost of about \$14,000. The Columbia Bridge Company, at Dayton, Ohio, have the honor of putting up this creditable structure. On the Williams farm are some remaining traces of the work of Mound-Builders. The work consisted of building four mounds, the highest one of which is about nine feet. These mounds have never been thoroughly investigated. About twenty years since, some boys opened one of them, but upon the discovery of a few bones, became frightened and at once abandoned the investigation. Hatchets, tomahawks, stone axes, pipes and other Indian relics have been found in the vicinity of these mounds.

CHAPTER XI.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP—FIRST SETTLEMENT—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP—FIRST ELECTIONS AND VOTERS—THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE AND TEACHER—LAND ENTRIES—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—CHURCH INTERESTS—FORNEY POST OFFICE—MEADOW LAKE FARM, ETC., ETC.

ABOUT the year 1835 dates the appearance of the Caucasian race in the territory that now comprises the township of West Point. Perhaps the first men who began improvement in the township were Messrs. Shelby Hudson and Oscar Dyer, who established themselves in

the northeastern part of the township. The houses that these men erected were about a half a mile apart, similar in their construction and arrangement. Each house was 16x18 feet, built of split trees; each had its roof of clapboards; its small garret, which was accessible only by means of that old dangerous garret ladder; its one small and paneless window; and last, but not least, the old-fashioned fire-place.

Before the snows of 1835 had whitened the earth, Isaac Vinson and family left the State of buckeye notoriety and started on their way with one two-horse wagon and a buggy attached, to White County, Ind. The journey was a tedious one, taking twenty-nine days to make it. The family would travel during the day and at night would "camp out." Provision was brought with them from the old home, except bread, which was purchased of families along the route. The buggy that Mr. Vinson brought with him served two purposes—Mrs. Vinson and the two children would ride in it during the day, and at night it was converted into a sleeping apartment for the whole family. Mr. Vinson settled first in Union Township, where he lived until the spring of 1838, when he removed to West Point Township, and purchased the improvement that had been begun by Shelby Hudson in 1835. When the Vinson family settled in West Point Township, the Pottawatomie Indians were quite numerous. An Indian camping ground lay just across Big Creek, and only a short distance from the Vinson settlement. The wild men of the prairie and forest would come to Vinson's house for favors and to do trading. The articles they had for trade were of Indian manufacture, or such as they could obtain by hunting. Old Mrs. Vinson did considerable trading with the Pottawatomie tribe, and tells that many times she has bartered two or three cold corn cakes for the saddles (hindquarters) of a deer, and that it was no uncommon occurrence for two or three saddles to be exchanged for one loaf of wheat or rye bread. In the early days of West Point Township, the deer were as numerous almost as the trees in the forest, and game of all kinds was exceedingly plentiful. One winter, Mrs. Vinson made a trap and caught 101 prairie chickens. In 1838, John Price came into the township and began settlement, but his wife was taken ill in mid-summer of the same year, and in the fall the family retraced its steps to its native home in Ohio, which was about thirty miles north of the Queen city. A short time afterward, Mr. Price returned alone to his newly-commenced settlement in West Point Township, and almost immediately upon his return to the township, he was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism, and for three months lay in an almost helpless condition at the Vinson House. The following spring, Price sold all his possessions and left the township. Isaac Beeze, a noted hunter, came into the township in 1837. It is said of Beeze, that his

desire was so great for hunting, that he would go for days without eating, and as many as twenty unskinned deer have been known to be in his smoke-house, frozen stiff, at a time, and Beeze still hunting. Beeze never made much improvement, and soon left the township and settled in Pulaski County, where he was killed by a man by the name of Rader, a fellow who had served a term of years doing muscle work in the interest of the State without compensation. He had regular meals, however. The remains of Beeze repose in the Brookston cemetery, unmarked and uncared for, and thus endeth the earthly history of the once noted hunter of West Point Township. Sylvanus Van Voorst began settlement in the township about the year 1841, and about the same time came John Van Voorst and Drury Woods, and began for themselves homes in the then new country. In 1844, Dr. Halstead, the first physician in the township, came from Ohio, and began improving a home in the new country, and at the same time came his brother, Bartlett Halstead. William Jordan removed from Tippecanoe County in 1844, to the settlement in the township. As early as 1843, James Carson and Gideon Brecount began improvements in the territory. In 1847, Thomas Matthews removed from Clinton County, Ind., and began settlement in the township on Section 3. In 1852, the territory had added to its number of inhabitants James Thomas, Jr., Cicero F. Thomas and Joseph Thomas, Sr. The first settlements made in West Point Township were principally along the point of timber that extends through a portion of the township, near Jordan's Grove, and in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the township. Settlements in West Point Township were more numerous after 1850 than they had hitherto been.

Township Formation.—At the June term of the Commissioners' Court, and on the 3d day of June, 1845, it was ordered by the board that a new civil township be organized within the bounds of White County, and the new township was to be comprised of the following described territory: All of Township 26 north, Range 5 west, and all the territory west to the county line. It was further agreed by the board, that the new township be designated in the roll of townships as West Point Township. This name was derived from a point of timber that extends into the township several miles. This appropriate name the township has since retained. West Point Township is one of the largest in White County, is nine miles long and six miles wide, and has an area of fifty-four square miles, or 34,560 acres, and has for its northern boundary Princeton Township; eastern, Big Creek; southern, Prairie and Round Grove, and western, Benton County.

The major portion of the land in West Point Township is of that kind known as rolling prairie. The soil is a black sand loam, except in the

northeastern part, which is of that quality common to sand ridges or wet prairie. The township has about thirty-five miles of public drainage, constructed at a cost of \$35,000. In addition to the public ditches, the township contains much private drainage. West Point Township contains one of the finest walnut groves in Western Indiana. It is known as Jordan's Grove, and contains 320 acres of valuable walnut timber. The board ordered, further, that the election of West Point Township be held at West Point Schoolhouse, and Gideon Brecount was appointed Inspector of the election.

First Elections.—At an election held at West Point Schoolhouse on the first Monday in August, 1845, the following men voted: Ira Emery, Sylvanus Van Voorst, Alexander Page, Jesse Tinnison, William Vodyce, Isaac Beeze, William Jordan, John Halstead, Barney Spencer, Gideon Brecount and Isaac S. Vinson.

At an election held at the same place one year later, men voted as follows: William Price, John Q. Patterson, Isaac S. Vinson, Alexander Page, Joseph Tapp, Sylvanus Van Voorst, William Jordan, Joseph Martin, William Vandyke, John Wallston, Jesse T. Vinson, Gideon Brecount, Isaac Beeze, Simon Warren, John Halstead and Thomas Emery. At the first of these elections there were fourteen votes cast, and at the last sixteen votes. There were seventy-eight votes cast in the township in 1865, and 240 in 1882.

School Interests.—The first schoolhouse that was built in West Point Township was erected about the year 1844, and near the site of the present West Point Schoolhouse. The building was a round log structure, 18x24 feet, and was noted for its floor of puncheon and its backless seats. James Carson taught the first school, which numbered ten pupils, some of whom were obliged to come a distance of several miles if they attended school. At this schoolhouse the first elections in the township were held.

The first frame schoolhouses erected in the township were built by Abram Van Voorst, who hauled the material from Delphi for them. One of the houses was erected on Section 7, and the other on Section 15. The buildings were similarly constructed, and were 20x24 feet, and cost \$500 each. There are now nine frame schoolhouses in the township, the last one having been built in Centennial year. The following are the West Point Township teachers for the current school year, and the district in which they are teaching: No. 1, Walter Carr; No. 2, Robert A. Laurie; No. 3, Flora McKee; No. 4, William F. Fisher; No. 6, Samuel Young; No. 8, Flora Thomas; No. 9, Jennie Wallace; No. 10, J. C. Jackson; No. 12, Frank Moore. Benjamin Walker is the present School Trustee of the township.

First Land Entries.—The following is a list of some of the persons

who entered land in West Point Township, and the date of the entry is also given: Thomas H. Brown, 1836; Joshua H. Scarff, 1839; I. T. Vinson, 1841; Jacob Nyce, 1841; Andrew Brown, 1836; George McGaughey, 1835; John Lewis, 1835; Armstrong Buchanan, 1835; Nathan Goff, 1837; John Hutchinson, 1837; William Galford, 1834; John F. Bunnell, 1834; Shelby Hudson, 1834; Oscar Dyer, 1836; John Price, 1836; Isaac S. Vinson, 1836; Thomas H. Hibbard, 1836; Charles P. Kirkland, 1836; Michael C. Dougherty, 1836; Jacob Walker, 1836; Calvin Finch, 1836. There were many tracts of land entered in the township by persons who made no improvement, but held the land in a speculative sense simply.

The first frame dwelling house in West Point Township was erected by John Van Voorst. The material was brought from Lucas County, Ohio, by canal boat to Pittsburg, in Tippecanoe County, and then wagoned across the country to the building site in West Point Township.

First Birth.—The first white child born in West Point Township is supposed to have been Miller Beeze, a son of the old hunter of the township.

First Marriage.—James Carson, the township's first school teacher, and Miss Lydia Brecount were the first persons who were married in West Point Township. The marriage occurred in 1840, and Isaac Vinson and wife, Samuel McQuin and wife, and Isaac Beeze and wife were some of the persons who attended the wedding. A Presbyterian minister from Monticello sealed the twain as one.

First Death.—An infant child of John and Mrs. Price that died in the summer of 1838, is the first death that occurred in the township. The death of William Vinson (son of Isaac S. and Mrs. Vinson), on the 21st of August, 1838, was also one of the first that took place in West Point Township.

Ministers and Churches.—One of the first preachers that ever preached in West Point Township, was a circuit rider by the name of Lee. Rev. Lee was a representative of the orthodox faith and an advocate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached at the Old Vinson House, and during his administration held several protracted meetings at that place.

A Methodist Episcopal class was organized in the township about 1844, and a log church was erected on Section 2, Range 5 west.

The United Brethren in Christ held services in the township in No. 2 schoolhouse. The only church in the township is the Presbyterian Meadow Lake Chapel, situated in the northern part of the township. The structure is a well-built frame structure, 26x40 feet, built in 1877 at a cost of \$2,000. The class was organized at the Meadow Lake School-

house in 1874, and Jesse McAllister and wife, Oliver Wilson and wife, E. G. Roberts and wife, Samuel Snyder and wife, J. Duryea and wife, James Blakemore and wife and Christian Miller were the organizers of the class. William Campbell was the first minister who was called by the congregation to preach in the new church. John Smith was the second minister; Campbell was recalled and preached for several years, and was succeeded by Angus Taylor. The church has no regular minister at present. The congregation numbers fifty members.

Forney Post Office.—West Point Township has one post office, and that is located on the Lafayette & Wolcott Mail route, and is in the southwestern part of the township. This office was established in 1881, and James Rittenour was the first Postmaster. John W. Forney is the present incumbent. The office has a tri-weekly mail, and serves as a great accommodation to the people residing in that section of country.

Meadow Lake Farm.—West Point Township contains a number of fine and splendidly improved farms, but if there is one that deserves a more special mention than another, it is, perhaps, the Meadow Lake Stock Farm, in the northern part of the township. This farm contains 900 acres of choice land, and is owned by Chicago's greatest express and omnibus man, Frank Parmalee, and is superintended by his son, C. K. Parmalee, and under his efficient management is fast becoming second to none in Indiana. Located on the Meadow Lake Farm is one of the largest, as well as one of the best and most conveniently arranged, barns in the State. This improvement was commenced in 1880 and completed in 1881. The barn is 75x150 feet and forty-five feet high, contains 375,000 feet of lumber, and was built by Thomas Pugh, of Wolcott, at an estimated cost of \$12,000. Mr. Parmalee is sparing no pains, labor or capital in making his farm one of the best stock farms that the country affords. This farm is supplied with thoroughbred stock, and is a credit to its founder and an honor to West Point Township.

CHAPTER XII.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

CASS TOWNSHIP—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—BIRTH AND MARRIAGE—CREATION OF TOWNSHIP—NAME, ETC.—EDUCATIONAL GROWTH AND INTEREST—ELECTION—1851 TAX-PAYERS—FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND—DRAINAGE—POST OFFICE—FIRST PREACHER, ETC.

IT is not remembered who was the first man to make improvement in the once wild territory that now composes Cass Township, but Christopher Vandeventer was one of the first white men to begin a settlement. From the Empire State, in the spring of 1837, came Vandeventer, who located on the south branch of Indian Creek. Here, a cabin 20x26 feet was erected of round logs. Settlement was commenced on Section 12 in 1837, by Daniel Yount, and the same year came Tavner Reams, and began settlement in the township. In 1838, Edwin Perry settled on Section 27. Philander McCloud, Joseph Headlee and Josiah Dunlap were among the first to settle in the township. Charles Reed came in 1840. Jesse Millison was one of the pioneers in Cass Township. John Poole settled in the township at an early day. Stephen Moore came in 1845. William McBeth began an improvement in 1847. John Burgett, commonly distinguished as Dutch John, settled in the northern part of the township in 1846. On Section 35, Elias Vanaman began settlement about 1848. William Bare settled at a very early day in the history of Cass Township, on Section 34. Robert Acre, Robert Blackburn, William King, Benjamin Bare and Henry Bare were among the very first settlers in the township.

At the time of the United States survey of lands in White County, the territory that now comprises Cass Township was returned by the Surveyor as condemned, or dead, land, but in 1837 Gen. Tipton, Congressman from this section at that time, introduced a bill into the Lower House providing for the survey of the territory, which was done in 1839 by Richard Vanesse, of Logansport. For many years, Cass Township was known as the "Lone Township."

Pioneer Life.—The coming of each family to Cass Township meant the erection of a cabin, and another settlement in the forest by clearing the ground and preparation for crops. These clearings for the first year or two were usually limited to an acre or two planted to corn and vegetables, with, perhaps, a patch of oats and wheat. To be successful in those days in raising grain and "garden truck," required great vigilance to protect them from the depredations of the wild turkey, deer, raccoon,



William Truitt

squirrel and other pestiferous animals with which the country in those early times abounded; though these seemingly early-day pests, in many respects, served a valuable purpose in affording almost the entire supply of meat to the settlers. In common with the experience of all frontiersmen in the settlement of a new country, the early settlers were subjected to many hardships and privations, and often the most heroic fortitude was required to overcome the seeming insurmountable obstacles. The products from the miniature improvement in the clearing, and the game that was secured by the ever-trusted rifle, afforded subsistence for the family.

The spinning-wheel and the loom supplied the cloth for clothing and household purposes, save, however, where the prepared deer-skin and the furs from the fur-bearing animals were brought into use. Luxuries in those early days were obtained at a great cost, and many times at no small sacrifice. Groceries and the most common kinds of merchandise were catalogued as extras, and only to be indulged in sparingly. In the first days of Cass Township the nearest trading points of any prominence were Chicago, Michigan City and Logansport. To these places grain was hauled and produce taken under the most trying circumstances, and at prices so insignificant that the farmer of to-day would not consider them of sufficient magnitude for the mere transportation over the best roads. In the face of all these impediments to be surmounted, there was real and unalloyed happiness to be found in the pioneer's cabin. In those primitive days, their wants were of the most simple, and wholly in keeping with their surroundings. Society knew no castes or factions, and the only recommendation needed to obtain a membership was good character; and even the want of this was not always taken into consideration. For the young men and the young women to attend church bare-footed was not considered a disgrace, and for the whole families to eat, sleep and live in one room was the rule, and to be in the enjoyment of more than this was the exception.

In the early times of Cass Township, huckleberries formed one of the greatest productions, and from means obtained by selling this production were taxes on lands paid.

First Birth.—It is not distinctly remembered who was the first person born in Cass Township, but George Vandeventer, a son of Christopher and Elizabeth Vandeventer, was one of the first white children born within the limits of the township.

Marriage.—In the fall of 1840, occurred one of the first marriages that took place in the township. Andrew Hamilton and a Miss Beechum were the contracting parties.

Township Creation.—From the formation of Liberty Township in 1837, until the creation of Cass in 1848, all the territory now inclosed

by the boundary lines of the township last mentioned remained attached to Liberty for election purposes. On the 7th of June, 1848, it was ordered by the County Commissioners that all that portion of Liberty Township contained in Congressional Township 28 north, of Range 2 west, be declared a political township, and receive the name of Cass. Just why this township was distinguished as Cass is not clearly known. Some suppose that it received its name from the number of cast-iron plows used in the township at that time; others affirm that it was given this distinction on the account of bordering on Cass County, and still there is a third class who declare that the township was so called in honor of Senator Cass, of Michigan, at that time prominent in State and National politics.

Cass Township is the northeast township in White County, is six miles square, and contains 23,040 acres, and is bounded on the north by Pulaski County, east by Cass County, south by Jackson Township, and west by Liberty.

It was further ordered by the board, that the place of holding elections in the township be at the house of Daniel Yount, and Albert Bacon was appointed Election Inspector for the year 1848. For several years, the elections in the township were held at private houses.

Educational Growth and Interest.—The first school in the township was taught in a round log cabin that stood on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6. The first term of school was taught during the winter of 1848–49, Samuel Gruell, teacher. Mrs. Anna McBeth taught a summer term there in 1849. To this school, Christopher Vandeverter sent five pupils, a man by the name of Horim, four; Daniel Germberlinger, two; Towner Reams, two; William McBeth, two; Peter Prough, two; John Baker, of Pulaski County, two; Daniel Yount, two; Albert Bacon, three. The second school was taught by Mrs McBeth in a round log house that stood on the land of William McBeth, on the south-east quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 6. This term was taught during the winter of 1849–50, and was attended by about twenty pupils. Mrs. McBeth was a lady of great intelligence, and possessed the natural qualifications for an early-day instructor, and therefore was a successful teacher in the first schools of Cass Township.

The first schoolhouse in the township was erected about the year 1850, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 8. This was a hewed log structure, 22x26 feet, and was considered a great improvement over the houses that had been the first schoolbuildings in the township. William McBeth, Alvin Hall, Milton Dexter, Walter Hopkins and James Potter were some of the first teachers who taught in this house. What is known as King's Schoolhouse, on Section 6, was built about 1853, and about

1857 two frame schoolhouses were erected, one on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 7, and the other near the center of Section 9. The township now has eight frame schoolhouses, the last one having been built in 1882. The teachers for the schools during the current school year are as follows: Samuel Callaway, Reid's; W. B. Wiley, King's; Anna Rathform, Popcorn; Laura Guthrie, Union; Effa Guthrie, Wickersham; James Mills, White Oak; Leonidas Rizer, Fairfield; Adda Murry, at the new schoolhouse. There were 218 pupils admitted to the schools in the township last year. The round log cabin, with its seats of puncheon and total inconvenience, has passed into oblivion, and in its stead appears the modern schoolhouse with all the improvements of the day. The school of scarcely a score of scholars in 1848, has been exchanged for eight schools with more than a score of pupils each. From the first days of education in the township, the advancement has been steady and marked, and to day there is presented a more extended system of culture and civilization. The old-fashioned spelling-schools and a singing-geography-school were, in the early days, well patronized by the sturdy young pioneers in their home-spun suits, and the lasses in their long-ago-day "frocks." The amusements at an early-time spelling-match recess or a singing-school intermission, are yet pleasant reminders of the now dead past.

Election.—At an election held in the township, at the house of Daniel Yount, on the first Monday in August, 1849, the following men voted: John Brooke, Christopher Vandeventer, Jonathan Reams, David Vaublosicon, James Brooks, John Hildebrand, Daniel Yount, Andrew Brooks, Tavner Reams, Peter Rowler, E. Yount, Enos Yount, Albert Bacon, Alexander Yount, Wesley Noland, Henry Daniels, Jeremiah Pool, George Brooke and William Poole. Wesley Noland and Alexander Yount, Clerks; Albert Bacon, Jeremiah Pool and George Brooke, Judges of this election, at which twenty-two votes were cast. The returns of the first election held in the township could not be found.

1851 Tax-Payers.—The persons who paid tax on land owned in Cass Township, three years after its creation, were as follows: Josiah Broadrick, George Brooke, Eli Bare, James Brooke, Benjamin Bare, Robert Blackburn, William Bare, John Burkes, Henry Bare, John Bare, James Bulla, Albert Bacon, Thomas Cadwallader, John Comer, Daniel Diltz, Robert Daniels, Elias Downs, Harvey Daniels, Archibald Daniels, Samuel Fries, James R. Fowler, Harvey Headlee, William M. Haskins, Walter Haskins, John Hildebrand, George Reams, William King, John Long, G. J. Listee, S. Lassel, William Bath, Thomas McMillian, Ephraim Millison, Solomon Mosse, George McConnell, Wesley Noland, Frederick Ort, John Peters, Edwin Perry, Jeremiah Pool, Asa Perrigo,

William Pool, Jonathan Reams, Tavner Reams, John Rathbon, Jerome Reams, Zachariah Beel, Maxwell Puse, Charles Reid, Peter Roller, Lemuel Shoemaker, A. J. Searight, Samuel L. Stie, Mary Timmons, William Timmons, Michael Williams, Joshua Williamson, Nancy Williamson, Ephraim Woods, James Yanlon, Christopher Vandeventer, Elias Vanaman, Sr., Elias Vanaman, Jr., Daniel Vanaman, David Vaublosicon, Daniel Yount, E. Yount, Enoch Yount and Alexander Yount.

Land Entries.—The first land entered in the township was by Christopher Vandeventer, on the 1st of December, 1838, and then followed other entries, as follows: Samuel Burson, December 3, 1838; Joseph Smith, December 17, 1838; Leonard Shoemaker, July 30, 1839; Thomas McMillian, June 21, 1838; Alexander Searight, Sr., June 7, 1838; Samuel Long, October 7, 1839; Robert Acre, August 20, 1847; Elias Vanaman, August 30, 1848; Jacob Young, October 24, 1849; Daniel Vanaman, August 30, 1848; Thomas Townsley, April 1, 1844; John Jaslen, August 22, 1846; James R. Fowler, July 15, 1844; Isaiah Broadrick, February 20, 1845; Ephraim Millian, February 20, 1845; John W. Williamson, August 8, 1843; Samuel Fry, June 25, 1844; Albert Bacon, August 17, 1846; Jacob W. Hunt, February 2, 1846; John Smith, February 1, 1840; Benjamin Mattix, November 27, 1847; Daniel Yount, September 24, 1842; John Lyman, October 27, 1840; Tavner Reams, November 11, 1845; William McBeth, March 27, 1844; Daniel Vaublosicon, August 12, 1843. After 1845, land entries and purchases became more numerous in the township.

Drainage.—Cass Township, though formerly one of the most wet townships in the county, is fast becoming drained. The following are some of the principal ditches in the township: Read No. 1, Read No. 2, Read, Davis, Leazenby, Huffman, Headlee and others; Riggles, and Robins and others. Three years since and there was scarcely a public ditch in the township; now the township contains sixty-four miles of public drainage.

Post Office.—The township contains one post office, Headlee, which was established about fifteen years ago. The Postmasters at this office served in the following order: William Osborn, H. Headlee, F. Reams and N. Ploss, the present incumbent.

First Preacher and Church Interests.—The first minister in the township was Rev. Abraham Sneathen, the old pioneer circuit rider of all northern White County and southern Pulaski County. The old veteran is long since dead, but his work does follow him. At the house of Harvey Headlee, in 1851, occurred the organization of the first religious society in the township. The class was organized by Rev. Casper, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Burnettsville. The following are the

names of the first members: Harvey Headlee, Margaret Headlee, Garretson Lister, Joan Lister, John Wiley, Mary Wiley, Silas Headlee, Jane Reams and John Downs. The society held meeting in the schoolhouse near Harvey Headlee's. The present members of the class are Silas Headlee, Angeline Headlee, Harvey Headlee, Margaret Headlee, Isaac McCloud, Mary McCloud, Edward McCloud, Emeline McCloud, J. Smith, Caroline Smith, Rosa Smith, Mary E. Watts, J. Burbridge, Mary Burbridge, Joseph Hanawalt, Catharine Hanawalt, Anna Grassmyer, John Clouse and wife, Ruben Clouse, Sr., Mary Clouse, George McCloud, Mary McCloud, Ruben Clouse, Jr. Rev. Hall, of the Burnettsville Circuit, is the present minister. The following are the ministers that have preached to the organization since 1851: Revs. Casper, Parsels, D. Dunham, William Beckner, Rogers, William Reader, P. J. Bessuier, W. Hancock, F. Cox, M. H. Wood, A. Comer, L. J. Kohler, R. H. Landers, J. T. Budd, J. W. Warner, C. L. Smith, J. W. Price, L. Armstrong, A. Thompson, T. H. McKee, J. E. Steel, J. M. Jackson, J. Brecount, R. H. Calvert, J. R. Ball and W. Hall.

The first Sabbath school in the township was organized in 1851. John Wiley was the first Superintendent, and Joseph Hanawalt is the present one.

CHAPTER XIII.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP—ITS CREATION AND EARLY INHABITANTS
—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—LAND ENTRIES AND ELECTION RETURNS
—FIRST EVENTS OF INTEREST—PINE GROVE METHODIST CHURCH
—THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE AND TEACHER—POST OFFICES AND
STATISTICS.

FROM the time of the formation of Prairie Township in 1834, until the founding of Round Grove Township in 1858, the territory now embraced by the boundary lines of the last-mentioned township remained attached to Prairie Township for political purposes, but a petition bearing the names of a majority of the freehold citizens was presented to the County Commissioners at their December session in 1858 praying the creation of a new civil township, the same to comprise all county territory west of the middle of Range 5 west, of Congressional Township 25 north. After mature consideration, it was ordered by the board, that the above-mentioned territory should be detached from Prairie Township and

constitute a new township. Round Grove Township contains thirty-six Sections, and is bounded on the north by Princeton, east by Prairie, south by Tippecanoe County and on the west by Benton County.

The creation of Round Grove Township was perfected on the 31st of December, 1858, and it was further ordered by the board that at the Round Grove Schoolhouse an election should be held on the first Monday in April, 1859, and Austin Ward was appointed Inspector of the election.

Round Grove Township derived its name from a beautiful circular grove that occupies a picturesque and commanding location in the southern part of the township. The grove comprises about forty acres of different kinds of timber common to this section of Indiana. From this grove, the first settlers obtained the logs for their houses and their wood for fuel, and in it the wild animals of the prairies would hide themselves.

Round Grove was suggested as the name for the new and last formed township in White County, by Austin Ward, one of the pioneers and founders of the township.

Previous to the formation of Round Grove Township the inhabitants in the territory would go to Brookston to vote if they voted at all. When an election was to be attended the voters would go on horseback or in wagons. Only the most important elections were attended and then it was as much for frolic and social intercourse with their neighbors as for any interest of a political nature.

First Settlement.—The time of the first settlement in Round Grove Township was in the spring of 1850, when Truman Rollins removed from Tippecanoe County to the township and commenced for himself a new home on the wild prairie. The Rollins cabin is supposed to have been the first house or building of any kind in the township, and this humble domicile was rudely constructed of round logs, and in dimensions was 16x18 feet. The logs were obtained from the famous Round Grove. This rude mansion was reared in the open prairie on Section 11, and for some time it was the only house for miles around. Jeremiah Stanty, a son-in-law of Rollins, came into the township at the same time and for a period lived in the Rollins cabin, but afterward erected a house for himself a short distance from the township's first cabin. Thomas Rollins also came into the township in 1850, and he, too, lived for a time in the *first* cabin. In 1852, Stewart Rariden moved into the township from Monroe County, Ind., and began an improvement about two miles south of Truman Rollins. A frame house, 18x24 feet was erected by Mr. Rariden, and this was the first frame house in Round Grove Township. In 1853, Austin Ward came into the township from Greene County, Ind., locating on Section 13, and in the same year came Milton W. Weaver, John Carrol, a man by the name of Warner, Edmond Steely and Stephen E. Baker and

made settlement in the township. William Buskirk came in 1850. The following are among other old pioneers in Round Grove Township: John Aper, Nathan Brown, David Campbell, John Haines, Robert Steen, William Stockton, Richard Moore, Michael T. Buskirk, John Rollins, John Langnecker, Thomas Raw, Michael Buskirk, Samuel Barcus, Isaac Smith and John Hues.

The first settlers in Round Grove Township were not confined to any particular locality or district, but were scattered, and the distance between improvements was usually several miles.

The experience of some of the first residents of Round Grove Township, as told in this age, is full of interest and does not fail to engage the attention of the most unconcerned. But there was a sunny as well as a shady side in the lives of those early-day settlers.

At the time of the first settlement in Round Grove Township, deer were plenty, numbered only as the snow birds; wolves and mink were very numerous and prairie chickens might have been counted by thousands. Deer and chickens were used extensively for food by the early-day inhabitants.

Land Entries.—The following is a list of the names of some of the persons who first entered land in Round Grove Township, with the date when the entry was made; Mary Newton, 1848; John Roland, 1847; Edward H. Reynolds, 1848; Newberry Stockton, 1836; Levi Tolbey, 1848; Thomas Burch, 1848; Harriet Lockwood, 1846; Charles L. Stockton, 1836; Henry L. Ellsworth, 1836; Jonathan Burch, 1837; Martin Bishop, 1849; Thomas Rollins, 1848; John White, 1835. The first land entries in the township were made several years before any settlement had been effected.

First Elections.—The first election held in Round Grove Township was on the first Monday in April, 1859, the following men voting: John Larrabe, Robert McQueen, Roger Baker, John Apes, Stephen E. Baker, James Carrol, Thomas Rountene, Michael T. Buskirk, Granville Ward, Jeremiah Stanly, Stewart Rariden, John Rollins, Austin Ward, Samuel Ballintyne and Milton W. Weaver. Austin Ward, Inspector; Stewart Rariden and John Rollins, Judges; Samuel Ballintyne, Clerk. This was a township election, and at it Samuel Ballintyne received fifteen votes for Justice of the Peace; Stewart Rariden received thirteen votes for Constable and Austin Ward received one vote for the same office. Austin Ward received six votes for Trustee, and Milton Weaver received seven votes for the same office; Joseph Harris received eight votes for Supervisor, and M. V. Buskirk received seven votes for the same office. Fifteen votes were cast at this election.

At a State election held in the township at the Round Grove School-

house on the second Tuesday in October, 1860, the following men voted: William Beck, Thomas Rollins, Granville Ward, Isaiah Bice, Samuel Ballintyne, Stephen E. Baker, James Carrol, John Apes, Edward Steely, Robert N. Brink, James Martin, L. B. Stockton, William H. Martin, Patrick Conner, Stewart Rariden, Jeremiah Stanly, John Demso, Nimrod Leister, M. W. Weaver, Robert McQueen, Austin Ward, Michael T. Buskirk, Samuel D. Barnes and L. W. Wolgamuth. At this election, twenty-five votes were cast.

Births.—The first white child born in the township is supposed to have been Samuel Rariden, son of Stewart and Mary Jane Rariden; Nancy Buskirk was born about the same time.

Marriage.—The first persons married in the township were Francis Mullendore and Jane Ward, now living in Monticello.

Death.—The first person who died in Round Grove Township was Truman Rollins. The remains were interred in a private burying-ground in Tippecanoe County. As Mr. Rollins, was the first settler in the township, so also was he the first deceased person.

Church.—The only church in Round Grove Township is the Pine Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, situated about a mile and a half east of Dern. The edifice is a frame 36x45 feet, and was erected in 1880 at a cost of \$900. Rev. J. C. Martin, C. Stockton, James Bennett, Isaac Smith, Frank Mitchner and Robert Mays were some of the principal movers in the erection of this church. The class numbers fifty members. J. C. Martin is the present and only regular minister the congregation has had since the building of the church.

Previous to the erection of this church, the class, that had been organized about fifteen years, held services in a schoolhouse. Isaac Smith and wife, Robert Smith and wife, John Russel and wife, George Mitchner and wife and Thomas Guntrip and wife were the founders of the Methodist Episcopal class in the vicinity in which the church has been erected. The church in this locality is a credit to the township, to the neighborhood in which it stands and to the enterprising spirit of its founders.

Schools.—The first school in the township was taught in what has been designated as the Stanly Schoolhouse, which was a frame structure, 16x18 feet, erected near the center of the township and in School District No. 1. The house was built about the year 1857, and Elizabeth Ballintyne was the first teacher. John Canfield, Francis M. Rogers and Daniel Campbell, were also some of the first teachers in the township. There are now seven frame schoolhouses in Round Grove Township. The last one was built in 1879.

Post Offices.—Round Grove Township has two post offices—one at Round Grove, established in 1879, and Jacob Stotts was the first Post-



Mary F. Turpie

master. The other office was established at Dern in 1881. A. J. Dern was the first and is the present incumbent at the Dern office. Mr. Dern also keeps a small stock of drugs and groceries and is the township's only physician. Isaac Wright was the first doctor in Round Grove Township.

Then and Now.—The picture that Round Grove Township presented at its first settlement, or even at the time of its creation, had almost become extinct, only a few traces of the first settlement being now discernible. The humble rude domiciles have, in the majority of cases, been exchanged for more commodious and comfortable houses ; the pole stable with its roof of grass has been cast away for something better; the roads are regularly laid out ; the once large farms have been divided and subdivided, until now they come within better range for improvement and cultivation; the wild prairie grass in many instances has been exchanged for cultivated grasses. The harmless deer and the ravenous wolf no longer roam the wild prairies, and even the inhabitants themselves have changed. The pioneers of Round Grove Township, who were once robust and strong, are now bending with age and the care and toil of many years, and now the evening of their lives is fast nearing its close, and ere long they will lay themselves down “within that tent, whose curtain never outward swings.”





BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF MONTICELLO.

GEORGE BOWMAN was born February 28, 1819, in Berkeley County, Va., and is one of two surviving children in a family of seven born to George and Elizabeth (Potts) Bowman, both natives of the Old Dominion, and of German and Irish descent respectively. When yet a mere lad, the subject of this sketch was left alone by the death of his parents, and his earlier years were passed on a farm and clerking in a store. Having relatives in Indiana, he came to this State in 1840 and located at Delphi, where for about eight years he was engaged in teaching, and attending school at Asbury University and Wabash College, graduating from the classical course of the latter in 1853. He married Miss Ruth Angel in 1848, and the same year he removed to White County and engaged exclusively in teaching. In 1850, his wife died, succeeding which he returned to Delphi, where for the following eight years he was employed as Principal of the Delphi Schools; in 1858, he married Miss Mary D. Piper, and the fall of that year returned to White County and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in southern Union Township. In 1861, he moved to Monticello, to take charge of the public schools, continuing as Principal until the summer of 1862, when he resigned in order to raise a company for the war. In August, the company was mustered in as Company D, Mr. Bowman being elected Captain, and assigned to the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers. At Richmond, Ky., Capt. Bowman, with the majority of his command, and many other Union troops, was captured, and, being paroled, did not again see active service until in and around Vicksburg, after which he participated in the capture of Jackson, at which place he was slightly wounded. On the evening of November 25, while leading his company on a charge up Missionary Ridge, Capt. Bowman was wounded severely in the left thigh, and was carried off the field as dead. After being in the hospital at Nashville about two weeks, he was sufficiently recovered to come home on a furlough. On a surgical examination, he was pronounced unfit for further military duty, and accordingly was honorably discharged March

30, 1864. In 1865, he went to Delphi, where he remained until 1871, acting as Principal of the schools of that place, and farming. Since that time he has lived in White County, and is now farming and teaching. Mr. Bowman was formerly a Whig, is now a Republican, and from 1873 to 1881, served White County as School Superintendent. He and wife are Presbyterians, and the parents of seven children—Phebe M. E., Anna, Rebecca L. (deceased), Georgia E., Caleb M., Margaret (deceased), and Caroline (deceased). To Mr. Bowman's first marriage was born one daughter, Ruth A., now Mrs. E. Black.

JOHN F. CASAD, deceased, was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 24, 1839, and when two years of age was brought by his parents, Samuel and Mary (Artz) Casad, to Carroll County, Ind., and there reared to manhood. At his majority, he chose farming as the business of his life, and followed it for nine years in Tippecanoe County. October 24, 1861, he married Miss Catharine A. Kauffman, who was born in Schenectady, N. Y., January 5, 1840, and was one of the seven children of John and Margaret Kauffman, who were of German descent. In 1869, Mr. Casad moved to Bloomington, Ind., and engaged in merchandising. In 1873, he removed to Norway, where he was employed in merchandising until his death from typhoid fever, August 19, 1877. Mr. Casad was an industrious citizen, a warm supporter of temperance principles, and in politics a Republican. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., by which order his remains were borne to their resting place in the family burying ground, near the old home in Carroll County. He left behind him a widow and four children—Eva M., Ida B., Frank W. and John H., all of whom reside now in Monticello.

ROBERT J. CLARK, M. D., was born in La Fayette, Ind., May 24, 1844, and is one of nine children, six yet living, born to Dr. Othniel L. and Charille (Durkee) Clark, natives of Virginia and New York. Dr. O. L. Clark came to La Fayette when a young man in about 1825, entered upon the practice of his profession, and acted as agent for the county in the sale of town lots for the county seat. He was active in politics, was elected to the State Legislature, and then to the Senate, and served in both many years; he was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1852, as was also his brother, Dr. H. W. Clark, of Hamilton County. Dr. O. L. Clark was well known to the people of the State outside of his county, and his name was on a par with those of Oliver P. Morton, Schuyler Colfax, Caleb Smith, Albert L. White and others. He was an Old-Line Whig and then a Republican until Johnson's administration, when he became an advocate of the reconstruction acts, and remained a Democrat until his death, December 29, 1866, at La Fayette, where his widow still survives him. He was Indian Agent in Miami

County for many years, and was also appointed Postmaster at La Fayette by President Lincoln, but declined the office. Dr. Robert J. Clark received his literary education at the schools of La Fayette and at Notre Dame University. In March, 1863, he enlisted in the Twenty-second Indiana Light Artillery; he was in the Atlanta campaign, and afterward with Gen. Thomas in Hood's campaign in Tennessee. He was then transferred to North Carolina, where he remained till Johnston's surrender, and was finally discharged at Indianapolis, July 7, 1865. He began the study of medicine in 1867, in the office of Dr. W. S. Hammond, at Monticello; attended two terms of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and was one of the six graduates who were examined and selected from about thirty to serve as resident physicians of Cincinnati Hospital from 1870 to 1871. He then returned to Monticello, and became a partner of his preceptor, but since 1872 he has been alone. He was married in July, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Reynolds, who has borne him two children—Cornelia R. and Frederick G. Dr. Clark is a Democrat and a member of the G. A. R., and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SAM P. COWGER, County Clerk, was born in Union Township, this county, February 29, 1844. His father, Jacob Cowger, was born in Pendleton County, Va., June 2, 1814. He was married, August 20, 1834, to Miss Sarah A. Bolton, also a native of Pendleton County, and born February 19, 1815. Four weeks after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. C. came to this county, it being then in its state of nature. Here there were six children born to them—Ann E. (deceased), M. R., Ruth A., Sam P., M. W. and J. B. Mr. Cowger died May 18, 1877; his widow survives and resides in Monticello. Sam P. Cowger, from about 1862 until 1870, was chiefly engaged at clerking in Monticello. In April of the latter year, he entered the County Clerk's office, and a year later was appointed Deputy. In 1874, he was candidate for County Clerk on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated; the next three years he was engaged in the drug business, during which time he served one year as Town Councilman and one year as Town Clerk. In 1878, he again became candidate for County Clerk, and was elected by a majority of 117, and in November, 1882, re-elected by a majority of 483. Mr. C. is still a Democrat, and a Knight of Pythias. He was married, March, 19, 1873, to Miss Alice J. Lear, daughter of John H. Lear, of Monticello. Two children were born to this union—Norma L. (deceased), and Raeburn.

W. P. CROWELL was born in Grant County, Ind., May 22, 1842, and of the eight children born to his parents, John and Susannah (Winslow) Crowell, only three sons and one daughter are now living. The Crowell family is of English origin, and their genealogy is traced back

six generations to Oliver Cromwell. They then bore the name of Cromwell, but, owing to the odium connected therewith, dropped the "m" in the name in this country. For over 200 years, members of this family resided in North Carolina, where there is a town named in their honor, and they were widely known as large plantation and slave owners. On his removal North, John Crowell located in Grant County, engaged in farming, and died in 1857. Mrs. Crowell is yet living, and resides in St. Joseph, Mich. W. P. Crowell, until sixteen years old, remained in his native county, receiving a good district school education. He began the study of medicine, but owing to ill-health was compelled to relinquish this, substituting dentistry in its stead. April 27, 1861, directly after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battle of Winchester and various skirmishes, and was discharged in June, 1862, on the expiration of his term of service. Dr. Crowell then formed a partnership with his cousin, Dr. Winslow, in the practice of dentistry at Lewisville, Henry County. In 1863, he opened an office alone in Tipton, where he was doing a good business, when, on the President's last call for troops in 1864, he began recruiting what afterward became Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, afterward being promoted to the First Lieutenancy. The spring of 1865, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on Col. Carey's staff of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Burnside. After the close of the war, Dr. Crowell returned to Indiana, and in 1867 recommenced the practice of his profession at Delphi, in partnership with Dr. Jourdan, but in 1869, the last year of his stay there, he opened a branch office in Attica. In 1869, he practiced in Logansport with Dr. Budd as a partner, and the same year opened a branch office in Monticello, to which place he removed in 1871. He has remained here ever since, and his superior workmanship has established him a first-class business. He is a Freemason, a Republican, and was married August 16, 1872, to Miss C. L. McDonald, of Delphi, their union being blessed with three children—Luella, Jesse W. and William R.

D. D. DALE was born in Jackson Township, this county, May 13, 1836, and is the son of William R. and Prudence (Harlan) Dale, who were natives of Ohio, and of English and Irish descent. William R. Dale was married in Ohio in 1834, and in 1835 he and wife and his father and family located in Jackson Township, this county. There William R. and Prudence died in 1844 and 1862. William R. was the first candidate in the county for the office of Clerk on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by William Sill, Whig. A remarkable circumstance, however, was that which occurred in 1867, when his son, D. D

Dale, defeated Mr. Sill's son, M. M. Sill, for the same office. July 22, 1861, Daniel D. Dale enlisted as private in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but on the organization of the company was elected Second Lieutenant. He served until August, 1862, when he resigned, because of injuries received in the seven days' fight before Richmond. On his return home, he entered the County Clerk's office as Deputy; was then for a time in partnership with J. H. McCollum in the dry goods trade, and in 1867 was elected County Clerk, and re-elected, his last term expiring in 1875; he then for a time was engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, but for the past few years has confined his attention to the practice of law. He was married, in June, 1864, to Miss Ophelia Reynolds, daughter of Isaac Reynolds, and to this union have been born four children—Charles H., George R., Bertha M. and Ida M. Mr. Dale is a Mason and a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His grandfather, Daniel Dale, who was very prominent in the affairs of this county, died in 1874, at the age of eighty-four.

DR. M. T. DIDLAKE, Treasurer of White County, is a native of Clark County, Ky.; was born March 29, 1844, and is the son of Edmund H. and Mildred G. (Woodford) Didlake. The father was born in Clark County April 27, 1798, and died in Bloomington, Ill., August 28, 1875; the mother was born July 19, 1807, and died February 12, 1864. The family moved to Bloomington about the year 1851, and there our subject was reared. He finished his literary education with two years at the Wesleyan University, and at the age of twenty began the study of medicine with Dr. C. R. Parke, and the winter of 1865–66 attended the Chicago Medical College, and the next winter graduated. His first practice was in Augusta, Ark., but at the end of eighteen months he removed to Stanford, Ill., where he practiced three years. In 1871, he located at Wolcott, this county. In October, 1880, he was elected Treasurer of the county, taking possession of the office in September, 1881, and in the fall of 1882 he was re-elected. He was married in December, 1880, to Miss Litta H. Johnson, of Bloomington, Ill., who has borne him one child, Roy P. The Doctor is a Democrat, and a Sir Knight of St. John Commandery, No. 24, at Logansport.

PETER R. FAILING was born in Wayne County, N. Y., November 19, 1825, and is the eldest of three children born to Peter and Rebecca (Bullard) Failing, natives respectively of New York and Vermont, and of German and Scotch descent. At the age of seventeen, Peter Failing enlisted and served through the war of 1812 under Gen. Scott. He was a farmer, but from 1843 to 1847 was employed as track-master on the New York Central Railroad between Lyons and Syracuse. and

from 1847 to 1850 was track-master on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road between Hillsdale and Monroe, Mich. In 1847, he took possession of a farm in Hillsdale County, Mich., he had purchased in 1837, and there died in September, 1850, from injuries received on the railroad. Peter R. Failing worked on the home farm until eighteen years old, and was then employed alternately on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road and the farm for several years. In 1851 and 1852, he graded the railroad between Elkhart and Goshen, Ind. In 1852, he moved to Michigan City, and the same year changed to La Fayette, being employed at both points by the N. A. & S. R. R. In 1853, he came to White County, and acted as general superintendent of the grading of the T., L. & B. R. R., between Logansport and Reynolds. In the spring of 1854, he was employed at Nauvoo, Ill., by the W. & R. Railroad Company, and in 1856 he returned to Monticello and engaged in the dry goods trade with his father-in-law, Roland Hughes. In the winter of 1859, he opened a general store on his own account, and in 1866 he opened a hotel and livery stable. During the interval between 1859 and 1866, however, he graded the T., L. & B. R. R., between Monticello and Burnettsville. In 1869, he went to St. Louis, where he was employed as foreman on the I. M. & St. L. road, and in December, 1875, came back to Monticello, and was employed on the I., B. & W. and the I., D. & C. Railways until 1880, when he again opened his hotel. February 22, 1854, he married Mary Hughes, who has borne him six children, of whom four are still living. Mr. Failing is a Freemason and a Democrat.

WILLIAM GUTHRIE was born in Hamilton, Ohio, January 20, 1852. Dr. William Guthrie, his father, was a regular graduate of the Ohio Medical College, and was twice married, his last wife, Elizabeth Traher, being the mother of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Guthrie died in 1854, and Dr. Guthrie, with the remainder of the family, moved to Indiana in 1860, and settled at Rockfield, Carroll County. He next removed to what is now Idaville, White County, on the 10th of January, 1861, and was the first physician of that place. He remained there in active practice until he came to Monticello on the 7th of April, 1870; but September 16, 1872, he returned to Idaville. In 1882, he went to Indianapolis, where he now resides, retired from active business. William Guthrie lived with his father until he attained his majority, attending the district schools in his earlier years, subsequently entering the high school at Idaville, where he paid his tuition by his services as janitor. After this, he attended school one year at Monticello and one year at Logansport. The winter of 1870, he began his career as a school teacher, and altogether has taught a total of eleven terms, two years of



J. H. Turpie

his time serving as Principal of the Idaville Schools. He commenced the study of medicine at one time, but after reading a year and a half with his father, his dislike for the profession induced him to substitute law in its stead, and, in 1870, he entered the law office of Judge J. H. Matlock. He steadily pursued his studies a year and a half, subsequently at intervals until August, 1880, when he formed a partnership with W. S. Bushnell, a graduate of Asbury University, under the firm name of Guthrie & Bushnell, and this has continued to the present. Mr. Guthrie is among the wide-awake men of Monticello, is liberal in his views on all subjects, and, in June, 1881, he was elected Superintendent of the schools of White County, in which capacity he is now serving.

R. L. HARVEY, County Recorder, is a native of Orange County, Vt., and was born December 14, 1824. His father, whom he was named after, was also a native of Vermont, and was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Mrs. Sarah (Farr) Corlis, a widow with one child, and to his marriage were born ten children, of whom four are yet living. In 1847, the family removed to Logan County, Ohio, and thence to Warren County, in about 1848, where the mother died in 1849. Several years later the father married Mrs. Chloe Thompson, who is still living. Mr. Harvey died in Preble County, Ohio, in January, 1876. R. L. Harvey, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native State, secured a fair education at the common schools, and when about fourteen years of age shipped before the mast, on the Atlantic Ocean, remaining about eight months. He afterward entered the United States Navy, but, being young, was discharged on application of his father. In 1845, he followed his parents to Whitehall, N. Y., and in 1846, preceded them to Ohio, and in the winter of that year taught his first school in Clark County. He was principally engaged in teaching until 1860, when he came to this county. July 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On the organization of the company, he was chosen Sergeant and was immediately sent to the front. He took part in a number of skirmishes and engagements, including the seven days' fight in front of Richmond. His health failing, he was discharged December 5, 1862, but, recovering somewhat, he again enlisted, April 13, 1863, and was enrolled as a private in Company G, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was on detached duty one year in the Provost Marshal's office at Indianapolis, and in the spring of 1864, while on his way to rejoin his regiment at Bull's Gap, Tenn., was seized with typhoid pneumonia. He was a week with his regiment, when he was transferred to the hospital at Knoxville, where, after his recovery, he served on detached duty until his final discharge, May 15, 1865. On his return home in June, 1865, he entered the office of the County Clerk,

with whom he remained four years. In 1869, he passed nine months in Iowa. For five years succeeding the spring of 1870, he was employed as Deputy County Auditor; he was elected by the Republicans, in 1874, to the office of County Recorder, entered upon his duties in July, 1875, and after serving four years was re-elected and is yet filling the office. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Harriet E. Jackson, and to this union have been born four children—Melvina J. (deceased), William R., Victoria C., and Theodore H. (deceased). Mr. Harvey is a member of the I. O. O. F., the O. F. Encampment, the K. of P. and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican and a temperance man, and has assisted in the interests of the last-named cause in organizing in Monticello the body known as the "Sovereigns of the Red Star."

W. J. HUFF, Postmaster and one of the editors of the *Monticello Herald*, was born August 5, 1849, in La Fayette, Ind. Judge Samuel A. Huff, his father, was born in Greenville District, S. C., October 16, 1811. Judge Huff came to Indiana with his parents, Julius and Huldah (Mosely) Huff, in 1826, and at the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to James B. Gardner, of Xenia, Ohio, to learn the "art preservative." After remaining with Mr. Gardner two years, he worked one year at his trade in the office of the *Indiana Agriculturist*, and in 1830 went to Indianapolis, where he found employment in the office of the State Printer and in the office of the *Indiana Democrat*. In 1832, he removed to La Fayette, worked at his trade three years, and the succeeding two years read law, having access to the libraries of Judge Pettit and Rufus A. Lockwood. In 1837, he embarked in the practice of his chosen profession, and since that time has made his home in La Fayette, and has carried on the active prosecution of law in Tippecanoe and neighboring counties. Judge Huff was at first a Whig, but in 1848 he became a Free-Soiler, and was a member of the National Free-Soil Convention that met in Buffalo. In 1852, he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, then comprising the counties of Tippecanoe and White, but at the end of one year and a half resigned. In 1854, he became a member of the People's party, and two years later a Republican. In 1860, he was chosen as a Republican Elector from Indiana, and cast his ballot in the Electoral College for Abraham Lincoln. Judge Huff has been three times married; first in 1837, to Mariam Farmer, who died in 1846, leaving three children, one yet surviving. In 1847, he married a sister of his former wife, Massie Farmer, who died in 1866, leaving one son. His last wife, Theodocia Beaman, to whom he was married in 1867, is yet living. William J. Huff is the only son of his father's second marriage. He was reared in the city of La Fayette, acquiring a good substantial education. He learned the printer's profession in his native town, where for one year

and a half he published the *Liliputian*. While traveling for a wholesale grocery house in La Fayette, he came to Monticello, where, in 1870, he purchased a half interest in the Monticello *Herald*, and six months later became sole owner. In 1874, J. B. Van Buskirk became a partner, and besides the duties devolving on Mr. Huff in connection with the paper, he has the duties of Postmaster to look after, having been appointed to this position in 1871. He was married April 1, 1874, to Miss Alice Wright, and to their marriage four children have been born—Edgar and Florence, living; and Samuel A., and an infant without a name, deceased.

CHARLES W. KENDALL, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Monticello, who materially assisted in the growth and welfare of the place. This gentleman was descended from English and German ancestors; his parents were John and Sarah (Miller) Kendall, and he was born February 15, 1815, in Reading, Penn. When twelve years old, he went to Philadelphia to live with an uncle, and during his residence there attended the public schools of the city and assisted in his uncle's store, afterward returning to his old home at Reading, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. In 1837, he emigrated to Indiana, located at Delphi, where for three years he was employed as clerk in a brother's store, but in 1840 he came to what was then a very small village, but is now the county seat of White County. He purchased a general store from William Sill, the first settler of the place, and for seven years remained in Monticello, merchandising. From 1847 to 1856, he and two brothers, Francis G. and Robert C., were in partnership at Norway, in carrying on a general store and operating a flouring and saw mill, but in 1856, he sold out and returned to Monticello, where he afterward re-embarked in merchandising. During the war, he was Postmaster at Monticello, being the first Republican appointed to that office. For about two years succeeding his resignation as Postmaster, he served as Deputy Revenue Collector for White County. He died in the faith of the Presbyterian religion, August 29, 1875. He was twice married, first on the 29th of September, 1841, to Maria M. Spencer, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 24, 1822. This lady died January 1, 1843, leaving one son, George S., now a resident of Covington, Ky. May 1, 1845, Mr. Kendall married Mary Eliza Spencer, who is yet living in Monticello. To their union were born six children—Walter R., Howard C., Maria (Mrs. Hull) Sallie (Mrs. A. W. Loughry), Charles and May. The mother was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 2, 1824, and came with her parents to White County in 1830.

WALTER R. KENDALL was born in Monticello March 1, 1846. His schooling was completed with a two years' course at Wabash College,

since when he has been engaged in clerking and merchandising on his own responsibility, and at present is doing a good business in the dry goods and clothing line in Monticello. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. April 28, 1870, he married Miss Mattie E. McConnell. They are the parents of three children—Schuyler C., Frederick C. and Pearl Dean.

JOSEPH V. KENTON, son of William, and grandson of Simon Kenton, the latter a renowned Indian fighter, was born in Logan County, Ohio, September 2, 1833, and is the eldest of a family of ten children—four yet living. The mother was Mary A., daughter of Solomon McColloch, one of White County's pioneers. William Kenton, when young, received an appointment as cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, and there received an excellent practical education. He was married in Logan County, Ohio, in 1832, and in the following fall came to this county and settled in Big Creek Township, about three miles from where Monticello now stands. In 1851, he moved to Honey Creek Township, where he died April 30, 1869, his widow following July 3, 1881. Joseph V. Kenton was reared to manhood in this county, receiving a good common school education. In 1856, he went to California, via New York and Panama, and for four years engaged in mining there and in Arizona. He returned in 1860, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the fights at Ball's Bluff, Winchester, South Mountain, Antietam, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run and Gettysburg. At Antietam, he was slightly wounded, and at Gettysburg was struck by a minie ball, just below the left knee, which wound caused his confinement in hospital six months, and the removal of three inches of bone. December 3, 1863, he received his discharge as Second Sergeant, when he came home and engaged in farming. April 4, 1865, he married Mrs. Sophia E. (Bunnell) Hutchinson, widow of John Hutchinson, and daughter of Nathaniel and Susan (Runyan) Bunnell, who came to White County about 1833. To this marriage of Mr. Kenton and Mrs. Hutchinson have been born four children—Simon, Lydia, Joseph, and an infant that died unnamed. Mr. K. is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His residence is on Section 30, in this township, and his farm comprises about 1,000 acres, extending into Honey Creek Township.

LOUGHRY FAMILY.—Among those who have become very actively engaged in the manufacturing interests of Monticello during the past few years, are members of the family whose name forms the subject of this sketch. N. B. Loughry, father of of the brothers who so successfully operate the Monticello Mills, is a native of Indiana County, Penn.,

as were also his parents, Joseph and Sarah N. (Howard) Loughry; but his grandfather, William Loughry, was born in Northern Ireland, and, in about 1780, emigrated to the United States and settled in Indiana County, Penn., then a part of Westmoreland County. Joseph Loughry made farming and merchandising his principal occupation through life, but by an election on the Anti-Masonic ticket to the office of County Sheriff in his native county, served in that capacity three years. N. B. Loughry was born February 13, 1815, and is the only issue of his parents' marriage. At the age of twelve years, he moved with his parents to Blairsville, where he received the greater part of his education, and at the age of fourteen years was sent alone to Philadelphia to purchase a stock of goods, which he did, displaying rare business qualities in one so young. November 13, 1838, he married Miss Rachel Wright, who was born in what is now Juniata County, Penn., July 21, 1816, and to them have been born a family of six children—Sarah L. (deceased), Joseph E., Clara, Mrs. Rev. Edwards, Albert W., Amy and Cloid. Succeeding his marriage for a number of years, Mr. Loughry was engaged in merchandising, at the same time taking an active part in all public matters, especially politics. He cast his first vote with the Whig party in 1836, but on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, and has since been identified as one of its members. While a resident of Blairsville, he was elected to the office of County Prothonotary, and served in that position three years. In 1855, he and family emigrated to La Fayette, Ind., and from there moved to White County four years later. The family resided in Monon Township until 1872, engaged in different pursuits, then removed to Monticello and engaged in milling, having traded their farm as part payment on the Monticello Mills. The mill at that time only had a capacity of about seventy-five barrels per day, and needed many improvements to make it first class. Being strangers in the place, without credit, and with a heavy debt overshadowing their efforts, the Loughrys began work under adverse circumstances. By their united efforts, the father managing the financial part, together with the practical experience of J. E. Loughry as a miller, and the invaluable assistance of the other two sons, A. W. and Cloid, they have produced a wonderful change. The mill is a three-story and basement frame structure, 40x60 feet, is operated by water-power, runs both night and day, and gives employment to thirteen hands, including three experienced millers, and is what is known as a "mixed mill," operating both stone and rolls. It is one of the best equipped mills in Northern Indiana, possessing all the latest and best improvements known to the business, and has a capacity of 150 barrels per day. They convert into flour about 125,000 bushels of wheat per annum, and, besides supplying

home demand with their product, which is not excelled in quality by any mill in the State, they ship large quantities to Great Britain. Their head miller, Frank P. Berkey, began work shortly after they obtained possession, and by honesty and a faithful performance of his duties has advanced step by step to his present position, which he fills with entire satisfaction. In addition to their milling interests, the Loughrys own and operate a furniture factory directly opposite their mill, and also a furniture store up town. For the past ten years, these gentlemen have done far the largest business of any firm in either White or Pulaski County, and to their enterprise and sagacity the town of Monticello is largely indebted for the greater part of her manufacturing interests. N. B. Loughry and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. J. E. Loughry, the eldest son, was born in Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Penn., September 4, 1842, and has always resided in the same locality with his parents. He received a good practical education in youth, and while residing in La Fayette attended the high school of that city. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, but instead of going with the regiment to the front, was detailed on recruiting duty. He thus happily escaped being made prisoner, which disaster overtook his company at the battle of Richmond, Ky. In November, 1862, after the parole and exchange of the prisoners, Mr. Loughry and the company of which he was a member, were sent to Memphis, Tenn.; it remained there that winter, doing guard duty, etc., and in June, 1863, it was ordered to assist the troops under Gen. Grant in the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg. On the evening of July 4, after the city was surrendered, the troops made a forced march to Jackson, and after the reduction of that city returned and wintered near Vicksburg. Mr. Loughry participated in the battle of Mission Ridge next, and here he was wounded in the right leg, but not sufficiently severe to keep him from active duty. After this engagement, they were ordered to Burnside's relief at Knoxville, followed by Mr. Loughry's participation in the Atlanta campaign, including every important battle. At the battle of Atlanta, he was a member of the body of troops which repelled the charge in which gallant McPherson was killed. The memorable march to the sea was the succeeding movement, and the Twelfth Regiment was the first to enter Columbia, S. C. From Columbia they went to Richmond *via* Raleigh, and from there to Washington, D. C., where the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers headed the grand review of the Army of the West. Mr. Loughry was discharged June 9, 1865, and from the time of his enlistment to his discharge never lost a day from service, never missed a campaign or battle in which his regiment was engaged. After the war, he took a thorough course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at In-

dianapolis, after which he was engaged in milling in Monon and Attica until he came to Monticello. He is a Mason and Republican. In 1873, he married Miss Nancy Turner, and a family of three children has been born to their union—Louisa T., Mabel and William N. A. W. Loughry was born in Indiana County, Penn., June 9, 1847; came with his parents to Indiana; received the ordinary education in his earlier years, and, by his intimate connection with the mill, is among its best workers. May 3, 1881, he married Miss Sally Kendall, daughter of Charles W. Kendall, deceased, and their union is blessed with one son—Howard. A. W. Loughry is a Republican and a member of both Masonic and K. of P. fraternities, and Mrs. Loughry is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES M. MCBETH, Deputy County Auditor and Trustee of Union Township, is a native of Clark County, Ohio, where his birth occurred July 31, 1842. His father, William McBeth, was a Pennsylvanian of Scotch descent, a farmer, and was twice married. His first wife, Amelia Goudy, died in Ohio in 1820, an infant daughter surviving her only a short time. In about 1824, he married Anna Steele, mother of the subject of this sketch, and to this union seven children were born, three only of whom are living. The parents moved to Cass Township, this county, in December, 1847, where Mr. McBeth died in 1854. His widow remarried, and is yet living in White County, aged seventy-eight years. James M. McBeth has passed the greater part of his life in White County, and is one of its soldier boys, having enlisted on the 5th of November, 1861, in Company E, Fifty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and having been discharged September 5, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Carrion Crow Bayou, Pleasant Hill, Opelousas and Sabine Cross Roads. At the last-named engagement, Mr. McBeth was captured and conveyed to Camp Ford in Texas, and afterward to Camp Grose. At the last-named place he was paroled, and in February, 1865, was exchanged. After the war, he returned home, and commenced better educating himself, and since has taught school a total of twenty-one terms, and for the past eight years has served as Deputy Auditor. Mr. McBeth is a warm Republican, has served in various positions of local honor and trust, and is the present Trustee of Union Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. I., the G. A. R., and father of four children—William E., Walter, Bertha and Birdella. The mother was Miss Sarah C. Turner, of Dayton, Ohio, and was married to Mr. McBeth November 25, 1872, and both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. McBeth's parents: John S. (died in Andersonville Prison), William W. (a resident of Tippecanoe

County), Joseph (who lives on the old place in Cass Township), James M., Amelia G., Margaret J. and Mary A. (deceased).

J. H. McCOLLUM, of McCollum & Turner, was born in Greene County, Penn., November 10, 1834, but was removed, when a boy, by his parents, Thomas M. and Sarah (Hughes) McCollum, to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. He was educated in the common schools, and in the fall of 1854 came to Monticello a poor boy, and here clerked six years for Roland Hughes, his mother's brother, and was then taken in as partner. Two years later, Mr. Hughes sold out his interest to Mr. McCollum and D. D. Dale. The stock was removed to the building now occupied by McCollum & Turner, and here McCollum & Dale carried on an extensive business for two years. Having been appointed a county official, Mr. Dale, in 1864, sold out to Mr. McCollum, who, in October, 1866, admitted J. M. Turner as partner, and in 1867 H. H. Hamlin, of Pennsylvania, was admitted, the firm name being McCollum, Turner & Hamlin. The firm now enlarged their business, erected their grain elevator, and began buying and selling grain, lumber, coal, etc. Three years later, Mr. Hamlin's interest was purchased by the other two partners, and since then the firm of McCollum & Turner have continued uninterruptedly. In conjunction with others, in 1880, they erected their hay barn directly north of their elevator, where they now carry on a large hay business. Their store is stocked with first-class dry goods, valued at over \$30,000, and their average annual transactions amount to over \$55,000, exclusive of their other interests. Mr. McCollum is a Democrat in politics, and although not an aspirant for political honors, has served as School Trustee six years, and by the Board of Trustees was elected Treasurer, serving his entire term in this capacity. At that time, the finances of the school were much embarrassed, and of the nine months' sessions during the year, tuition only for six months was free. Through his management, the finances have been placed in a healthy condition, the whole of the nine months' tuition made free, heaters put in the building, a library worth about \$700 presented by Mr. McCollum, and when he retired from the treasurership, there were left a tuition fund of \$2,000, and a special fund of \$1,800, for heating purposes. He has been twice married—first, June 15, 1858, to Nancy Jane Hughes, who was born in Monticello January 3, 1842, and who died March 22, 1862. His second and present wife was Miss Mary M. Turner, who was born August 17, 1844, and to whom he was married August 23, 1864. To this union have been born four children—Lillie M., May 16, 1866; Edna M., October 23, 1873; Stuart T., August 11, 1876, and William Earl, August 20, 1881. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McCollum's parents came to White County in

1874, and here his mother died January 2, 1878, and his father August 13, 1880.

RANSON McCONAHAY, deceased, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., November 30, 1803, and was the son of David and Jane (Ranson) McConahay, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent. Ranson received a good practical education, and when a young man taught school; he also learned blacksmithing and shoe-making, and followed either trade for a time, and also engaged in farming. March 26, 1829, he married Mary Thompson, in Campbell County, Ky., and in the same year moved to Tippecanoe County, this State, where he farmed until 1832, when he came to what is now White County, and located about thirteen miles south of the site of Monticello. There he farmed and taught school ten or twelve years, and then moved to Liberty Township, where he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of William Sill, who died while serving in the capacity of Clerk, Auditor and Recorder of White County, under the official name of County Clerk. At the expiration of the term, Mr. McConahay was elected to the office, and re-elected, his last term closing in 1858, when his son Orlando succeeded him. He then engaged in mercantile business in Monticello, Burnettsville, Norway, and also in Pulaski County. In about 1867, he retired from active life, and April 22, 1868, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Haworth, in Pulaski County. His remains lie interred in the cemetery in Star City. His first wife died in White County September 19, 1849; she had borne him eight children, of whom six reached maturity—Orlando, Laura, James A., Horace T., Mary and Melissa A. He was married, December 17, 1850, to his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Haworth) Sturgeon, who has borne him two children—Ranson C. and John W. She is still living and resides in Jasper County. Orlando McConahay, the eldest son, was born in Tippecanoe County February 14, 1831, but was reared in White County. For eight years, beginning in 1859, he served as Clerk of Courts of White County, and is now engaged in the practice of law and is serving as Justice of the Peace. He was married, December 25, 1854, to Sarah A. W. Ritchey, who died February 28, 1862, leaving one son—Samuel T. His second wife, Maria L. Price, to whom he was married January 18, 1865, has borne him one daughter—Asenath B. Up to 1863, Orlando McConahay was a Democrat, but differing with his party in war views, he then became a Republican.

JOHN McCONNELL was born in Greenfield, Ohio, November 6, 1838, and is one of fourteen children born to James B. and Sarah D. (Stewart) McConnell. James B. McConnell was a physician, located in Cass County, Ind., in 1852, and there died in 1855; his widow resides

in Monticello. John McConnell was reared until he was fourteen in Ohio, then passed three years in Indiana, then five years in Illinois; he then returned to this State, where he has resided ever since. In August, 1862, he enlisted from Cass County in Company G, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He fought in Kentucky and at Stone River. He was captured while on special duty at Rome, Ga., was sent first to Atlanta and then to Richmond, where he was exchanged; the remainder of his service was passed in detached or special duty, and he was discharged in the fall of 1865. For a year, he engaged in merchandising with his brothers, in Logansport; he then came to Monticello and engaged in the drug trade, and now carries a stock valued at \$6,000, consisting of a full line of pure drugs, books, etc., and during the holidays a very full line of toys. Mr. McConnell was married to Miss Martha Cowger, who has borne him two daughters—Gail D. and Sarah F. Mr. McConnell is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Republican. Mrs. McConnell is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ISRAEL NORDYKE is of Dutch extraction and was born in Guilford County, N. C., June 10, 1824. There were born to his parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Shaw) Nordyke, a family of eleven children, seven of whom still survive. In 1830, the parents came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and here Israel Nordyke was reared to man's estate. He received such schooling as was common in that early day, and in 1844 came to White County for the purpose of making it his future home, followed by his parents two years later. Both parents and son settled in Princeton Township, and shortly after their arrival the father died, his widow following in about 1861. Israel Nordyke farmed until the spring of 1859, when he sold his farm in Princeton Township and embarked in mercantile pursuits in Pulaski, Pulaski County. He remained only one year, when he removed his goods to Seafield, White County, and from there to Wolcott two years later. He there enjoyed a profitable trade until 1873, when he removed to Monticello to fill the position of County Treasurer, having been elected to this office the preceding fall. Mr. Nordyke served two terms of two years each as Treasurer of White County, and at the end of his second term left the office with an established reputation for honor and ability. Since that time, he has been engaged in the hardware trade in Monticello, and the firm of which he is senior member and his oldest son junior, is one of the well-established business houses of the place. Mr. Nordyke, in politics, is a Republican; he is a member of the F. & A. M., and has been twice married. His first wife, Jemima Stewart, to whom he was married in 1848, bore him four children—Albert S., Ellis (deceased), Theodore (deceased) and Mary E. L.

The mother died in 1859, and in 1862 he married his present wife, Eliza Kahler. One son is the result of this marriage—John P.

ALFRED R. ORTON, Surveyor of White County, was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 5, 1833, and is one of two surviving children of a family of three born to John B. and Matilda (Reynolds) Orton, who were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania respectively, and of English origin. John B. Orton followed the calling of an attorney throughout his entire career; and while a resident of Perry County, Ohio, was called upon to represent his county in the State Legislature two terms. He died in 1844, and the year following Mrs. Orton and remainder of the family came to White County, settling in Union Township. This has since been the home of the Ortons, and here Mrs. Orton died in July, 1879. Besides a close attendance on the common schools, Alfred R. Orton received the benefits of a three-years' course in Wabash College, after which, for a time, he contracted and executed Government surveying in the West. For the past twenty-three years, he has been chiefly engaged in merchandising in Monticello, but in 1880 he received the appointment of County Surveyor, to fill an unexpired term. In 1882, he was the Republican nominee for that position, and, strange to say, he was the only one of his party elected. The marriage of Alfred R. Orton and Miss Addie C. Parker, of Bedford, Ind., was solemnized December 27, 1859, and to this union three children have been born—Ora, Julius and Emma, deceased. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church of Monticello.

H. P. OWENS, editor and proprietor of the *White County Democrat*, is a son of Robert L. Owens, who was born in Culpeper County, Va., February 2, 1800, and who moved to Kentucky with his parents in 1805. Succeeding his marriage with Mary Perry, Robert L. Owens engaged in agricultural pursuits, and both he and wife are yet living on their farm in Shelby County, Ky. He was the father of thirteen children, was three times married, but to his marriage with Mary Perry only one son was born, the subject of this sketch. H. P. Owens was reared in his native State, and received the greater part of his education at Georgetown College. Shortly after completing the scientific department of that school, he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's business College of Louisville, and then graduated from the law department of the New York State University. The spring of 1868, he entered the law office of Webb & Harlan, of Newcastle, Ky., remaining with them two years, both as a student and an assistant. In 1873, he came to Monticello and formed a partnership with J. H. Matlock, in the practice of law, which continued until Mr. M.'s death in 1878. In about 1879, he became a partner of W. E. Uhl, and besides carrying on their law

practice this firm, in 1882, founded the *White County Democrat*, and continued its publication until January, 1883, when Mr. Uhl severed his connection with the paper in order to give his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Owens formed a partnership with A. B. Clarke in February, 1883, and this firm now conducts the only Democratic paper in White County, and it is needless to add that it is a success. One son—Harry—has been born to Mr. Owens' marriage with Miss Lillie L. Switzer, which was solemnized August 6, 1879.

TRUMAN F. PALMER was born in Steuben County, Ind., January 7, 1851, and is one of the two children born to Truman F. and Plumea (Perry) Palmer. His father, a native of New York, was a graduate of Allegheny College, of Meadville, Penn., and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died ten days after the birth of our subject, and his widow shortly afterward came to White County and engaged in school teaching; she is now living in Burnettsville. Truman F. Palmer, Jr., was reared in this county and attended the public schools; then for two years attended the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, then for nine months at the Farmer's Institute at Clinton, and graduated from the State University at Bloomington in 1872, receiving his degree of LL. B. He taught school and practiced law until 1875, and then for four years was Deputy County Clerk at Monticello. He then resumed practice, and in March, 1881, formed his present partnership with M. M. Sill, under the firm name of Sill & Palmer. Mr. Palmer is a Republican, a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

B. F. PRICE was born in Union Township, this county, September 27, 1838, and is one of the five surviving children of nine born to Peter and Asenath (Rothrock) Price. Peter Price was a native of Berks County, Penn., and was born in 1799. He became a weaver, and, in 1821, in Mifflin County, was married. In June, 1831, he came to what is now Union Township, White County, built up a home from the wilderness, served his fellow-citizens for a while as County Treasurer, and died, an honored member of the community, July 19, 1877. His widow, who was born in 1802, yet survives him. Of the six sons and three daughters born to them, four sons and one daughter are yet living. Three of the sons were soldiers in the late war, and one of these, John, rose from the ranks to be First Lieutenant in Company K, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Benjamin F. Price enlisted June 20, 1862, in Company D, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but on the organization of the company was elected Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., his entire company, with but few exceptions, was taken by the enemy—Mr. Price being one of the few who accidentally escaped. In November, 1862, he was stationed at Memphis, and then under Grant

near Vicksburg, and next he went through the Jackson campaign; September 12, 1863 he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and to the Captaincy of Company D, May 6, 1864. At Resaca, May 13, 1864, he was wounded severely in the left thigh. June 8, 1865, he received his discharge, and returned home to engage in farming. In 1873, he married Miss S. E. Kiefhaber, a native of White County, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Capt. Price is the owner of 120 acres of land, is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

A. W. REYNOLDS was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 16, 1839. His father, Ebenezer Reynolds, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was married in Perry County, Ohio, to Elizabeth Yost, who became the mother of seven children, two of whom are still living. The mother died about a week after the birth of the subject of this sketch, and the father married Martha Wright, who bore two children and died in 1856. Mr. Reynolds next married Mary Sellers, who died without issue in 1877, preceded by her husband in 1861. A. W. Reynolds was reared in Ohio until November, 1856, when he came to Monticello. For two years, he attended the high school here, and subsequently Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and the college at Monmouth, Ill. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. David Turpie, of Monticello. After two years' study he began practice in Winamac, but at the end of a year returned to Monticello. January 1, 1874, he formed a copartnership with E. B. Sellers, and the firm still continue in active business. Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat in politics, and for eight years was Prosecuting Attorney for the counties of Carroll, White and Benton. He married Louisa G. Magee, who has borne him one son—George.

A. REYNOLDS, superintendent of paper mill, Tippecanoe Station, Carroll County, Ind., was born in Monticello August 7, 1845, to Isaac and Mary J. (Hughes) Reynolds, the former deceased and the latter living in Monticello. When twenty-two years of age, A. Reynolds went into partnership with his father in merchandising. In 1872, he withdrew, and organized the Monticello Paper Company, with the following stockholders: William Braden, P. A. Hull, John C. Blake, James H. McCollum, O. S. Dale, S. F. Southard, D. D. Dale and A. Reynolds. The assessed stock was \$50,000, one-half of which was paid up. A one-story frame building, 30x150 feet, was erected one mile below town limits, and about fifteen hands were employed. In 1874, Braden & Hull purchased the stock, and, admitting A. B. Robertson as partner, conducted the business until 1879. In August of that year, the Tippecanoe Paper Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Mr. Reynolds, the only stockholder at Monticello, was made Superin-

tendent. The building was enlarged, its dimensions now being 181x140 feet, and its ground plan that of the letter T; new machinery was introduced, and its capacity increased to fifteen tons of paper per week, and twelve tons of dry pulp. Forty hands are employed night and day; the product is a superior quality of No. 2 news, and the average annual business about \$120,000. Mr. Reynolds was married, in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Blake, who has borne him two children—Guy and Charley. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W.

R. D. ROBERTS was born in White County, Ind., January 21, 1837, and was one of eight children born to John and Martha (Dyer) Roberts. John Roberts was born in Martinsburg, Va., July 16, 1804, and when only about a year old his parents moved to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. He was married about 1827, and the following year he and wife, a native of Ohio, immigrated into Indiana, locating in Tippecanoe County. In the spring of 1831, they moved to this county, and entered 160 acres of Government land, three and one-half miles southwest of where Monticello now stands, moved into an Indian house standing on the land, and commenced farming. Here they resided until 1866, when they moved to Monticello, where Mrs. Roberts is now living and where Mr. Roberts died September 7, 1872. Of their four children still living—William D. is married, and resides in Cowley County, Kan.; Maria (Mrs. William Fraser), Susanna (Mrs. Perry Spencer) and R. D. Roberts (our subject) have always made White County their home. R. D. Roberts, in his youth, received a fair common school education, and at the age of twenty-four began doing for himself. November 7, 1861, he married Miss Susan Scouden, a native of Tippecanoe County, and to this union have been born eight children—Celesta (deceased), Martha E., Eva S., Maria, Indiana, Katie, Robert E. and Mary. Mr. Roberts began married life as a farmer; has continued the occupation, and now owns 640 acres in Union Township. In 1876, he and William B. Keefer, under the firm name of Roberts & Keefer, purchased a building which had been used as a woolen factory, christened it the "Crystal Mills," put in flouring mill machinery, consisting of three runs of buhrs, and began the manufacture of flour. A year later, Mr. Roberts purchased his partner's interest, and then ran the business individually until March, 1879, when he admitted as a partner his nephew, Fred Roberts. This firm, under the name of R. D. Roberts, added another buhr, but, in 1881, discarded the millstones and introduced a "gradual reduction" plan, known as the "Jonathan Mills System." They produce a superior flour, keep employed two experienced millers, and run night and day; they have a capacity of 125 barrels per twenty-four hours, but average about 100. The building is three stories high, is 42x76 feet, and the machinery is

operated by water-power. In politics, R. D. Roberts is a Republican, and he is one of White County's most substantial citizens.

DR. F. B. ROBISON was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 28, 1843, and is one of six children, three of whom are yet living, born to Thomas A. and Elizabeth P. (Hathaway) Robison, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Thomas A. Robison, a farmer, was married in Ohio; he came to Indiana in 1844, and died in Camden, Carroll County, about 1855. The widow married the Rev. Mr. Mitchell. After his death, she came with her son, our subject, to Monticello, where she died in April, 1873. From the time he was nine years old, Dr. Robison has had to do for himself. He was reared a farmer, acquired a good common school education, and at the age of twenty began the study of medicine at Delphi, with Dr. F. A. Schultz. He studied three years. In 1865, attended his first term, and February 12, 1867, received his diploma as M. D. from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati. He then located at Delphi, and was in partnership with his former preceptor until April, 1869, when he came to Monticello, where he has met with ample success. He is a Democrat, a K. of P., and a member of the A. O. U. W. In April, 1867, he married Miss Kate Davis, of Burnettsville, who has borne him two children—Lillian J. and Margaret A. Mrs. Robison is a member of the M. E. Church of Monticello.

PROF. J. G. ROYER, Superintendent of the Monticello Public Schools, is a native of Union County, Penn., where he was born April 22, 1838. He is next to the youngest in a family of seven children born to Jacob and Susan (Myers) Royer, who were of Swiss and German descent respectively. He remained on his father's farm until the completion of his fifteenth year, when, at that almost unprecedentedly young age, he began his career as a public teacher. In 1856, he entered Union Seminary, New Berlin, Penn., intending at the time to take a preparatory course before entering college, but, owing to ill health, and much to his disappointment, was obliged to abandon the plan. From that period until 1863, he steadily followed the profession of teaching. In the last-mentioned year, he removed to Darke County, Ohio, and accepted the Superintendency of the Versailles Schools. Here his reputation as an instructor of youth was fully ripened. In 1871, he came to White County, purchased a farm in Jackson Township, and in the following year became connected with the schools of Burnettsville. In 1876, he was engaged as Principal and Superintendent of the Monticello High School, and in 1879 was appointed Superintendent alone, the school board creating that position at the time. Thus he remains at present, enjoying a reputation which his energy, skill and natural qualifications have secured. He has at present a well improved farm of eighty acres

in Union Township, which he conducts on scientific principles. He is a Republican ; also a minister of the German Baptist Church. His marriage with Miss Lizzie Reiff occurred in 1861. They have eight children—Galen, Susie, Mary, Ida, Nettie, Lillie, Phenie and Myrtle.

DR. C. SCOTT was born in Wayne County, Ind., October 2, 1821, and came with his parents to Cass County, this State, in 1833. He is the eldest of the six surviving children of nine born to Alexander and Unity R. (Watts) Scott, and when a young man was engaged in teaching school. January 7, 1845, he married Rebecca Hicks, and in 1847 came to Jackson Township, this county, and began farming. Mrs. Scott died November 29 of the same year, leaving two children, of whom one died in infancy, and the other, Arney, was starved to death in Andersonville Prison. May 25, 1848, Dr. Scott married Mary Ann Sheppard, who bore him five children (two, Marcellus P. and Horace, yet living), and died May 29, 1857. He next married, January 10, 1858, Elizabeth Healy. In November, 1866, he moved to Liberty Township, and thence to Monticello in April, 1882, and here he is still actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Of the nine children borne him by his present wife, seven are yet living—Mary R., Harriet L., Maggie A., Florence G., Viola C., Sylvester A. and Henry M. Dr. Scott is still the owner of eighty acres of land in Liberty Township ; in politics, he is a Republican, having united with the party in 1856, although he was reared a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Church of Christ. The parents of the Doctor came to White County in about 1850, and both ended their days in Liberty Township.

E. B. SELLERS, of the firm of Reynolds & Sellers, attorneys and counselors at law, is a native of Ohio, and his birth occurred in Perry County, July 4, 1851. Of the six children born to his parents, Isaac and Mary (Rhodes) Sellers, five are yet living. The mother dying in about 1854, the father afterward was joined in marriage with a Miss Randolph. To their union were born two children who are yet living, but both parents are now dead. At the age of fourteen years, E. B. Sellers left his native State, and came to Indiana to seek a home and fortune. His life is not one filled with remarkable public incidents, but it has been an active one and very practical throughout. He first found employment as a farm hand for Josephus Lowe, near Monon, White County, remaining with him three years. With the money saved from the proceeds of his labor, he began educating himself at Brookston, where was then situated the best school in the county. He alternately taught and attended school until the age of twenty, when he began the study of law in the office of A. W. Reynolds, his present partner. In 1870, he attended the law department of Bryant & Stratton's Business College,



Emma J. Turpie

from which institution he received his diploma. January 1, 1874, he formed his present partnership, and the firm of Reynolds & Sellers is among the best in White County. In politics, Mr. Sellers is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. July 3, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Woltz, daughter of George B. Woltz, of Monticello.

WILLIAM SILL (deceased) was born in Shelby County, Ky., August 9, 1801, and died in Monticello January 7, 1846. He was married, November 22, 1822, in Shelby County, to Elizabeth Martin, a native of the county, and born March 16, 1803; she died in Monticello, September 4, 1882. Adam Sill, father of William, was a native of Lancashire, England, and came to the United States about 1780, first settling in New York and afterward moving to Kentucky. Moses Martin, father of Mrs. Elizabeth Sill, was a native of Virginia, and his father a native of Germany. William Sill and wife came to Washington County, this State, in 1828, and two years later moved to Tippecanoe County; then, in the fall of 1830, came to what is now Prairie Township, and taught school that winter. In 1834, he located in what is now Monticello, erecting the first house in the town, on Lot No. 1. In August, 1834, he was elected the first Clerk of the county, which office comprised the duties of Clerk, Auditor and Recorder. He served seven years, and was in the fifth year of his second term when he died. He was the father of eight children, of whom four only are living—Robert W., ex-Sheriff of White County; Miranda J., widow of James C. Reynolds; Milton M. and Mrs. Georgiana Jones, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Milton M. resides in Monticello. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 20, 1833, but was reared in this county. At the age of nineteen, he began teaching school, and taught three winters. In 1859, he was elected County Surveyor by the Republicans; in 1862, he became proprietor and editor of the Monticello *Herald*, and the same year was made Draft Commissioner. In 1863, he accepted J. G. Staley as partner in the paper, and in the fall left him in charge and accepted a position as clerk in the Paymaster-General's office at Washington. In 1864, he resigned and returned to White, and the same fall was elected County Sheriff, and was appointed Provost Marshal. In 1854, he had been admitted to the bar, but did not go into practice until 1866; in March, 1881, he formed his present partnership with T. F. Palmer. He was married, December 13, 1859, to Miss Mary McConahay, who died October 10, 1873, the mother of six children — George (deceased), William, Charles, Bertha, Nina and Edward. Mr. Sill has been a Mason for twenty-eight years.

REV. J. B. SMITH, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Monticello, was born in Union County, Ind., August 29, 1836. His parents,

William and Mary (Buck) Smith, are dead. He was reared on the home farm until sixteen, when he entered Miami University at Oxford, from the classical course of which he graduated in 1858. The fall of the same year, he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Penn., and graduated therefrom in 1861. The spring of 1862, he was made Chaplain of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which position he resigned in August, 1865. During his army career, Mr. Smith served as Adjutant General during the race between Bragg and Buell from Battle Creek, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., in the fall of 1862; he also served as Provost Marshal of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland, three months during the summer of 1863, while the army lay at Murfreesboro. After resigning, Mr. Smith went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he continued his theological studies a year, since when, with the exception of seven years passed in Ohio, he has been actively engaged in ministerial work in Indiana. For two years preceding his settlement in Monticello, in 1879, he was President of Farmer College, College Hill, Ohio.

JACOB C. SMITH, editor and proprietor of *The National*, was born in La Fayette, Ind., January 28, 1845. At an early day, his parents moved from Ohio to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where his father still resides, and where his mother died when he was but a mere lad. On the breaking-out of the war, although very young, he joined the Tenth Indiana Regiment as drummer boy, remaining as such until the consolidation of his company, when he was discharged. In 1864, he again enlisted, this time as private in Company C, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and participated in several hard fought engagements, the last being the battle of Mobile, Ala. On his return, he entered the office of the *Courier*, at La Fayette, as "devil," remaining there until 1869, when he located in Monticello. For five years, he filled the position of foreman on the Monticello *Herald*, and in 1873 married Miss Euphemia Black. In 1875, he accepted the position of local editor of the *Constitutionalist*, a Democratic newspaper published in Monticello by J. W. McEwen. Mr. Smith retained this position until the paper was sold to other parties. In 1878, he founded *The National* at Monticello, and by his energy and ability, has made it one of the best advocates of the National party in Indiana. *The National* is a six-column folio, and will soon enter its sixth year of existence. It is a bright, newsy paper, enjoys a liberal advertising patronage, is on a solid foundation financially, and is cheap at \$1.50 per year.

DR. WILLIAM SPENCER was born in Zanesville, Ohio, November 5, 1833, and is the son of Dr. Robert and Eleanor (Barnett) Spencer, natives respectively of Ohio and Washington, D. C. Dr. Robert

Spencer was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, and was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death in February, 1863. In 1835, he came to this county, and remained three years, working at carpentering and studying medicine, and then returned to Ohio, graduated, and for ten years practiced in Ross and Muskingum Counties. In 1848, he came back to White County, his four brothers, Benjamin, George, James and Thomas, having preceded him. In 1855, he was elected Professor of Anatomy in Cincinnati College of Medicine, and retained the position seven years. In 1862, he was made Surgeon of the Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service. His widow died of heart disease a few years later, and both were buried in the cemetery at Monticello. Dr. William Spencer began the study of medicine under his father, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855. He then practiced with his father in Monticello until 1861, when he raised and was made Captain of Company E, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the end of seven months, he resigned his commission to accept an appointment as Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. While attending the sick and wounded in Morgan County, Ala., he was taken prisoner, April 30, 1863, and detained until November 22, when he was exchanged. April 16, 1864, he was appointed Surgeon of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry. He afterward served on Gen. Jackson's staff, and held various other positions until his discharge, while Surgeon of the post at Johnsonville, August 5, 1865, since when he has been in practice in Monticello, where he is also conducting a drug store. He was married, January 1, 1856, to Miss Harriet V. Kistler, who has borne him three children—Charles, deceased; Gertrude, now Mrs. C. D. Meeker, and May. The Doctor owns, besides town property, nearly 2,000 acres of land in the county, and a half interest in the bank at Fowler.

JOSEPH W. STEWART, County Sheriff, was born November 3, 1839, in Henry County, Ky., and is one of twelve children, only three of whom are yet living, born to Hiram and Lucy (Chilton) Stewart, both natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch and English descent. John Stewart, the father of Hiram, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Hiram and his family came to Indiana in 1845, and located in Tippecanoe County, just across the line from Prairie Township, this county. In November, 1847, Mrs. Stewart died of consumption; in 1850, Hiram and his family moved into this county, engaged in farming, and here he died in July, 1866. Joseph W. Stewart was reared to farming, and principally in Indiana. He was married, February 5, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Gwin, daughter of Capt. George H. Gwin, of Prairie Township, and to this union has been born one child—Addie. Mr. Stewart continued farming in Prairie Town-

ship, where he yet owns 120 acres, until his election to the office of Sheriff in 1882, when he moved to Monticello. He is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JOHN M. TURNER, junior member of one of the leading firms of Monticello, is a native of the county in which he now resides, and was born February 1, 1847. His parents, William and Susanna (Imes) Turner were married in White County in 1843, and his mother, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, came to White County, Ind., with her parents in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Turner removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, in about 1853, where Mrs. Turner died in May, 1878, and where Mr. Turner remarried and is yet living, engaged in farming. John M. Turner is one of five living children, in a family of seven, and besides receiving the common school benefits, has secured a good commercial education. At the age of seventeen, he began doing for himself, and in 1867 became a partner of J. H. McCollum, at Monticello, which firm has continued with prosperity until the present. February 18, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie E. Anderson, who was born and reared in White County, and to them have been born two children—Frank A. and May. Mr. Turner is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he has entire charge of the grain, hay and fuel business, while Mr. McCollum has supervision of the firm's large store on Main street.

GEORGE UHL, one of five children born to John and Eva K. Uhl, was born in Asch, Austria, July 21, 1842. The father and two of the children dying in the old country, the mother and three sons, of whom George was the eldest, emigrated to America in 1854, and engaged in farming in Huron County, Ohio, remaining there until 1857, when they removed to Tippecanoe Township, Pulaski County, Ind., where Mrs. Uhl purchased a tract of swamp land, and started a farm. This lady is yet living near the site of her first settlement, being since married to Henry Crites, Esq., and of the three sons who came with her to this country two remain. One, John, died in the defense of his adopted country during late war. George Uhl attended the common schools only of his native and this country prior to the close of the rebellion, when he attended the "Male and Female College" at Valparaiso two years. In 1867, he came to reside in Monticello, and for nearly a year read medicine under Dr. William S. Haymond. Mr. Uhl is a Republican, and was elected by his party, in 1868, County Auditor, and, after serving four years, was re-elected, with an increased majority. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has served two terms as Noble Grand, and is the present Commander of Tippecanoe Post, No. 51, G. A. R., of Monticello. December 12, 1872, he married Miss Emily C., daughter of Dr. Philo Hamlin, of Juniata County, Penn., and to their union have been born three children—Byron H.,

Agnes E. and Stewart C. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. While a resident of Pulaski County, Mr. Uhl came to Reynolds, this county, and here joined Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and shortly thereafter went with his regiment to Maryland, on guard duty near Baltimore. The fall of the same year, they went to Cape Hatteras, remaining there several weeks; thence they went to Old Point Comfort, at Fortress Monroe, and from there, early in 1862, to Newport News, where Company K took an active part in the memorable contest between the rebel ram "Merrimac," and the Union frigates "Cumberland" and "Congress." The succeeding day they witnessed the naval engagement between the ironclads "Monitor" and Merrimac." The regiment took part in the capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and were then transferred to the Army of the Potomac, arriving in front of Richmond before the commencement of the "seven days' fight." On the 30th of June, 1862, at the battle of Glendale, Mr. Uhl, Capt. Reed and his son William—the first seriously and the latter mortally wounded—and others of their company, were captured and taken to Richmond. Mr. Uhl was alternately incarcerated in Libby and Belle Isle Prisons until the September following, when he was paroled and sent to the hospital at Annapolis. After recuperating and being exchanged, he rejoined his regiment near Fredericksburg. He took an active part in the field with his regiment, including the battle of Chancellorsville, until the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign, when he was assigned duty in the Quartermaster's department, where he remained until relieved and ordered with his regiment to New York City to suppress draft riots during the summer of 1863. The succeeding fall they returned to the Army of the Potomac, participating in its movements and battles, until February, 1864, when he re-enlisted, together with most of his regiment, but continuing the old organization. After a brief visit home on veteran furlough, he returned with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Uhl participated in the "Battle of the Wilderness," on the Po, at Spottsylvania, North Ann, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and the numerous and almost incessant engagements in the final siege of Petersburg, in one of which he had a portion of his left ear shot away. During a part of this time he, as First Sergeant, had command of the remnant of Company K. Upon the 25th of March, 1865, in front of Petersburg, the Twentieth had its last engagement, in which Mr. Uhl was struck by a cannon ball, almost severing his left limb from the body, and that night, of the original company starting from Reynolds in 1861, only two were there to answer at roll call. After his recovery at Army Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., Mr. Uhl was discharged from the United States service in July, 1865.

W. E. UHL was born in Carroll County, Ind., October 25, 1848, and is the only survivor of the three children born to Peter and Emma (Saunders) Uhl, natives of Virginia and England. Peter Uhl is a farmer, and is now living in Fulton County, Ind. W. E. Uhl was quite liberally educated, and in his earlier days was a school teacher. His mother died in 1853, and he was that year brought to this county by his grandparents, William and Matilda Saunders. In 1857, however, he returned to his father in Fulton County. In 1870, he came to Monticello and entered the law office of A. W. Reynolds, remaining there two years and then beginning practice. In 1872, he was elected Prosecutor of the Court of Common Pleas for White, Carroll and Benton Counties, but the office was abolished in 1873, and the Circuit Court of Tippecanoe and White Counties established, and of this he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in March, and at a special election in October was elected to the office, which he filled until 1875, when the circuit was changed to the Thirty-ninth Judicial Circuit, comprising Carroll, White and Pulaski Counties, to which he was appointed Prosecutor, which office he held until October, 1876. He continued the practice of law alone until January 1, 1880, when he formed a partnership with H. P. Owens, which partnership was dissolved January 1, 1883. Mr. Uhl was married, October 15, 1874, to Miss Fannie A. Brown, of Rochester, N. Y., and to this union has been born one child—Fara. Mr. Uhl is a Democrat, and as a counselor at law is meeting with abundant success.

ZACHARIAH VAN BUSKIRK, deceased, one of the first of White County's pioneers, was a native of Hampshire County, Va., and was born August 18, 1808. His advent in White County was in the year 1833, when but few settlers were living within its borders, and those were far outnumbered by the Indians. Mr. Van Buskirk located at Monticello, and his worldly possessions at that time consisted of the clothes on his back and 50 cents in money; but aside from these he possessed a strong heart and willing hands, and thus equipped began working at his trade of carpenter and joiner. This was his occupation for twenty-two years, and many of his neighbors had reason to remember him as the builder of the cabins in which they resided. He was married to Miss Sarah Mc-Minn December 25, 1848, and soon after this event built the house now known as the Switzer property, on Main street, in which he passed the remainder of his life. At one time, during his early residence here, he served the public as County Assessor, performing the duties of this office in person and making the entire canvass of the county on foot. He afterward served as Democratic Township Trustee for a number of years. Owing to asthmatic trouble, he was compelled to abandon his trade in course of time, and for several years pursued the calling of house-painter,

but at the time of his death was engaged in the grocery trade. He died June 24, 1866, preceded by his wife two years. They were the parents of three children—Jay B., William H. and Leacy C., the last two named being twins, and the last deceased. Jay B. Van Buskirk was born November 5, 1850, graduated from the classical course of Asbury University in 1872, and in November, 1874, became a partner of W. J. Huff in the proprietorship and publication of the Monticello *Herald*, one of the best county newspapers in Northern Indiana. November 25, 1875, he married Miss Emma Coen, and they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Monticello.

S. R. VINSON, of Roberts & Vinson, hardware dealers, is a member of one of the oldest families of White County, his parents being Isaac S. and Rebecca (Johnson) Vinson. S. R. Vinson was born October 18, 1840, in West Point Township, White County, receiving in youth a fair education. He enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry on the 12th of September, 1861, and after remaining at Camp Morton about a month, was ordered into active duty, and the first important engagement in which he participated was Ball's Bluff. After this, Mr. Vinson participated in the battles of Newmarket, second Winchester, second Bull Run and Antietam, and at this last-named engagement he was wounded by a ball in the ankle. He was an inmate of Findlay Hospital at Washington, D. C., for some time, and succeeding his recovery was employed as hospital clerk until he was finally discharged with his regiment September 12, 1864. He then came home, and shortly afterward embarked in railroading, being first stationed in Iowa, subsequently at Windfall, Crown Point, and lastly at Elwood, in Indiana. In May, 1882, he discontinued railroad life, took a trip out through Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, then returned to the county of his birth to settle down into a steady business. He formed a partnership with E. P. Roberts in the hardware trade in Monticello, and this firm is doing a good business, carrying a full stock of everything to be found in a first-class store of its kind. Mr. Vinson is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.; he is a Republican in politics, and November 22, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie A. Firth, of Reynolds. They have two children—Maud and Hattie.

JAMES V. VINSON was born in this county February 2, 1845, and is one of the five living children of the thirteen born to Isaac S. and Rebecca P. (Johnson) Vinson, natives of Ohio, who came to this county about the year 1838. James V. was reared in the backwoods of White County until sixteen years old. Then, in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was at Cape Hatteras, Fortress Monroe and Newport News; he participated in the en-

agement between the Congress and the Merrimac and Cumberland, and the next day witnessed the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac. He assisted in the reduction of Norfolk and Portsmouth, was then transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and was with his regiment in all its engagements. At Chancellorsville, he was slightly wounded. At this point the Sixth New Hampshire battery lost nearly all its men, and a call was made for volunteers from the ranks to fill the battery, Mr. V. being one of the first. He served with it at second Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner, but luckily was paroled on the field. He served out his parole at Annapolis, and rejoined his regiment just before the battle of Gettysburg, in which he was an active participant. At the battle of the Wilderness, he was shot by a minie ball through the left leg, from the effects of which he still suffers. After his final discharge, dated in July, but not received until September, 1864, he came back to White County, and, being disabled, learned telegraphy; since 1866, he has occupied the position of agent for the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, at the Pan Handle depot, Monticello. Mr. V. was married, in 1865, to Margaret A. Burns, who has borne him two children—Charles R. and Frank E. In politics, Mr. V. is a Republican; he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and also a member of the G. A. R.

H. VAN VOORST, County Auditor, was born in Lucas County, Ohio, February 27, 1844. His father, Abram Van Voorst, was a native of New York State, and was three times married—first, to Mary Murray, who bore him three children, two yet living, our subject being the youngest. Mrs. Van Voorst died in 1849. In 1850, the father brought his two children to this county, and in 1852 married Sarah Irvine. August 7, 1861, Henry Van Voorst enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and for two years served in the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, at which last he was wounded in the head. Gangrene set in, and for two months he was confined in the hospital at Philadelphia. His next engagement was at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the thigh by a fragment of a shell, and was sent to the Lincoln Hospital, at Washington. After a short furlough, he rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and in the fall of 1863 was transferred to the Army of the West, under Gen. Hooker. He was wounded in the right hip by a shell, at Resaca, was sent to hospital at Nashville, and finally discharged October 13, 1864. On his return, he clerked, taught school, learned telegraphy, and was station agent at Reynolds four years. In 1876, he was elected County Auditor, and re-elected in 1880. He was married, December 24, 1868, to Mrs. Ellen Bunnell, who has borne him two children—Bertie and Fred. Mr. Van Voorst is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. WALLACE was born in Kingston, Ross Co., Ohio, January 28, 1847, and is the son of William B. and Mary (Adamson) Wallace. The family located in Big Creek Township, this county, about 1857, engaged in farming, and there the parents yet reside. Mr. Wallace began for himself at the age of sixteen, and November 23, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the Nashville campaign, in which the battles of Charleston, Pulaski and Nashville were fought. In July, 1865, his regiment left New Orleans for Texas, and September 30, 1865, was discharged at Victoria. Mr. Wallace was paid off at Indianapolis in October, and then returned to White County, where he has ever since resided. In 1870, he began reading law in the office of Ellis Hughes, at Monticello; was admitted to the bar in March, 1872, and the succeeding month began practice. In 1874, he was admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court, and in 1875 was admitted to the United States Supreme Court. In 1872, he became Deputy Prosecuting Attorney; in 1876, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1878 was re-elected. While holding this office, he was instrumental in sending thirty-four men to the penitentiary, and two women to the penal department of the reformatory at Indianapolis. He was married, September 9, 1874, to Miss Susie Mills, who died November 27 of the same year. December 5, 1877, he married Anna Ripley, who has borne him one daughter—Bessie. Mr. Wallace is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the G. A. R., and takes rank among the most successful criminal lawyers of the State.

A. H. WIRT, dentist, is a native of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Penn., and was born March 17, 1828. At the age of six years, he was left to battle with the realities of life by the death of his father, and, although among relatives, his experience for the first eight years was anything but pleasant. When fourteen years old, he was bound out to learn tailoring, but being brutally treated by his preceptor, three times ran away, the first two times being overtaken and brought back. When seventeen years old, he ran away the third time, and in spite of his guardian's persuasions to return, asserted his determination of being a man and doing for himself among strangers. Never liking the tailor's trade, he discontinued it in 1848, and began the study of dentistry at Mauch Chunk, afterward at Allentown. After four year's instruction, he began work on his own responsibility in his native town, but subsequently worked at his profession in different places in Pennsylvania, during which time he obtained a thorough knowledge of practical dentistry. In 1858, he first came to Monticello, and opening an office was not long in establishing a good practice. On his arrival, his total possessions, besides the clothes on his back

and the instruments of his profession, consisted of just 5 cents in money. He has been enabled to secure a good home by diligence and economy, and is one of the progressive and substantial men of Monticello. To the marriage of Dr. Wirt and Miss Grace Tilton, which occurred in the fall of 1859, have been born four children—William, Zebulon, Rebecca and Mary Grace. Dr. Wirt cast his first vote with the Whig party, but in 1856 voted for Col. John C. Fremont, and has since been a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and the Sovereigns of the Red Star.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT R. BRECKENRIDGE was born in Washington County, Ohio, November 21, 1844. Of the ten children born to his parents, John and Martha (Dunlap) Breckenridge, only five are now living, and these reside in Union Township. John Breckenridge and wife were both natives of Scotland, where they were married and where Mr. Breckenridge learned the trade of cabinet-making. They crossed the Atlantic to the United States in about 1835, and for ten years and a half resided in Washington County, Ohio. They then removed to Indiana, locating in Tippecanoe County, and five and a half years later moved to the farm now owned by Daniel McCuaig, in Union Township. Mr. Breckenridge died here December 28, 1870, followed by his widow some years later. Like the majority of his countrymen in White County, Mr. Breckenridge retained many of the virtues instilled into his mind while in the old country, among which was his faithful adherence to the Presbyterian Church. Robert R. Breckenridge was reared a farmer, and such has always been his occupation. After receiving a good commercial education, he began teaching school, and of the seven terms he has taught, four have been in White County. At the age of twenty-two, he began doing for himself, and for a few years farmed in White County, afterward spending about three years in Illinois and Kansas. In 1871, he located permanently in Union Township, and has ever since resided here. He owns 125 acres of good land, and was married, December 18, 1873, to Miss Jane Reynolds, daughter of John Reynolds, deceased, and they have had two children—George C. and Mabel (deceased). The mother was born September 29, 1854, in White County. Mr. Breckenridge, in politics, is a Democrat, and has served Union Township over five years as Trustee. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES BURNS, a native of Mifflin County, Penn., was born near Lewistown November 10, 1825, is one of four surviving children in a

family of eight, and is one of Union Township's progressive citizens. Hugh and Elizabeth (Turner) Burns, his parents, were also natives of Mifflin County, and of Scotch and Irish descent respectively. The spring of 1835, Hugh Burns and family removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, remaining there four and a half years, engaged in farming, but the fall of 1839, they again started Westward, intending to settle near Springfield, Ill. After leaving La Fayette, Ind., they missed the road and by accident wandered to White County, where, meeting an old schoolmate, John Rothrock, since deceased, he was induced by him to settle permanently here. Mr. Burns located in Union Township, two miles south of Monticello, where he died in about 1842, followed by his widow some twenty years later. James Burns made his home with his widowed mother until her death, shortly after which he moved to where he now resides and engaged in farming. He was reared principally in White County, acquired a fair education, and in 1865 married Mrs. Mary Jane Burns, a daughter of John Burns, of Big Creek Township. Three sons were born to this union, the last named being dead—Samuel E., Bertie and John. The mother died in August, 1877, and in May, 1880, Mr. Burns married Susan Ferry, whose parents now reside in York County, Neb. He owns a farm of 105 acres, is a Democrat and the present Road Superintendent of Union Township.

A. CORNELL, son of Benjamin and Rosanna (Foley) Cornell, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 29, 1811, and was reared in Clarke County, same State. In 1832, he and parents moved to Elkhart County, Ind.; in 1834, he came to this county and engaged in school teaching and farming. In the fall of 1834, he returned to Elkhart County, where he owned land, and April 2, 1835, he married Mary Worthington. In 1844, he came back to White County, and followed farming in Jackson and Liberty Townships until 1853, when he moved to Kansas. January 1, 1861, notwithstanding his age, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and was soon detailed as Veterinary Surgeon, in which position he remained until his discharge, December 6, 1865. He then returned to Kansas, but in 1876 came back to remain permanently in White County. His wife died August 19, 1849, the mother of three children—Sarah A., now Mrs. G. W. Scott; Mary J., now Mrs. J. M. Humphrey; and Martha M., now Mrs. B. F. Moore. Mr. Cornell was re-married, but his second wife, Mary Ann Simpson, survived her marriage but two months. Mr. Cornell is now living with his youngest daughter in this township. He is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN DUNLAP is a native of the Highlands of Scotland, born in Argyshire December 8, 1808. He was reared to manhood in his native

country, received only an ordinary schooling, and the fall of 1834 shipped on board the brig "Nora," bound from Grennock to New York, arriving at the destined port after a voyage of six weeks and three days. On this same vessel David Breckenridge and family took passage, and, on their arrival in this country Mr. Dunlap and the Breckenridge family found homes in Washington County, Ohio, where they engaged in farming. It was here on the 20th of November, 1835, that Mr. Dunlap married Charlotte Breckenridge, who was born February 12, 1814, in Argylshire, Scotland. In 1851, Mr. Dunlap and wife moved from Washington County, Ohio, to Tippecanoe County, Ind., remaining there only a few months. The fall of 1851, he came to White County and purchased 300 acres of new land in Union Township, and the succeeding spring moved his family to this place, erected a house and has lived here ever since. He and wife have had twelve children born to them, only the following named are yet living—Charlotte (Mrs. J. P. Henderson), Mary (Mrs. George Cowger), Andrew, Martha and Margaret (Mrs. Charles Page). Mr. and Mr. Dunlap have been hard-working and industrious people, have passed through many of the inconveniences of pioneer life, and by industry and economy have secured a good home to shelter them in their old age. Mr. Dunlap, although passed threescore and ten years, is yet hale and hearty, and is one of the county's best citizens. He is a Democrat in politics, has served Union Township five years as Trustee, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN B. GLAZIER, a farmer of Southern Union Township, was born at Delphi, Ind., July 3, 1840, and his father was Henry R. Glazier, a native of Vermont, a potter by trade, and one of the pioneers of Carroll County. Henry R. Glazier operated the first carding and cloth-dressing machine in Carroll County, afterward starting the first pottery in Delphi. His wife was Margaret Barnhart, a native of Ohio, and four children were born to them, two of whom are yet living. Mr. Glazier departed this life in 1846, and about a year after this event his widow married Philip Wolverton, together moving to White County in March, 1848, settling in Big Creek Township. Mrs. Wolverton bore her second husband two children, and died in 1878, preceded by Mr. Wolverton about eight years. Benjamin B. Glazier has always made his home in White County from the time he was seven years old. His educational advantages were limited, but by studying nights and taking advantage of unoccupied time, he was enabled to acquire sufficient education to teach school. He became a member of Company D, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1863, and participated in every campaign and movement of his company, until the close of the war, and was finally discharged June 5, 1865. He then returned to White County, and the winter of

1865 taught his last term of school, since when he has been engaged in farming. March 15, 1866, his marriage with Harriet Hornbeck was solemnized, and the following family was the result of their union: Minnie, Wilda M., deceased, Margaret and one that died in infancy, without being named. Mr. Glazier is a Republican and has served Big Creek Township as Assessor two years. He owns a farm of 115 acres in Union Township, resides on Section 28, and he and wife belong to the United Brethren Church.

JOSEPH PRICE, son of Peter Price, deceased, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., February 7, 1829, and at the age of two years was brought to what was then Carroll County, by his parents. September 15, 1852, he married Ellen Cochell, a native of Pennsylvania, and that same year moved to his present place in Jefferson Township, Carroll County, Ind., two and one half miles from Monticello. To his marriage there have been born nine children, viz.: Isaac, deceased, Mary A., deceased; Franklin, who married Ella Plummer, and resides in this township; Peter P., deceased; Emma, who was married to Philip Wolverton and died, leaving one child, Margaret E.; Evaline, John L., Ida M., and one—the first born—that died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Price died November 4, 1873, and June 10, 1874, Mr. Price married Maria L. Stout, who has borne him three children—Josie, deceased; Benjamin and Edna. Mr. Price owns 480 acres of land in this county, and about an equal number in Carroll County; he is an Odd Fellow and a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EMANUEL REISH, of the Norway Mills, is a native of Union County, Penn., where he was born October 6, 1833. He is a son of Solomon and Lydia (Stees) Reish, who are of German descent and also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1843, the Reish family moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, and eight years later emigrated to Huntington, Ind. From this place they removed to White County in 1853, settled in Liberty Township and engaged in farming. In 1865, the parents moved to Francesville, Pulaski County, where both are yet living. Emanuel Reish is the eldest of five children, one being deceased. He was reared on a farm; began doing for himself the fall of 1853, and, July 10, 1854, was married to Miss Elizabeth Summers, of Columbiana County, Ohio. Two children were born to this union, both of whom are now dead, and the mother departed this life August 23, 1863. Mr. Reish followed farming until the past few years, and he yet owns 190 acres good land in Liberty Township, all of which he has acquired by hard work and economy. September 29, 1864, he married his first wife's sister, Miss Sally Summers, and February 12th, 1878, he traded one of his farms in Liberty Town-

ship for a half interest in the flouring mills at Norway, to which place he moved in April, 1878. Mr. Reish is among the progressive citizens of White County, is a Republican in politics, a member of the A. O. U. W., and Mrs. Reish is a member of the Christian Church.

B. K. ROACH, President of the Old Settlers' Association of White County, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., May 16, 1810, and is the youngest of a family of fourteen children born to Peter and Sarah (Kepner) Roach, all reared to maturity, but of whom there are only two now living. Peter Roach came from Ireland; his wife was born in Pennsylvania, and is of German descent. B. K. Roach was a small boy when his parents moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. October 10, 1833, he married Eliza J. Thompson, who was born in Columbiana County, in August, 1814. To this union were born nine children, viz.: Nancy C., Sarah A., Margaret J., Thomas D., James B., William (deceased), John T., David G., and Robert G. (deceased). In September, 1862, the parents came to this township, and settled on 484 acres of raw land. Here Mrs. Roach died January 31, 1879, a faithful adherent of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Roach also has been a member for the past forty years.

THOMAS D. ROACH was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 10, 1840, and came first to this county in July, 1861; then visited Jasper County, and returned to this county in August, 1862, and enlisted in Company G, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was on detached duty at Indianapolis until February, 1864, when he joined his regiment at Camp Nelson, in Kentucky. His first fight was at Resaca, on the 15th and 16th of May, 1864; he then took part in the fights at Kenesaw Mountain and Big Shanty, and the siege of Atlanta; then he joined Gen. Thomas at Knoxville, fighting at Columbia and Franklin, Tenn; then went to Nashville, taking part in the fight of the 15th and 16th of December, 1864; then to Virginia and to Fort Fisher, N. C., and to Wilmington. He received his final discharge at Greensboro, June 21, 1865, and since then he has resided in this county.

JAMES B. ROACH was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 17, 1842, and came to White County November 7, 1861, where he taught two terms of school, and then engaged in farming. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on the organization of the company was made Corporal. He was placed on detached duty in the office of Capt. Bradner, Provost Marshal at Indianapolis, where he remained about one year, and then joined his regiment at Camp Nelson, receiving his discharge at David's Island Hospital, Long Island, June 20, 1865. For thirteen years after his return, he engaged in clerking in Monticello, but is now employed in stock-rais-

ing and working his farm of eighty acres. He was married, December 18, 1872, to Mary S. Berkey, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Logan) Berkey, who were among White County's oldest settlers. He has had born to him two children—Margaret B. and Frank B.

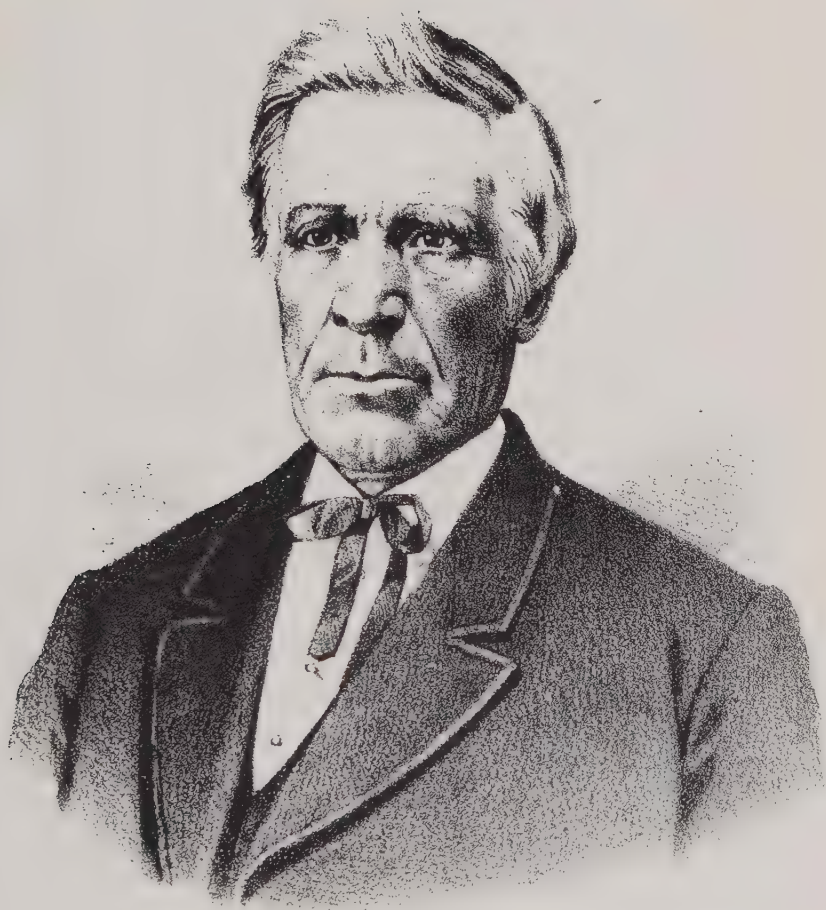
ROBERT ROTHROCK, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., February 19, 1807, and died in White County, Ind., February 17, 1882, a member of long standing in the Christian Church. He came to what is now White County when it was all a wilderness, and entered from the Government the land on which Monticello now stands. In the fall of 1832, he married Eliza Means, who died in the fall of the following year, leaving no children. In 1837, he married Catherine McKee, who bore him seven children—Robert McK., William M., Mary H., Orpah S., Hervey P., John A. and Joseph T. The mother died August 20, 1855, and in 1856 Mr. Rothrock married Elizabeth Mowrer, who has borne him three children, of whom two are living—Kate V., now Mrs. John R. Cowger, and Lizzie, now Mrs. James Worthington. James was the second born to this union, but died in infancy. Of the seven children born to Mr. R.'s second marriage, three are married, viz.: Robert, Mary (Mrs. H. W. Sanderson), and Orpah (Mrs. James L. Goodwin).

WILLIAM ROTHROCK, a pioneer of White County, and one of its most substantial citizens, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., August 23, 1821, and became a resident of Union Township when only ten years old. John Rothrock, his father, was of German descent, a farmer, and was twice married, his first wife being Mary Ann Keifer. Their union was solemnized March 20, 1806, and a family of eight children born to them, only two of whom are now living. The mother died November 12, 1822, and for his last wife Mr. Rothrock married Mrs. Sarah Hopper, and, in 1831, the family came to what is now White County, Ind. Mr. Rothrock had looked up this location in 1830, and on their arrival he obtained full possession of the property, having left sufficient money with a friend at Delphi to purchase the land as soon as it came into market. The family was sheltered by a tent until a log cabin, 12x14 feet, was erected, and this was their home for many years. Here Mr. Rothrock and family encountered all the trials and inconveniences of a pioneer's life, going forty or fifty miles for milling and marketing, obtaining but very little for their produce, and paying the highest prices for provisions, etc. Mrs. Rothrock died in about 1836, Mr. Rothrock surviving her until February 10, 1860, when he, too, died. William Rothrock, from the time he was ten years old to the present, has always lived in White County. November 11, 1848, he married Elizabeth Cockell, who was also a native of Mifflin County, Penn., com-

ing to White County with her parents in 1846. The names of the children born to them are—Mary J. (Mrs. Samuel Hornbeck), Sarah A., Martha, Eliza (Mrs. F. Britton), and Belle. Mr. Rothrock is one of the large land-owners and extensive stock-raisers of White County. He is a Democrat, and, although not an aspirant for political honors, has served in various local positions of honor and trust. He and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

MRS. SUSANAH SHAFER, one of the few remaining old settlers of White County, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 16, 1810, and is the daughter of John and Mary (Cyman) Peebles. The parents moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, when Mrs. Shafer was but eight years of age, and there, December 1, 1832, she was married to James Shafer, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 7, 1806, and was a son of Joseph and Margaret (Robinson) Shafer. For two years they resided in Perry County, and then, in company with two brothers of Mr. Shafer, came to this county, and entered a quarter-section of land, on which Mrs. S. still lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Shafer there were born eight children, viz.: Mary, now Mrs. Daniel Spears; Margaret, deceased; Jane, now Mrs. William Lane; Alexander R.; John P.; Joseph, deceased; Samuel, deceased, and James. Mr. Shafer was a highly respected citizen, and served as County Commissioner of White County for a number of years, dying October 14, 1849. On the 6th of January, 1853, Mrs. Shafer married her deceased husband's brother, Samuel, but this gentleman died March 18, 1875. Mrs. Shafer is the owner of much valuable land in the southern part of Union Township, the home farm comprising 400 acres, on which she has resided the greater part of her life. Joseph Shafer, the eldest of the three brothers who came to White County in 1834, never married, but lived with Mr. and Mrs. Shafer twenty-two years, and then he moved to Illinois, where he died eighteen days before the death of his brother Samuel.

PERRY SPENCER was born in this township August 16, 1841, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Barnett) Spencer, and one of a family of eight children, of whom three only are living. November 12, 1863, he married Susan, the daughter of John and Martha (Dyer) Roberts, and in April, 1865, moved to the place of his present residence, where he is engaged in farming and trading in stock. There has been born to him one son, Robert, June 5, 1868. Mrs. Spencer was born in this township November 6, 1841. Mr. Spencer owns between 600 and 700 acres of land in the southern part of the township, a part of which is the old homestead. On all subjects he is independent in his views, but always takes an active part in the development of any measures calculated to advance the interests of his township and county.



THOMAS SPENCER.

(DECEASED.)

WHITE CO.

THOMAS McKEAN THOMPSON, deceased, was born June 28, 1810, in Steubenville, Ohio. His father, after whom he was named, was a nephew of Thomas McKean, an ex-Governor of Pennsylvania and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and his mother was Alletta Halstead, who bore her husband a family of nine children, only four of whom yet live. The family moved to Granville, Ohio, in 1817, and there the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. After attending public school in his earlier years, he became a student at Kenyon College but remained only one year, afterward entering Miami University, where he graduated at the end of three years. He read law in the office of Col. Marthiat, of Newark, Ohio, until he had a thorough knowledge of that profession, and in about 1834 he went to Indianapolis and began practice. In 1837, he came to Monticello, where he continued the practice of law and engaged in other occupations. For a number of years he was Justice of the Peace, and in 1851 was elected County Auditor. In politics, Mr. Thompson was a warm supporter of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks and remained in hearty accord with the same until his death. He was married to Mary Ann Sheetz, December 17, 1843, and a family of seven children were born to them—Elbert H., Frederick S., Margaret A., James M., Mary I., Maud and Minnie. The mother was born in Hampshire County, Va., November 21, 1825 and died October 24, 1867. Mr. Thompson died August 24, 1881, and both he and wife lie sleeping side by side in the Sheetz burying-ground, situated a short distance above Monticello on the banks of the Tippecanoe. Mr. Thompson was one of the best men ever in White County and his liberality and kindly ways endeared him to many warm and lasting friends. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. The old homestead left and its additions now amount to about 500 acres of good land, and is owned by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. The Sheetz family were among the first in White County.

NOAH TUCKER is a son of Jonathan Tucker, who was a native of Tennessee, and became a resident of Indiana as early as 1834, but not a permanent one. Jonathan Tucker was of Swiss descent, his grandfather being the family progenitor in this country, and his occupation was that of a farmer and miller. He married Sarah Swisher, and of the thirteen children born to them only seven are now living, as is also the mother, but Mr. Tucker died a number of years ago in White County. Noah Tucker's birth occurred in Montgomery County, Ohio, June 18, 1829, and on reaching the age of twenty-one he began doing for himself. The greater part of his life has been passed as a contractor and builder, and this was one of the inducements that led him to locate at Delphi,

Ind., in 1864. In 1852, he secured Keziah Kennard for a wife, but this lady died in 1860, leaving one daughter—Viana, yet living. Four years after the loss of his first wife Mr. Tucker married Sarah J. Kitchen, who has borne him two children—Flora and Lewis. In 1866, he began farming in Liberty Township, White County, but he discontinued this and moved to Kokomo in 1868, having contracted for the erection of the court house of Howard County and other valuable buildings. In the spring of 1871, he returned to his farm in White County. Having formed a partnership with Emanuel Reish in the purchase of the flouring mill at Norway, he moved to this place in 1878 and has since made it his home, although yet owning a farm of 160 acres in Liberty Township. Through the enterprise of Reish & Tucker, new and improved machinery has been introduced into their mill. It is operated by water-power, has three runs of buhrs, with a capacity of fifty barrels per day, and is a three-story frame, including a stone basement, 45x60 feet. In addition to their milling interest, the firm buys grain quite extensively and they transact an average annual business of about \$65,000. Mr. Tucker is a Republican and a Mason, and Mrs. Tucker belongs to the Christian Church.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

F. ALKIRE was born in the State of Ohio, February 13, 1813, and in 1837 came to Indiana and settled in Tippecanoe County, where, about 1838, he married Miss Rachel Hayes, a native of Ohio. He farmed his eighty acres of land until 1854 or 1855, when he came to this county and entered three eighty-acre lots, and then purchased until he owned about 2,000 acres, all in Prairie Township, and all under cultivation, except a portion reserved for timber. He has heretofore dealt largely in live stock, and some years back used annually to drive from 400 to 600 head of cattle to Philadelphia or Madison County, Ohio, and so continued to do until the railroads afforded him better facilities; he also handled 100 to 200 head of hogs, and about 150 head of sheep. Mrs. Alkire died in September, 1871, and subsequently Mr. Alkire married Mrs. Eliza A. Hayes, a widow, and daughter of James and Nancy Griffith. Mr. Alkire has had born to him five children—Mary A. (deceased), Cynthia J. (deceased), I. R., R. H. and W. T., and he has assisted all his sons to good farms.

ISAAC R. ALKIRE was born in Ohio, May 2, 1839, and is the eldest of the five children born to Fergus and Rachel (Hayes) Alkire. His boyhood was passed chiefly in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and after

1852 in this county, and he was reared a farmer. In 1867, in Tippecanoe County, he married Miss Ellen Chilton, a native of Kentucky. Her parents, James and Mary Chilton, were natives of Virginia, and her father, who was a farmer, died in Tippecanoe County, this State. The first land owned by Mr. Alkire was an improved farm of 160 acres in this township, which he sold, and then bought a similar place near his present residence; this, in turn, he disposed of, and purchased his present farm of 600 acres, of which 450 are under cultivation. He has a fine frame dwelling and commodious outbuildings; he deals considerably in stock—mostly cattle and horses—and keeps ten or twelve horses for farm use. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is the father of one child—Olla M.

W. T. ALKIRE was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., February 13, 1843, and was married in White County to Miss Rebecca J., daughter of Samuel and Nancy Ramey, and a native of White. The year after his marriage, he settled on his present farm on Section 28, this township, within a half mile of Brookston, and comprising 600 acres. He deals in live stock, and ships from 100 to 150 short-horn and graded cattle per annum, and about 200 hogs; he has eighteen to twenty horses, and his staple farm product is corn, of which he raises from 5,000 to 6,000 bushels per year; of hay, he raises from 100 to 150 tons, chiefly for feed on the farm. He has a fine dwelling, and his farm buildings are convenient and commodious. Mrs. Alkire is a member of the Christian Church, and their two children, Reed C. and Edward F., are both attending the academy at Brookston.

S. C. ANDERSON is a native of J. Q. Adams Township, Warren County, and is the son of Robert and Mary Anderson, pioneers of Warren, where they settled in 1832–33; there the father died in 1879 and the mother in 1881. S. C. Anderson was married in Warren County to Miss Martha Railsback. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, and served under Gen. Wilder from Buzzard's Roost to Big Shanty, Ga.—in all about eighteen months. He then worked in Champaign County, Ill., and Warren County, Ind., for awhile, and finally, in 1877, settled on his present farm of 200 acres in this township, which he subsequently increased to 440 acres. His crop of corn reaches 5,000 bushels; wheat, 500 to 600 bushels; and hay, 40 to 50 tons; he also rears 40 to 50 cattle; 75 to 100 hogs; 100 sheep, and about 14 horses annually. Having lost his wife, he married Miss Sarah Dobbins, daughter of Vaus Dobbins, and a native of Virginia. To his first marriage there were born two children—Edgar and Altha, both deceased. To his second marriage, three children—Dickey, Dollie and Robert.

J. E. BARNES was born in Pike County, Ohio, and is the ninth in a family of ten children born to John and Elizabeth (Boydston) Barnes, who were natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. J. E. Barnes remained on the home farm until twenty-four years of age, and then came to this State and settled on Pretty Prairie, Tippecanoe County, in 1848. In 1854, he and a brother came to this township and purchased a farm, which they managed together until 1856-57, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Barnes now owns 280 acres, but one time possessed 520. He handled 80 to 100 head of cattle; 80 to 100 hogs; 30 to 35 horses; and a few sheep annually, but recently has confined himself to the sale of stock of his own raising. May 21, 1855, in this township, he married Miss Malinda, daughter of John Nelson, and a native of Tippecanoe County, and to this union four children have been born—Elizabeth A., Lillie A., Minnie M. and James E. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he also is Steward and Trustee.

JAMES BARR was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 4, 1813, and in 1831 came to what is now White County, Ind., and was, of course, one of its earliest settlers. In 1842, he married, in Tippecanoe County, Miss Eliza J. Shaw, a daughter of John Shaw, who was among the pioneers of Tippecanoe, having located at Battle Ground as early as 1829, and it was at that point he died. His wife was born near Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind. In the spring of 1843, Mr. and Mrs. Barr settled on Section 8, this township, and cleared up a farm of 360 acres, which was finely improved by Mr. Barr, and surrounded with all that is needed to make farm life pleasant; here he died, November 10, 1876, a loss to his family and neighbors irreparable. His widow still survives and is conducting the home farm with success.

P. M. BENJAMIN was born in Jasper County, Ind., and is the son of P. M. and Fisbie Benjamin, who were pioneers of the county named. The family came to White County when our subject was but two years old, and located in Liberty Township and cleared up a farm, on which the earlier years of Mr. Benjamin's life were passed. November 6, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth N., daughter of Adam Hornbeck, and a native of this county. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church and the parents of two children—Rebie and Maggie. In 1875, Mr. Benjamin settled on his present farm of ninety-three acres, in this township, which he has improved with a fine frame dwelling and other buildings. During the late war, Mr. Benjamin served three years in Company G, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted at the age of seventeen. He passed through the early fights in West Virginia and at Cheat Mountains, was in the Atlantic campaign and in the two days' fight at

Nashville, and in numerous minor battles and skirmishes, and escaped without a wound.

AUGUSTUS S. BORDNER is a native of Berks County, Penn., and is the son of Augustus and Harriet Bordner, residents of Rehrersburg. Our subject's boyhood was passed on his father's farm and in attending the common schools. Later he attended the Freeland Seminary, Montgomery County, Penn., and then taught for six winters and one full year. He came to Brookston in 1868, and in 1870 engaged in the lumber trade, in which he still continues. Mr. Bordner was married in Brookston to Miss E. C. Anderson, a daughter of John Anderson, a farmer of Ford County, Ill., and to this union has been born one child, Ira J. Mr. Bordner has served as Trustee of Prairie Township for three terms; he is a Royal Arch Mason, and both he and wife are members of the Universalist Church.

WILLIAM BOSTICK was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is the son of Joseph and Adilla (Chestnut) Bostick, pioneers of Ross County. Joseph Bostick came to White County in the winter of 1832, and assisted in organizing the first court held in the county, at which a culprit, for want of a jail, was sentenced to stand for a number of hours in a ring formed by the citizens, and then released. Mr. Bostick lived at Brookston about six months, but settled on a farm on Section 25, where he ended his days. William Bostick passed his boyhood on the farm, but learned the carpenter's trade after he had attained his majority. He was married in October, 1854, to Miss Hannah Chestnut, who died in 1855. March 25, 1858, he married Miss Maria Carr, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Carr. This lady died in 1868, and in 1869 he married Miss Jennie Carr, sister of his deceased wife. Mr. Bostick lived in Brookston about fourteen years, engaged at his trade, and about 1872 moved upon the old farm. His children are seven in number—Viola, J. E. and Altona by his second marriage, and Labota, Alta, Guy and William W. by his last marriage.

A. L. BROWN was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1835, and is the son of Peter O. Brown, now aged seventy-seven years. Our subject began preparing himself for the medical profession, but never practiced. He became a citizen of this county in 1863, and was married at Monticello in 1867, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of James Chilton, and to this union two children have been born—Agnes M. and Lulu M. Mr. Brown is the owner of eighty acres of good land, and at present is operating a general store at Badger, of which place he is the Postmaster.

J. P. CARR was born in Ohio, and is the son of Solomon Carr, a farmer of German and English descent, who became a resident of White County in 1854 or 1855, and here died. J. P. Carr was reared in Ohio,

and came to this county in 1848, locating at the point where Chalmers now stands, where he was engaged in herding cattle for parties in Ohio, for whom he had been buying stock for a compensation of 50 cents per day. He next summer hired out, with two good horses, to John Price, for \$200 per year, and worked for him fourteen months, losing only one day. He married Mr. Price's daughter, Catharine, and purchased 100 acres of timber land east of Brookston, and since, from time to time, has made purchases, until he now owns between 2,200 and 2,500 acres, of which 1,800 are included in his present farm. He is thus the largest landholder in the township, and is said to be the second largest tax payer in the county. In 1876, he was elected by the Republicans to the Legislature, and served in a regular and a special term, and in 1880 was re-elected, and served again one regular and one special term. Having lost his wife, he married, February 23, 1868, Sarah A. Cochran, daughter of Andrew Cochran, and a native of Jefferson County, Ind. Mr. Carr has four children living, all born to him by his first marriage—William W., John P., Sarah L. and Noonie.

A. COCHRAN is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., and is the third of the eleven children born to Andrew and Elizabeth (Woods) Cochran. He was married in Madison, Ind., in 1849, to Miss Minerva G. Morris, a native of Indiana, and daughter of William Morris. After a three years' residence in Madison, Mr. Cochran moved to New Albany, and in 1854 came to Brookston, where, in 1870, he established his present business of undertaking, dealing in furniture and house-building. He has four business rooms in a row, owns four lots and part of two others, and has another house and lot in the east part of town, and also owns one farm of eighty acres and one of twenty. He has served as Town Trustee six or seven years, and as School Trustee two or three years. Mrs. Cochran died in 1857, and his second wife was a Miss Michelle French, who died November 30, 1882. Mr. Cochran has three children living—William A. by his first wife, and Sherman and C. C. by his second. Mr. Cochran has been a very successful business man, and stands well in his community and in the Odd Fellows' order.

CALVIN COOLEY was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 25, 1821, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Cooley, natives of Pennsylvania. The family removed at an early day to a farm lying partly in Tippecanoe County and partly in Clinton, Ind., and on this farm the parents died. There Calvin Cooley went to school, and also learned to be a brick-molder, and at the age of nineteen began life on his own account, he and a brother owning an eight-horse-power threshing machine, which they operated three years without opposition. May 26, 1841, in Montgomery County, he married Miss Eliza, a native of Ross

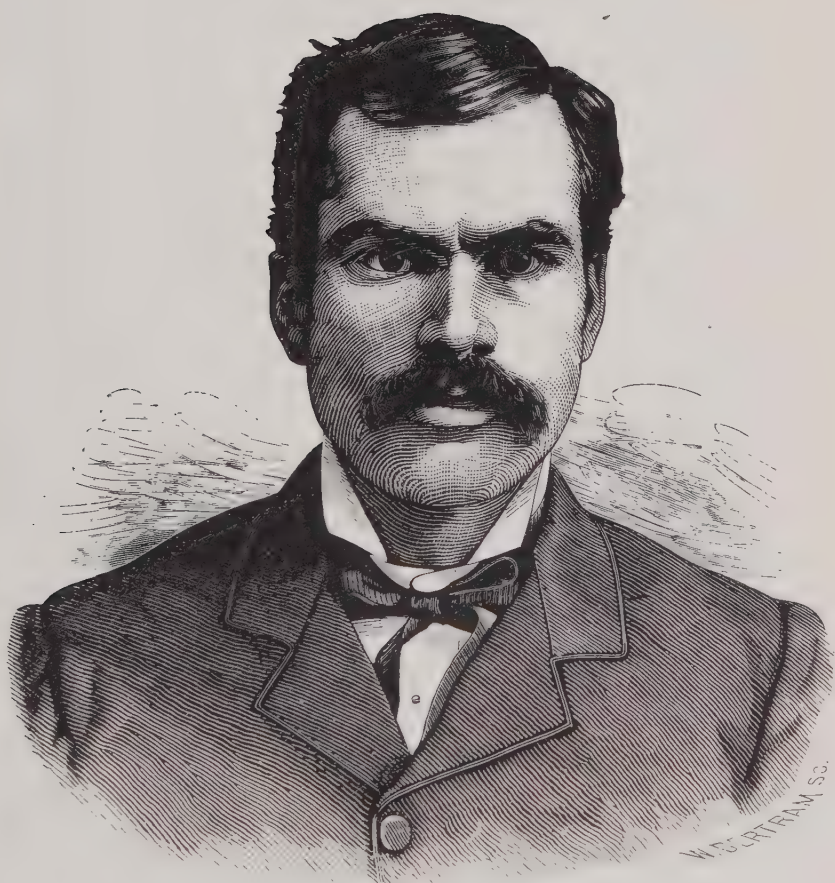
County, Ohio, and daughter of Louis and Mary Dunbar. The young couple lived a year on rented land in Clinton County, Ind., then moved to Montgomery, and thence came to this township and purchased eighty acres of his present farm, near Brookston, then in a state of nature, but now highly cultivated and improved, with a brick residence, the brick having been molded by Mr. Cooley himself. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have one living child—Martha A., who is married.

DR. S. RANDALL COWGER was born in Monon Township, this county, March 6, 1847, and is a son of Silas and Elizabeth S. (Bott) Cowger, who were among the earliest pioneers of White, settling first in Big Creek Township, and then removing to Monon Township, where the father died in March, 1862, and the mother in October, 1877. Dr. Cowger was reared on a farm, and at the age of fifteen took charge of the homestead on the death of his father. He had attended the public schools in the country, but when seventeen years old came to Monticello and attended the schools here, for three years, teaching in the country meanwhile, and reading medicine the last year. In the spring of 1867, he entered the office of Dr. Morris, read under him two years, then recommenced teaching, but still pursued his medical studies. The spring of 1871 he entered the office of Dr. Robinson, remained till October, and then went to Cincinnati and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College. In 1872, he returned to Monticello, accepted a partnership with Dr. Robinson, and practiced with him about two years. He then conducted an individual practice until 1878, when he again entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, for the express purpose of receiving instructions in diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and graduated in February, 1879. Then, for a year and a half, he practiced in conjunction with Dr. Robinson, and since then has been alone. He now occupies a prominent position among the practitioners of White County. In politics, he is independent in his views, and votes for the man of his choice, rather than through party influence. He was married, November 30, 1880, to Miss Maria Ruland, and is now the father of one son—Clarence R. Although he began his professional career at the foot of the ladder, he has now reached the topmost round, and is the possessor of one of the finest libraries of medical works in White County.

G. W. DYER is a native of Virginia, and is the son of Zebulon and Eliza Dyer, who came to this county in 1835, and remained here until 1840, when they moved to Carroll County. G. W. Dyer was about four years old when he was brought to this county by his parents; he received a meager education in the frontier schoolhouse, and assisted his father in improving the Carroll County farm until 1854, when he bought his pres-

ent place on Section 18, this township, in partnership with a brother. They have in all about 220 acres, raise wheat, corn and other products, and raise considerable live-stock. Mr. Dyer was married at Monticello in 1868, to Mrs. Vanscoy.

CHESTER CLARK FRENCH, the third son of David S. French, D. D., and Hannah L. French, was born at Covington, Fountain County, Ind., February 21, 1850. His father was born and reared in Miami County, Ohio, and his mother in Philadelphia, Penn. In the spring of 1858, his father having just finished a term of office as Treasurer of Fountain County, the family moved to a farm in Vermillion County, Ill., where Chester was given plenty of work and there his habits of morality and industry were formed. Schoolhouses were scarce, and to walk two and a half miles through driving winds and snow to school, in winter, was almost a daily occurrence. In the spring of 1863, his father moved to Mahomet, Ill., and in the spring of 1866 resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at that place and accepted a call to Bloomfield, Ill. He rented a small farm two miles from town, which he made interesting for his family of boys in the summer, but sent them to school in the winter. It was there that, during a series of religious meetings, Chester united with the church. In the fall of 1868, the family moved to Brookston, and there Chester entered the academy to prepare for college. In the fall of 1870, he received a teacher's certificate, taught his first school at Henderson's Schoolhouse, the same winter, and during his thirty-six months of actual teaching succeeded well. In the fall of 1871, he entered the University of Chicago and studied three years, doing chores mornings, evenings and Saturdays, to meet expenses. Among his patrons was Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney for Chicago, and afterward attorney for C. J. Guiteau, the assassin. Mr. French acquired a liberal knowledge of the higher mathematics, of the sciences and of literature, and of the German, Latin and Greek languages. He next began the study of medicine, under John Medaris, but in August, 1874, relinquished study and in partnership with his father purchased the *Brookston Reporter*. In 1878 Mr. Chester French became and still is sole proprietor. In August, 1878, he was appointed Clerk in the United States Railway Mail Service. In 1880, he was commissioned Census Enumerator, and in 1882 was elected Clerk of Brookston, and re-elected the following year. He has also been twice commissioned Notary Public in White County. Mr. French is favorably known as a vocalist and orator as well as lecturer, and his interest in educational institutions is unbounded. He has been a great traveler, and is the possessor of a large variety of relics and mementoes collected in his rambles. At the Fourth of July celebration at Monon, in 1883, Mr. French delivered the oration, by request of the



Yours truly,
Chester C. French.

Committee of Arrangements, this being one of dozens of other orations and speeches made by him on similar occasions.

J. GAY, SR., was born in Ohio, in 1812, and is the son of William and Mary A. (Hayes) Gay, who came to this township in 1831, and here ended their days. Mr. Gay came here with his parents and remained on the home farm until his marriage, in Tippecanoe County, to Miss Elizabeth Becker, daughter of John Becker, a native of North Carolina, and a pioneer of Tippecanoe. Since his marriage, Mr. Gay has lived on his present farm on Section 29, this township. He has here 390 acres, of which 250 are under cultivation; he is also owner of seventy acres in Carroll County, Ind. Mr. Gay has served his townsmen as Trustee three terms, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children are ten in number—William H., Ansolina, Elmina, Eliza J., Alvin, Sarah A., Charles A., Keziah, Milton and John B.

FRED GEYER was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in December, 1837, and is the son of Jacob F. and Elizabeth Geyer, natives of Germany and early settlers of Morgan County, whence they moved to Hocking County, Ohio, and then to this State, in 1862. Here the mother died, but the father is still living. Fred Geyer was reared to farming and worked for this father until of age. In 1860, he married Miss Barbara, daughter of John A. and Barbara Stimer, and a native of Morgan County, and to this union have been born four children—Tazewell J., George U., Emma J., and Ora A. For about ten years, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer resided in Tippecanoe County, then came to this township and purchased eighty acres on Section 7, which he has since improved greatly. Both Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY F. HAGERTY is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and is a son of David and Margaret Hagerty. At the age of nineteen, he enlisted, in 1862, in the Tenth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, and took part in the battles of Stone River, Munfordsville, Perryville, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Dandridge (East Tennessee), Decatur and others. At Chattanooga, he was wounded in the side by a piece of a shell. He served three years, and was discharged at Indianapolis. November 26, 1868, he married Miss Mary J. House, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Joel House. This lady died December 17, 1872, the mother of two children—Clara and Lula (deceased). He was next married to Miss Sarah E. Hill, daughter of James Hill, and a native of Indiana, and to this marriage four children have been born—James, Nellie, Harry and Elmer. In 1875, Mr. Hagerty moved on his present farm of 120 acres, on Section 8, this township, where he has ever since lived.

SPENCER C. HART is a native of New Jersey, and is the third of the nine children born to William C. and Sarah (Grant) Hart, who emigrated to Greene County, Ohio, in 1839, and there died. Spencer learned coopering when young, but never followed the trade. At the age of nineteen, he went with his parents to Ohio, where, in 1854, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Sarah (Darr) Stine, natives of Pennsylvania. For a short time, Mr. Hart farmed on rented land, and then purchased 173 acres in Ohio, on which he resided until 1863, when he purchased 253 acres of prairie land in this township, on which he has ever since lived. He raises about 4,000 bushels of corn a year, 600 to 700 bushels of wheat, and considerable crops of oats and hay; also thirty-five to forty head of cattle, thirty-five to forty hogs, and eight to ten horses. His children are five in number, and are named Sarah, Rufus R., Lee S., Hollie and William N.

T. S. HAYES was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1835, and is the son of Hiram and Mary (Lee) Hayes, who were of English birth, but came to America when children, and died in Columbia County, N. Y. T. S. Hayes passed his boyhood in Canaan, N. Y., where he attended the common schools, and then the high school at Canaan Center. He began merchandising at the latter place while yet a young man, and there married Adelia, daughter of William P. Stickle, a farmer and stock dealer of Hillsdale. Mr. Hayes also went into the commission business at Hillsdale, but, in 1878, came to Brookston and established his present business. He is owner of the Lower Elevator, and handles all kinds of grain, hay and live stock, and has also a steam corn sheller and wagon scales in connection with his elevator and office, where he pays the highest market price for grain. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are members of the Baptist Church, and the parents of three children—Lillian A., William H. and Dolly.

T. HEAD was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1833, and is the son of Simon C. and Malinda (Poage) Head—the former a native of New Hampshire, and born in 1801, and the latter of Kentucky, and born in 1807. Until fourteen years of age, our subject worked on the home farm, and attended school, and since then he has been chiefly in the dry goods business. In 1855, at Homer, Champaign Co., Ill., he married Miss Kate Warner, daughter of Joseph Warner, a farmer and a native of Ohio. Mr. Head pursued his calling as dealer in dry goods in Champaign City and Homer, and then came to Marshall County, Ind., where he engaged in the lumber business for twenty months, and next, in the spring of 1861, resumed the dry goods business at Zionsville, and in 1863 at Battle Ground, and then farmed for two years; in October, 1876, he came to Brookston, where he now carries a general assortment of merchandise,

boots, shoes, notions, groceries, etc., etc., valued at \$30,000. Mr. Head is a Freemason, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Of their eleven children, the living are named—Charlie E., Olla, Cora, Jessie, Orin, Ada, Pearl, Roy, Uhl T.; the deceased were named Otis and Effie.

A. HILDEBRANDT is a native of Germany, and came to America May 3, 1855, landing in New York, thence moving to Tippecanoe County, this State, and then coming to this township, where he purchased 220 acres of land, which he has increased to 300 acres. He rears from fifty to sixty head of cattle, seventy-five to eighty hogs, and twelve to fourteen horses annually, and raises about seventy-five tons of hay, and from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of corn; in 1881, he raised 700 bushels of wheat. He was married, in La Fayette to Miss Catherine Myers, a native of Germany, who has borne him eight children—Henry, Mary, Augustus, Annie, Amelia, Eda, George (deceased) and Kate (deceased). Mr. Hildebrandt has earned all his property by his own industry and good management, and has surrounded himself with every comfort tending to make farm life enjoyable.

N. HORNBECK was born in the State of Ohio, and in 1837, at the age of twelve years, came to White County with his parents, Adam and Margaret (Dungan) Hornbeck. He availed himself of the ordinary advantages afforded by the pioneer school, and then worked on his own account seven or eight years, acquiring about 200 acres of land. In 1853, he married Mrs. Phebe Coil, daughter of William Little, and a native of Miami County, Ohio; to this union have been born four children—Thomas K. (deceased), Frank (deceased) and Fannie (twins) and Addie. Mr. Hornbeck has added to his land until he is now possessor of about 577 acres, improved with every convenience and comfort. He handles from fifty to sixty head of cattle annually, 100 to 125 head of sheep, 130 to 140 hogs, and twelve to fifteen horses. He has served his fellow-citizens in the capacity of County Commissioner three years, and also for three years as Township Trustee, and in both positions have given the most complete satisfaction to his constituents.

F. T. HORNBECK, a son of Adam and Margaret Hornbeck, was born on the same farm he now occupies in this township, and was here reared and educated. November 7, 1866, he married Miss Mary J. Coil, a native of Carroll County, Ind., and daughter of Robert Coil, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the United Brethren Church, and they have had born to them four children, named Maggie P., Robert C., Lora B. and Laura B. Mr. Hornbeck is the owner of a fine farm of 180 acres, and rears and deals in cattle, hogs and sheep, besides raising considerable wheat and corn, but more of the latter than of the former.

FREDERICK JENNING was born in Saxony, Germany, August 23, 1835, and is the son of Godfrey Jennings, a carpenter. Frederick went to school in Germany between the ages of seven and fourteen, and was then apprenticed to carpentering for three years, two of which he served and then came to America, landing at New York October 24, 1854, and beginning work at Buffalo; he then worked at Plymouth, Mich., and various other places, and May 15, 1856, located at Brookston, where he worked as carpenter for the New Albany and Salem Railroad for three years, and then enlisted, August 15, 1862, in Company F, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, lacking two months, being mustered out at Washington and discharged at Indianapolis. His only injury was by a spent ball, in one of the many actions in which he took part, among them being the following: Atlanta, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and others, making in all fifteen. September 14, 1865, he married Miss Caroline Cotenenanhan, a native of Boone County, Ind., and to this union have been born four children. Mr. Jennings owns three lots in Brookston, on which are two dwellings, besides two outlots; also, thirty acres of adjacent land, on which his fine, frame dwelling stands. He is an Odd Fellow, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS KENNEDY was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1831, and is the eldest of the three children born to William and Maria (Montgomery) Kennedy, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The family came to this county in 1833, where they underwent all the privations of the settler's life, and cleared up the farm on which they ended their days. Thomas Kennedy remained on the home farm until his marriage, in 1858, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Samuel Bushong. He had owed 99 acres of land before his marriage, which he sold, and in 1861 bought 114 acres of his present farm, which he has since increased to 280 acres, all finely improved. He raises over 2,000 bushels of corn per year, 200 to 400 bushels of wheat, 40 head of cattle, 30 to 40 hogs, 10 to 12 horses, and 20 to 30 sheep. Mr. Kennedy is a Freemason, and his wife, until her death in October, 1881, was a member of the M. E. Church. Their six children were named as follows: John C., William S., Jacob B., Thomas J., Mary E. and Martha J.

W. R. KIOUS was born in Montgomery County, Ind., August 4, 1844, and is the son of Absalom and Mary Kious, who were among the pioneers of Montgomery, and who, in 1859, came to White County, where the father died. The mother still survives, at the age of seventy four, and resides with her son, W. R. Her father was a soldier in the Revolution, and served seven years. W. R. Kious assisted on the home farm until September 19, 1869, when he was married, in Clinton County,

to Miss Katie Fowler, daughter of W. A. Fowler, and a native of this State. For a short time after marriage, Mr. K. farmed on rented land, and then purchased 130 acres of his present farm on Section 16, this township. Here his wife died, leaving three children—Lillie M., Almira and Katie. In December, 1875, Mr. K. married Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Jacob W. Ridgeway, and a native of Virginia, and to this marriage was born one child, Marton, now deceased. Mr. K. has added ninety acres to his farm, which now comprises 220 acres, is highly improved, and contains two miles of hedge fence. Both Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the M. E. Church.

RICHARD KOLB was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1840, and is the son of William and Keziah Kolb, natives of Georgia and North Carolina, pioneers of Fayette County, this State, and now residents of Benton County. Richard passed his boyhood years in Benton County, and, at the early age of nineteen, enlisted in Company E, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and eight months. Among other battles, he took part at Shiloh, Stone River, Mission Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded both at Mission and Kenesaw, at the latter quite seriously. For six weeks he lay in the hospital, and was absent from his regiment nearly six months, owing to his disability—most of the time at home on leave of absence. In March, 1864, he was married, in Benton County, to Miss Huldah Kiger, a native of Wabash County, Ind., and daughter of Jacob N. Kiger. She died in 1868, and January 13, 1873, he married, in Fountain County, Ind., Miss Sabra Penner, daughter of William Penner. In 1874, he settled on 160 acres in this township, but subsequently sold. He is the father of five children—Arta M., Ada M., Viola, Lottie G. and Annie J., and at present is Township Road Commissioner.

J. S. McLEAN was born in the State of Ohio, September 3, 1818, and is the son of Alexander and Jane (Stone) McLean. J. S. McLean passed his boyhood in his native county, until eighteen years old, when he left the home farm and learned the tanner's trade. In 1850, he and his father came to Tippecanoe County, this State, started a tan yard at Battle Ground and ran it about five years. He was first married in Prairie Township, to Miss Martha J. Lafferty, a native of Ohio, but an orphan reared by John Barr. For two years, Mr. McLean taught school, and then for two years kept grocery at Springboro. His wife died, when he sold out and broke up housekeeping and for six years taught school at Hickory Ridge. He was next married, in 1854, to Miss Nancy, Matthews, who soon after died. He taught school again at Tolleston, for about six years, and March 5, 1863, married Miss Mary Lear, a native of Virginia. About 1867, he purchased forty acres of land in this town-

ship, on Section 26, to which he has since added eighty acres, on which he has a fine hedge 140 rods long. He has five children—J. A., by his first marriage; Sylvia, by his second; Alfred A., Eva and Edwin R., by his last marriage.

W. A. McCLEAN was born in the State of Ohio, October 23, 1825, and is a son of Alexander and Jane (Stone) McClean. At the age of ten, he was brought to Tippecanoe County, this State, where he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed about five years. In the spring of 1865, he came to his farm on Section 30, this township, and November 9, 1865, at Monticello, married Mrs. Helen M. Reed, daughter of John Compton and a native of Ohio. This lady died October 18, 1876, leaving two children—Archibald and Mary B., who are now residing with their father on the homestead, which comprises 200 acres, lacking eight rods, of fine land, improved with substantial farm buildings. For four terms, of three months each, Mr. McClean taught school, and he is a gentleman well informed on all current topics.

E. P. MASON & SONS conduct a general store at Brookston and carry an extensive stock of dry goods, groceries, agricultural implements, hardware, etc., valued at from \$8,000 to \$10,000. E. P. Mason, is a native of Rutland, Vt., and came to Delphi, Ind., in 1837; remained about three years, and then went to farming near La Fayette; in 1840, he moved to town and kept hotel three years, and then a livery stable six years; he then conducted a foundry business at Pittsburg, Carroll County, until 1855, when he came to Brookston and entered upon his present enterprise, the second of the kind in the place, his brother-in-law, T. B. Davis, having preceded him one year. His sons have been associated with him since 1878, and it is said that the firm carry the largest and best assorted stock in town. Mr. Mason was first married in Genesee County, N. Y., to Miss Adeline Colton, who died at La Fayette in 1842; his second marriage took place in La Fayette, to Miss Elizabeth Huntsinger, a daughter of John Huntsinger, and to this union have been born three boys and three girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD MAUD, deceased, was a native of England, born in 1824, and was the son of John Maud, who was largely interested in stone quarries. Edward received a fair education and was brought up to farm labor. He was married in England to Jane Waring, and he and wife came to this country in 1856, and for two or three years lived in Philadelphia. They made several changes of residence, and finally settled in this township in 1870. Here Mr. Maud ended his days in 1871, a member of the English Church. His widow continues to farm the 100 acres of fine prairie land on Section 23.

DR. A. P. MENDENHALL, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., was born May 7, 1839, and is the fifth of the nine children born to David and Mary A. (Perkins) Mendenhall, who were natives of North Carolina and Ohio respectively. The father, who was a farmer, died in Illinois about January, 1881, but the mother is still living in the said State, in comparatively good health at the age of seventy-three. When about seven years of age, our subject was removed by his parents to the Wea Plains, where he attended the Farmers' Institute, and some four or five years later was taken to Osawatomie, Kan., where he resided four years, attending school in a private family, there being no schoolhouse within fifty miles; he was then taken to Vermillion County, Ill., where he attended the Vermillion Seminary four or five years; thence he moved to Iroquois, Ill., taught school for six winters, and began the study of medicine; in 1870 and 1871, first attended lectures at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and then came to Brookston, spent the summer in study, and then returned to Chicago, but arrived the night of the great fire, which swept away the college, causing him to seek the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1873, and came back to Brookston, where he has ever since been engaged in successful practice. January 1, 1876, he married Miss Alice, daughter of James C. and Clarinda Gress. Mrs. Mendenhall became the mother of two children—Nella and C. Alice—and died July 21, 1878.

F. P. MILLS was born in York State, and is a son of Henry Mills. His early life was passed in Ohio, where he was educated at Hudson College, fourteen miles from Cleveland, and where, also, he married Miss Mary, a daughter of Christian Wetz, and a native of Ohio, who died in 1868, the mother of two children—Francis (now Superintendent of the Youngstown Iron Mining Company) and Mary. He next married Miss Sarah J., daughter of John Hay. This lady has borne him four children, viz., George H., Henry H., John H. and William H. Mr. Mills was engaged for twenty-two years in mining in the upper portion of the Michigan peninsula, chiefly handling magnetic ores. He was Superintendent for the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and had at first about 100 men under his supervision; but the business so increased that he eventually had over 800 men under his management. While thus engaged, he accumulated what is probably the largest and most valuable collection of specimens of iron and other metals held by any private individual outside of the large cities. In the fall of 1879, he came to his present farm of 500 acres, which is improved with a fine frame dwelling and all other needed buildings, and ornamented with five miles of hedges.

K. J. MILLS was born in the State of New York, and is the youngest of the eleven children born to Henry and Maria (Purdy) Mills, also

natives of New York. K. J. Mills was but four years of age when he was removed by his parents to Ohio, in which State his father died; in that State, also, Mr. Mills married Miss Caroline, daughter of Samuel Henline, a farmer, stock-dealer and pioneer of Ohio. For two years after his marriage, Mr. Mills farmed on rented land, and then bought 100 acres, which he occupied six years; then came to this township in 1860, where he now owns an interest in and controls 500 acres. He rears about fifty head of cattle, fifty head of hogs and about fifteen horses per annum, and from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of wheat. Since coming to this county, his mother has died, and his family now consists of himself and wife and seven children, viz., Mary, Samuel, Caroline, David, Lucretia, Loretta and John. Two other children—Susan and Alice—are deceased.

J. C. MOORE was born in Harrison County, Ky., July 8, 1814, and is the son of James H. and Mary (Campbell) Moore, natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Wayne County, Ind., in about 1818; in 1832, they came to this township. J. C. Moore being naturally a mechanical genius, his services were always in demand during his early manhood. He assisted in erecting the second building in Monticello, and also in putting up the first court house. His neighbors, far and near, would come to the home farm and fill his place at the plow or at other work, while he did their repairing or made new implements. He thus followed farming and mechanics for fifteen years, but now devotes his exclusive time to inventions. He first invented a hay and straw stacker, then a lifting machine for loading and unloading cars and vessels; a steam ditcher and grader, and many other useful machines. January 25, 1837, he married, in Tippecanoe County, Miss Elizabeth Fierce, who died in 1866, the mother of ten children—Martha J., Nancy E., Elizabeth F., Mary A. (deceased), Maria E., William R., Harriet L., John W., Rhodie, and James C. (deceased). In 1869, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Darke County, Ohio, who has borne him two children—Edgar C. and Eva K. Mr. Moore is the owner of 1,000 acres of land, of which 460 are in this county and the balance in Missouri.

J. H. MOORE is a native of Henry County, Ind., and is a son of Philip and Julia A. Moore, natives of North Carolina, and pioneers of Henry County, where they died. J. H. Moore was married, December 22, 1861, to Miss Emily L. Lamb, a native of Wayne County, Ind., and daughter of Thomas Lamb, a farmer. For two years after marriage, Mr. Moore lived on rented land, then purchased eighty acres in Howard County, Ind., which he farmed a year; then, in 1865, came to his present place in this township, which he purchased in partnership with his brother, Miles M. Moore, and which then comprised 265 acres; it was later increased to 365 acres, and in 1874 Mr. Moore bought out his

brother's interest. He handles from twenty to thirty head of cattle a year, seventy-five to 100 hogs, forty to fifty sheep, and about twelve horses. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the United Brethren Church, and are the parents of two children—Mary L. and Hattie E.

JERRY MURPHY is a native of Ireland, and is the son of Dennis and Mary Murphy, who came to America when Jerry was about eight years old, and settled in Delaware about 1853, in which State the father died; the mother died in this State. Jerry became a resident of Indiana in 1854. In 1862, he bought eighty acres of his present farm, and in 1866 he was married, in Tippecanoe County, to Miss Harrietta McIntyre, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Benjamin McIntyre, who was in early life a physician, but who later cleared up a farm in Tippecanoe County, where he died in 1854. Immediately after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. M. moved upon his farm in Section 18, this township, which he has increased to 300 acres. He raises about 2,500 bushels of corn per year, 700 to 800 bushels of wheat, some oats, seventy-five tons of hay, about seventy-five head of cattle, seventy-five to eighty hogs, and about thirteen horses. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an Odd Fellow, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their three children are named Hattie M. O., Charles D. and Edward.

JOHN PARRISH is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and the son of Henry and Eliza (Harvey) Parrish, who were pioneers of Tippecanoe County, Ind., having settled there in 1831, when John was in his fourth year. There the latter was reared to farming, and received his education, and there he was married to Miss Rebecca Godman, daughter of Richard Godman, farmer. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Parrish came to this township and engaged in farming, and at present owns 400 acres, all prairie, with the exception of fifteen acres; he owns, besides, the largest steam elevator in Brookston, and buys all kinds of grain at the highest market price; he has a neat office connected with a wagon scale and a steam corn sheller in the elevator, and, in addition to his grain business, acts as agent for the sale of agricultural implements. Mr. Parrish has served the county as Commissioner for six years, and has given satisfaction to all parties. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they have two children living—Martha J. and Elizabeth.

A. L. PATTERSON was born in Kentucky December 19, 1815, and is the son of Thomas and Lucy (DeWitt) Patterson, of Irish and French descent. They were among the pioneers of Cass County, Ind., in 1833, and there they died. Until twenty years old, A. L. Patterson assisted on his father's farm and attended school, and then began learning the millwright's trade, working in the summer and teaching in the winter for five years. November 26, 1840, in Tippecanoe County, he

married Mrs. Clementine Harvey, a native of Virginia; he served in the State Legislature two terms, 1849, 1850 and 1851, and was engaged in farming in Tippecanoe until 1866, when he came to Brookston and followed his trade; farmed and conducted a nursery in a small way, and in the spring of 1882 was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds; he has also been a Notary Public of Prairie Township for fourteen years; he had also served as Justice of the Peace in Tippecanoe County, as Township Trustee and Treasurer of the Board. His first wife having died, he was married, in 1850, to Mrs. Elizabeth Layne. This lady also died, and January 23, 1873, he married Mrs. Mary French. There were born to him, by his first wife, four children—Lucy J., Nancy A., William and Morinsa; his second wife had no children; his present wife has borne him two—Mattie A. and Minnie A. He is the owner of two good town lots, on one of which is his very pleasant residence.

S. H. POWELL is a native of Kentucky, and is the son of Thomas S. Powell, a farmer (now deceased), and to farming S. H. Powell was also reared. In 1854, he came to this township and farmed until 1867, when he opened his present general store in Brookston, where he has a pleasant central location, and carries a stock valued at between \$4,000 and \$5,000. September 9, 1852, he married, in Tippecanoe County, Ind., Miss Dorcas A. Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are both members of the Baptist Church, and their only living child, Ellen, makes her home with her parents.

JOHN PRICE (deceased) was born in Fayette County, Ohio, February 13, 1810, and was the only son in a family of seven children born to John and Sarah (Smalley) Price, natives of Pennsylvania and of English descent. John Price, Sr., was employed at his trade of blacksmith in the army during the war of 1812, he being an enlisted man. He was married in Pennsylvania, and soon after removed to Fayette County, Ohio, where he died. John Price, Jr., lost his parents when he was but a mere lad, and from the age of ten until twenty his home was among strangers. He was married, December 24, 1829, to Susanna Kent, who was born near Dayton, Ohio, May 31, 1814. Her parents were James and Catherine (Hawk) Kent, who were natives of New Jersey, and of English and Irish descent. In 1835, Mr. Price and family, accompanied by James Kent and family, came to this township, where he remained a year and then moved to Jasper County, where the Indians were about his only neighbors. These savages became so troublesome that, at the end of two years, Mr. Price abandoned his claim and came back to White County and entered about 1,200 acres in Prairie and Big Creek Townships. The land he improved and resided upon until his death, January 12, 1852.

When Mr. Price came to this county, his possessions consisted of a team of horses, a wagon he had himself made, and 25 cents in cash, but by industry and good management he acquired a comfortable fortune. His widow is still living with a daughter on part of the old homestead.

OSCAR K. RAINIER was born in Randolph County, Ind., February 28, 1850, and is the second of the three children born to John F. and Virinda (Neal) Rainier. He was fairly educated when young, and worked on the home farm until twenty years of age, when he and a brother bought a farm of eighty acres in this township, which, with other lands he rented, he farmed for two years. He then sold his interest and purchased his present farm on Section 2, on which he has recently erected one of the best residences in the township. He was married, April 4, 1872, to Rachel R. Price, a native of White County, and daughter of John and Susanna (Kent) Price, and to this union have been born three children—John F., Scott C. and Susanna M. Mr. Rainer is a Democrat in politics, and is looked upon as an enterprising and rising young farmer.

WILSON SHIGLEY was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 22, 1823, and is the third of the ten children of John and Annie Shigley, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. In 1826, the family came to Tippecanoe County, this State, and there Wilson was reared on the home farm, caring for his parents in their age and remaining with them until their death. He was married, in this county, to Lucy E. Steward, daughter of Hiram Steward, a farmer; for two years kept house in the village of Chauncy, and then moved upon his present farm of 180 acres in 1865; he has put forty acres under cultivation, and chiefly raises corn. He keeps from eight to ten horses and from twenty to thirty hogs. His children are three in number, and are named Henry M., Myrtle and Nellie M.

T. W. SLEETH was born in Greene County, Ohio, and is the son of Alvin and Eliza (Forker) Sleeth, who came to White County in 1841. Here the father died in 1846; the mother still survives him. T. W. Sleeth was but one year of age when brought to this county, and here he has lived ever since on Section 29. The homestead comprises 200 acres, belonging to Mr. Sleeth, his mother and brother, but outside of his inheritance he owns forty acres; he deals in cattle and hogs, and is engaged in general farming. In 1874, he married Miss Susanna J. Barr, daughter of Cyrus and Margaret Barr, natives of Ohio, who came here in 1830. In June, 1876, Mrs. Sleeth died, and Mr. S. remains a widower. Mr. Sleeth answered to his country's call during the late war, and for three years served in Company A, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

W. H. SLEETH was born in this township May 20, 1843, and is

a son of Alvin and Eliza A. Sleeth. He was reared a farmer, and was educated at the district schools. He was married, in Mahaska County, Iowa, to Miss Mary M. Barr, a daughter of Alfred Barr, and a native of this township. Her grandfather was one of the pioneers of the county, and donated the land on which the county seat is located. For three years, Mr. and Mrs. Sleeth lived in Mahaska County, Iowa, but since then have resided on their homestead on Section 24, this township. They are the parents of two children—Charlie M. and Laura M. In 1862, Mr. Sleeth enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served principally under Sherman and Logan. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was taken prisoner, but was paroled three days later and was soon exchanged. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the fight at Jackson, Miss., at Mission Ridge, the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and the battle of Resaca, where he was wounded. He lay in the hospital thirteen months, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1865.

BENTON THOMPSON is a native of Hancock County, Ill., and is the fifth of the eight children born to Alman and Isabella Thompson. The father was a physician, but resided on a farm, which was conducted by his sons. On this farm, Benton labored until he reached manhood, attending to his education in the meantime. For several terms, he taught school, and in 1874 began clerking in the drug store of George Patton, at Brookston. In April, 1875, Mr. Patton sold and Mr. Thompson remained with the purchasers. In September, 1875, Mr. Patton bought back, and the firm of Patton & Thompson was established, and was continued until April, 1879, when a sale of the stock was made, Mr. Thompson remaining as clerk for the purchasers. July 8, 1881, Mr. Thompson became sole proprietor of the establishment, and he now carries a stock valued at over \$2,500, and is doing a lucrative trade, his location being a desirable one for business, and his reputation as a druggist and gentleman an enviable one.

ISAAC WILSON was a native of Indiana, and was born in 1831. His father, Isaac Wilson, Sr., was a native of Virginia, and was one of the pioneers of this State. Our subject was reared to farming, and was educated at the frontier school of his early day. In 1860, in Iowa, he married Miss Catherine Maxwell, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of James and Sarah Maxwell, who were farming people and early settlers of Ohio. In 1833, they came to Indiana, and afterward moved to Iowa, where they ended their lives. January 17, 1880, our subject departed this life, at his home in this township, on Section 17. His widow still resides on the farm, which is one of the finest in the township. It comprises 300 acres, is well cultivated, and is adorned with two and one-half

miles of hedge. Mrs. Wilson has borne her husband seven children—Anna, William (deceased), James (deceased), Herbert, Charles, Rose and Harry.

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN A. BATSON was born in Berrien County, Mich., August 31, 1842. He came to White County in 1875, and engaged in the drug business at Reynolds until September, 1882, when he sold out to John Brucker. During this time, he spent his leisure hours in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of White County in November, 1878, since when he has been engaged in practice. His preparatory course was gained through self-instruction, he having begun with Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, and advancing to Arnold's Latin Dictionary; the fixed sciences received due attention, and he also became a proficient in music, for seven years giving lessons on the piano and organ. September 13, 1872, he was married to Marion H. Beam, a native of Michigan, and daughter of John Q. Beam, now one of the Commissioners of White County, and to this union one son and one daughter have been born. In politics, Mr. Batson is independent, but was formerly identified with the Republican party, and for over three years was Postmaster at Reynolds. He is at present Clerk of the Board of Town Trustees, and also a member of Niles Commandery, K. T., No. 12, of Niles, Mich.

JOHN Q. BEAM was born in Frederick County, Md., August 6, 1824, and is the seventh of the ten children born to John and Nancy (Zimmerman) Beam, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Maryland. John Beam, who was born in 1787, came with his parents to the United States when he was but eight years of age, settled in Maryland, there learned the miller's trade, and there married, and in 1832 moved to what is now Wyandot County, Ohio, where he followed his trade until the spring of 1853, when he moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., where he died in June, 1856. John Q. Beam was reared a miller, but at the age of fifteen began working by the month at farm labor, which he continued in Ohio and Michigan until 1847, when he went to work in a distillery at Flowerfield, St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1854, became a partner, and sole proprietor in 1861. In 1849, he bought a farm in Kalamazoo County, Mich., and in connection with his stilling conducted farming until 1862 or 1863. From 1863 to 1874, he devoted his entire attention to farming and stock-shipping, and in the last named year came to Reynolds and bought the flouring mill, which is now doing an excellent business. July 2, 1847, he married Hannah M. Wheeler, a native of

Hartford, Conn., who has borne him one daughter—Marion H., now Mrs. John A. Batson. Mr. Beam served as Highway Commissioner for six years in St. Joseph County, Mich., and was also elected Justice of the Peace, but refused to qualify; in 1880, he was elected one of the Commissioners of this county, which office he still holds. At present he is identified with the National Greenback party.

ISAAC BEASEY, JR., was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., January 19, 1827, and is the sixth of the sixteen children born to Isaac and Nancy (Penny) Beasey, natives respectively of the Eastern shore of Maryland and of Johnson County, Ohio. Isaac Beasey, Sr., was married in Johnson County, Ohio, where he farmed in shares several years; in about 1824, he moved to Bartholomew County, and in the fall of 1837 came to Big Creek Township, this county, where he entered eighty acres, and also eighty acres in this township; in 1852, he moved to Monticello, and engaged in teaming for about five years. He then bought a farm lying partly in White and partly in Pulaski County, where, on the morning of April 15, 1869, as he was driving from his pasture some of a neighbor's trespassing cattle, he was shot dead by their owner, Philip Reeder, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the crime. Mrs. Beasey died in White County in 1853. Isaac Beasey remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age; then farmed on shares in Big Creek Township, this county, about six years, and then came to this township and farmed on the same terms five years. In the fall of 1864, he bought forty acres in Honey Creek, on which he still resides. July 2, 1861, he married Mary J. Reeves, a native of Carroll County, Ind., who has borne him five children—Samuel M. and Catherine M. Mrs. Beasey died October 10, 1880, a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Beasey is also a member of the same, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN BRUCKER was born in Wittenburg, Germany, November 23, 1850, and is the second of the seven children born to Jacob F. and Caroline (Keller) Brucker. The father was a wagon-maker, and in the spring of 1853 brought his family to the United States, settling first in Logan, Hocking County, Ohio, where he followed his trade until 1866, when he came to La Fayette, Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he remained one year. In 1867, he came to Reynolds, this township, where he pursued his calling until 1873, when he engaged in the lumber business. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. John Brucker received a very fair education in his youth, and was then taught wagon-making, which trade he followed until twenty-four years old, when he opened a blacksmith shop at Reynolds, and conducted it for eight years.

He next bought a drug store at the same place, which he still carries on with eminent success. November 24, 1873, he married Rebecca Ridgeway, a native of Virginia, who has borne him three children. In politics, Mr. Brucker is a Democrat, and for two years was Township Trustee, three years Treasurer of the School Board at Reynolds, and is now a member of the Board of Town Trustees.

NATHANIEL BUNNELL, JR., was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 27, 1805, and is the fourth of the twelve children born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Donaven) Bunnell, natives respectively of New Jersey and Kentucky. Nathaniel, Sr., was born in June, 1778, went to Kentucky at the age of ten, and was there reared and there married. When a young man, he and others navigated a pirogue of goods from Marysville to Chillicothe, which was the first boat load of merchandise ever landed at that point. About 1800, he moved from Kentucky to Highland County, Ohio, then to Ross County, then to Warren County, then to Clark County, Ohio, and next, in the fall of 1833, to Big Creek Township, this county, and here he died in 1850. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812; was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years an exhorter. Nathaniel Bunnell, Jr., received only a frontier education, and was employed on the home farm until his majority; he then worked out for about five years, then farmed his father's place on shares several years, and in 1833 came to Big Creek Township, and entered 160 acres, which he increased to 600, a part of which he subsequently deeded to his children, retaining 360 acres. In 1867, he relinquished work, and came to Reynolds, where he resides in retirement. December 29, 1831, he married Susanna Runnyon, a native of Clark County, Ohio, who bore him ten children, all of whom are living, excepting Nathaniel W., who fell at Gettysburg, leaving a widow and three children. Mrs. Susanna Bunnell died in June, 1873, an active member, from girlhood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 25, 1875, Mr. Bunnell married Mrs. Mary A. (Bartlett-Buchanan) McNealey, a native of Kentucky. Mr. B. was once Trustee of Big Creek Township; he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church over fifty-one years, had four sons in the late war, is a Republican and a zealous temperance man.

B. BUNNELL was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 2, 1807, and is the fifth of the twelve children born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Donaven) Bunnell. He was an infant when his parents moved to Warren County, Ohio, and in April, 1816, they moved to Clark County, where he was employed on the home farm until he was twenty-one, after which he worked out until October 1, 1834, when he came to Big Creek Township, this county, and bought 160 acres of wild land, on which he

built a hewed-log house, and there worked out a farm, which he increased to 335 acres, a part of which he has since conveyed to his children. He was married, August 16, 1832, to Sophia Bumgardener, daughter of Andrew and Felicia (Lynch) Bumgardener, natives of Virginia, and of German and English descent. She was born in Spring Valley, Ohio, August 23, 1810, and died in this township January 23, 1883, a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of eight children, of whom four are still living; of these, one son—George W.—was a soldier in the late war for over three years. Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell were among the ten members who formed the first Methodist Episcopal Church ever organized in White County, near Big Creek, in the township of that name, in 1834, under the Rev. Mr. Clark. Mr. Bunnell is a Republican, and is one of the oldest surviving pioneers of the county.

A. R. BUNNELL was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 16, 1832, and is the eldest of ten children born to Nathaniel (Jr.) and Susanna (Runnyon) Bunnell. He received the rudiments of an education at the frontier schoolhouse, and, by subsequent study, improved it to more than the ordinary limits. At the age of twenty-one, after leaving the home farm, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was engaged, as journeyman, from the spring until the fall of 1856, in Minnesota, when he returned to Indiana and cast his first vote for Fremont. In the spring of 1857, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he worked at his trade two years, and then for two years was employed in flat-boating on the Missouri River. In the fall of 1861, he returned to Indiana, and farmed his father's place on shares until February, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. During the Atlanta campaign he was taken prisoner, August 16, 1864, and was confined in the pens of Andersonville, Savannah, Wilbern, Blackshire, Florence and Libby. From the last prison, he was exchanged in the spring of 1865, and was mustered out of the service June 9 following. He again farmed his father's place on shares until the spring of 1868, when he bought the farm of 110 acres in this township on which he still resides. December 25, 1862, he married Susan M. Rinker, daughter of Joshua and Louisa (Reece) Rinker, and a native of White County. The children born to this marriage are Clark, Frank, Cora and Ora. Mr. Bunnell has been a Justice of the Peace for the past three years, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT M. DELZELL, M. D., was born in Blount County, Tenn., November 8, 1843, and is the eldest of the eight children born to William and Mary J. (McTeer) Delzell, both natives of Tennessee, and of Irish and Scotch descent. In about 1750, three brothers and a sister—John, Robert, James and Rosanna Delzell—came to America, two brothers set-

ting in Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and Rosanna and her brother John in Tennessee, where she married Henry Ferguson, and from these brothers it is thought all the Delzells in the United States are descended. William Delzell followed tanning in Tennessee till 1851, when he moved to Crawford County, Ill., entered 120 acres of land, and there remained until his death, October 9, 1861.—Robert M. Delzell received a good academical and collegiate education, and at the age of twenty began to make his own way through the world. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Indianapolis July 14, 1865. In July, 1866, he came to Monticello, this county, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. S. Haymond. He pursued his studies and taught school alternately until March, 1869, when he settled in Reynolds and began practice, of which he has now an extensive share. December 30, 1869, he married Mary E. Bristow, a native of Parke County, Ind., who has borne him two children—Anna L. and Mary E. The Doctor is a Democrat; was for six years Township Trustee; has for several years been Secretary of the School Board of Reynolds, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ANSEL M. DICKINSON was born in West Fairlee, Vt., January 24, 1815, and is the third of the four children born to Ira and Dollie W. (Fairbanks) Dickinson, both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Ira Dickinson was married in his native State, and soon after removed to Orange County, Vt., and for several years was engaged in rearing sheep. In 1817, he returned to Massachusetts, and died in Hampshire County, a member of the Masonic fraternity. Ansel Dickinson, when but eighteen months old, lost his mother, and until the age of seventeen years was reared among strangers. He then learned broom-making, and followed the trade in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana for more than thirty years. In the fall of 1843, he came to Pittsburgh, Carroll County, this State, and, in the spring following, to this county, where for a number of years he worked at his trade and farmed on shares. In the spring of 1849, he bought the farm of 128 acres in this township, where he yet lives. January 28, 1851, he married Martha Harris, of Illinois, who bore him five children, and died November 2, 1874. Mr. Dickinson is a Republican, and under the old Constitution was Trustee of the township one term; he likewise served as County Commissioner three terms—from 1860 to 1869. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JEREMIAH E. DUNHAM was born in Logansport, Cass County, Ind., January 16, 1840, and is one of the ten children born to Enoch and Leonora B. (Selover) Dunham, both natives of Long Branch, N. J.

Enoch Dunham was a physician, and soon after his marriage in Long Branch moved to Ohio, and a short time after to Logansport, where he followed his profession until his death in 1868. Jeremiah E. Dunham, at the age of sixteen, began teaching school at Logansport; from 1861 to 1865, he was agent for the T., P. & W. R. R., at Burnettsville, this county; April 14, 1865, he moved to Reynolds, and read law under R. W. Sill for three years, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1868; in 1869, he took charge of the school at Reynolds, and taught four and a half years; one year and a half before leaving the school he started the *White County Register*, teaching during the day and setting type at night; in October, 1879, he opened a grocery store, and has been doing a good business ever since; September 4, 1879, he married Mrs. Mary B. (Brady) Arrick, a native of this county, who has borne him one daughter—Leonora E. She is also the mother of four children by her former husband. In politics, Mr. Dunham is a Republican; was Clerk of the Board of Trustees for many years and is now Treasurer of said board.

GABRIEL EBERHARD was born in Union County, Penn., May 28, 1815, and is the third of the fourteen children born to Barnet and Susanna (Henry) Eberhard, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Barnet Eberhard in early years was a hatter, but later became a cooper, which trade he ran in connection with farming in Mifflin County, Penn., where he still lives. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was married in his native State, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Gabriel Eberhard lived with his parents until twenty-one, learning farming and coopering; he then farmed on shares in Mifflin County for five years, when he bought a saw mill, which he ran until 1852; he then sold and moved to Huntingdon County; a year later, he returned to Mifflin County and bought a farm, and engaged in making shingles in connection with farming, until December, 1856, when he came to Union Township, this county, bought forty acres of land which, in the spring of 1869, he sold, and came to this township and purchased the eighty acres on which he now resides. August 28, 1836, he married Anna M. Knepp, of Union County, Penn., who bore him five children, and died April 7, 1846, a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. October 15, 1853, he married Mrs. Catherine (Yeter) Knepp, a native of Germany, and to this union have been left four children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eberhard are members of the German Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

ROBISON FLEEGER was born in Juniata County, Penn., December 7, 1829, and is the eldest of the five living children of Michael and Elizabeth (McCrum) Fleeger, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Michael Fleeger was born in 1795, and is

now probably the oldest man in White County.' He is a tailor, and was married in Juniata County, Penn.; he came to Princeton Township, this county, in 1852, and worked at his trade until 1879, and then retired to private life. He served through the war of 1812, and is the only pensioner of that war in the county. His wife died in the fall of 1863, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Robison Fleegeer, from the age of twelve to twenty, worked out on a farm and then chopped wood, at 40 cents per cord, for three years, in his native State; then farmed on shares for two years. In October, 1854, he came to Princeton Township, this county; bought 120 acres of unimproved land, and wrought out a farm, which he still owns. He did a great deal of hunting and trapping, generally clearing from \$400 to \$500 during the winter, and he has also been quite extensively engaged in bee culture, and has amassed a handsome property, although he lost \$6,000 a few years ago by becoming surety for a neighbor. October 14, 1851, he married Isabella Logue, a native Canada, who has borne him five children, three of whom are still living. In April, 1881, Mr. Fleegeer came to Reynolds, where he is now engaged in the grain and coal trade and in the sale of agricultural implements. In politics, he is a Republican, and for three terms he served as Trustee of Princeton Township, and is at present Trustee of Honey Creek.

JOHN HAGEN, was born in Germany January 1, 1830, and is the youngest of three children born to John and Margaret (Holte) Hagen. John Hagen, Sr., was a sawyer in the old country; in 1859, he came to America and resided with our subject until his death, April 16, 1860. John Hagen, Jr., was employed at farming in Germany until July, 1854, when he and wife came to America, locating first at Bradford, or Monon, this county, afterward moving to Reynolds. For the first two years he was employed as a laborer on the N. A. R. R., and for the following fifteen years as foreman. In 1870, he bought eighty acres of wild land in this township, to which he has since added forty acres and put all in a good state of cultivation. June 7, 1854, he married Sophia Schrader, a native of Germany, who has borne him nine children, of whom four are yet living—Ernestine J., Eliza M., Emma L. and Amelia H. In politics, Mr. Hagen is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

GOTTFRIED HEIMLICH was born in Germany January 27, 1825, and is the younger of the two children still living born to Gottlieb and Susanna Heimlich. The father was a farmer and died in his native Germany in 1829, a member of the Lutheran Church. Gottfried Heimlich attended school from the age of six until fourteen, and then worked on the home place until twenty-one; he then, for four years, served in

the Prussian Army, taking part in the civil war in Baden and Southern Germany. In the early part of 1852, he came to the United States; stopped at Milwaukee two months, then went to Wanatah, Ind., and thence came to Reynolds in June of the same year, and worked on the N. A. & S. R. R. two years, and two years on the P., C. & St. L. R. R. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in the fall of same year. In 1856, he bought forty acres of wild land in Big Creek Township, which he has since increased to 225 well-improved acres, extending into Section 33, this township, where his residence now stands. In the fall of 1853, he married Rosa Langner, a native of Germany, who bore him two children (both now deceased), and died in 1855, a member of the Lutheran Church. In October, 1856, he married Polly Quada, a native of Posen, Germany, who bore him twelve children, and died in April, 1879, a member of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Heimlich is also a member. Of these twelve children, eight are yet living.

CHARLES HEIMLICH & BRO., at Reynolds, are doing a good business in the manufacture of wagons, at blacksmithing and in the selling of agricultural implements of all kinds. The firm is composed of Charles F. and John Heimlich, sons of Gottfried and Polly (Quada) Heimlich, natives of Germany. Charles Heimlich was born in Honey Creek Township February 16, 1859; received a very fair education at the common schools, and was employed on his father's farm until twenty years old; he then served an apprenticeship of three years at blacksmithing and wagon-making. In 1882, he and his brother John bought out John Brucker at Reynolds, and are now doing a prosperous business. John Heimlich, the junior member of the firm, was born also in Honey Creek December 27, 1861; received a fair education, and is now learning his trade under the tuition of his brother. Both the brothers are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics both are Democrats.

CAPT. JAMES HESS was born in Findlay, Ohio, February 10, 1839, and is the fourth of the ten children born to John and Elizabeth D. (Sanderson) Hess, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Vermont, and of Welsh and English descent. John Hess was a brick mason; he was married in Huron County, Ohio, and in 1834 moved to Hancock County; in 1852, he removed to Branch County, Mich., and in 1856 came to Big Creek Township, this county, and in the following year to this township, where he died January 1, 1873. James Hess never attended school, even for one day, but since his majority has acquired a sound knowledge of practical affairs; he learned the mason's trade from his father, and at the age of twenty-two, in April, 1861, enlisted in Com-

pany K, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served a term of three months. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until December, 1864, when he was mustered out at Lexington, Ky., having been promoted through all the intermediate grades to a Captaincy, receiving his commission September 12, 1863, as Captain of Company G, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battles of Rich Mountain, New Madrid, St. Charles, Ark., Fort Pemberton, Grand Gulf, the Vicksburg campaign and the expedition up the Red River under Gen. Banks, and he it was who planted the first Federal flag on the ramparts of Fort Pillow. In the fall of 1874, he settled on seventy-four acres in this township. He was married, February 21, 1866, to Lottie E. Lawson, a native of Sweden, who has borne him three children—Lena, Mary D. and Clarrie W. Capt. Hess is a Freemason, and in politics, a Democrat.

ABEL J. HOLTAM was born in Gloucestershire, England, June 6, 1826, and is the eldest of the four children born to Joseph and Sarah (Harris) Holtam. Joseph Holtam, a baker and grocer, came with his family to America in 1844, and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he carried on a grocery three or four years and then came to Reynolds, this township, where he opened a grocery and bakery in connection with a saloon, which he conducted until his death in May, 1880. He was a member of the church of England, and had prospered well in life, owning, at the time of his death, a good farm and valuable town property. Abel J. Holtam was taught the baker's trade, which he followed for several years in England and in America. In 1848, he located in La Porte, Ind., and followed the grocery and baking business until 1856, when he came to Reynolds and engaged in the same business. In 1859, he abandoned baking and added a saloon to his grocery, which he ran until May, 1882, when he withdrew into retirement. Mr. Holtam was first married to Sarah Gerver, a native of the North of Ireland, who died February 20, 1870. April 17, 1870, he married, Pauline Schwantes, a native of Prussia, who has borne him one son—Joseph William. In politics, Mr. Holtam is a Democrat; he is a member of the Church of England, and his wife of the Lutheran Church.

WINFIELD S. JOHNSON was born in Princeton Township, this county, September 17, 1847, and is the eldest of the five living children of Robert C. and Mary (White) Johnson, natives of Ohio. At the age of seventeen or eighteen, Robert Johnson was brought by his parents to Tippecanoe County, this State; he was there married in 1842, and the following year came to Princeton Township, where he entered eighty acres, which he subsequently increased to 600; in 1866, he moved to Battle Ground to have his children educated, and returned in 1870; he

had joined the Methodist Church when a youth, but shortly after marriage he and wife united with the Christian Church, of which, in about 1846, he became a regularly ordained minister, and was the first resident minister in Princeton Township, and the first to organize a religious society there; he traveled extensively and preached until his death in December, 1876. In politics, he had been a Whig, but afterward became a Republican, and was noted for his zeal in the support of the administration during the late war; he was also for several years Justice of the Peace in Princeton Township. Winfield S. Johnson was educated at the common schools, and for four years at the high school at Battle Ground. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising with his father until the spring of 1879, when he came to Reynolds and opened a general store in company with W. A. Hennegar, who retired in October, 1881, Mr. John B. Foltz taking his place in March, 1882, the firm name being Johnson & Co. They carry a well-selected stock of dry goods, groceries, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, notions, etc., and do an annual business of \$20,000. Mr. Johnson was married, October 12, 1871, to Louisa A. R. Osman, native of La Porte County, Ind. In politics, he is a Republican, and in November, 1881, was appointed Postmaster of Reynolds, which position he still holds.

M. NEIDENBERGER & SON, hardware dealers of Reynolds, carry a large and well-selected stock, valued at from \$2,000 to \$2,500, their annual sales reaching \$7,000 to \$8,000. They also do a large tin manufacturing business. They began trade in 1879, having purchased the stock of goods then held by James Eads. Mathias Neidenberger, senior member of the firm, was born in Bavaria March 26, 1814; he was brought up to the tailor's trade, and in 1831 came to the United States, settling in New York City, where he worked at his trade for about two years; he then went to St. Louis, where he worked about fifteen years; thence he went to Collinsville, Ill., and in 1879 came to Reynolds and engaged in the hardware trade and the manufacture of tinware. He was married, in St. Louis, to Christina Bechtoldt, a native of Baden, Germany, who bore him ten children. Christian G. Neidenberger, the junior partner of the firm, was the seventh child in this family of ten, and was born in Collinsville, Ill., February 1, 1857, and at the age of seventeen began to learn the tinner's trade, which he has followed ever since, and is universally acknowledged to be a skillful workman. The elder Mr. Neidenberger is a member of the Lutheran Church.

PARIS NORDYKE was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., July 21, 1838, and is the youngest of the six children born to Robert and Elizabeth (Shaw) Nordyke, both natives of North Carolina and of English descent. Robert Nordyke, a farmer, was married in North Carolina and

came to Tippecanoe County about 1825, being among the pioneers; in 1846, he moved to Princeton Township, this county, and settled on 400 acres of land he had entered about two years previously, cleared up a farm, and there died in 1847, a member of the Society of Friends; after her husband's death, his widow withdrew from the Quaker faith and joined the Methodist Church. Paris Nordyke, at the age of twenty-one, left the home farm and worked out by the month until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until after the battle of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded; he was then sent to Indianapolis, where he was clerk in the office of Gen. J. S. Simonson until May, 1865, when he was discharged. On his return, he bought out a store in Wolcott, this county, and carried on a general trade for one year, and then moved to Reynolds, where he clerked until the spring of 1870; then he went to State Line and was employed in a railroad office a year, and in 1871 returned to Reynolds, where he has ever since been engaged in the lumber trade. April 26, 1868, he married Sarah E. Jewett, a native of Miami County, Ind., who has borne him three children, two yet living—Gertie E. and Earl J. Mr. Nordyke is a Freemason. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been for several years a member of the School Board at Reynolds.

LIEUT. JUDSON S. PAUL was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 1, 1838, and is the sixth of the seven children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Harding) Paul, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and respectively of Welsh and English descent. At the age of five, in 1807, Jacob Paul was taken to Morgan County, Ohio, by his parents, and was there reared, educated and married, and for many years followed farming. Subsequently, he came to White County, and purchased property in the village of Bradford or Monon, where Mrs. Elizabeth Paul died, a member of the Baptist Church, and since then Mr. Paul has resided with his children, at present making his home with Judson S. The latter received a good education in the common and high schools of his native State, and worked with his father on the farm until 1861, when he entered Miller's Academy, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and interrupted his studies there in August, 1862, by enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the organization of this company, he was elected Second Lieutenant, and he was with his regiment in all its engagements until June 15, 1863, when he was taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., and sent to Libby Prison; thence to Macon, Ga.; thence to Charleston (where for a time the prisoners were placed under the fire of the Federal fleet, then shelling the city), and thence to Camp Sorghum, near Columbia, S. C., from which prison Mr. Paul and others made their escape November 15, 1864, and

by nocturnal and secret travel made their way to a point about 200 miles north in Cherokee County, where they were re-captured by Thomas's legion of Indians, taken to Greenville, S. C., and placed in jail, from which they were released by the jailer's daughter, only to be re-captured three days later. In March, 1865, Mr. Paul was sent to Richmond, was paroled April 2, and discharged May 15, 1865. In the fall, he came to Union Township, this county, and engaged there with his brother in farming and stock-raising until the fall of 1868, when he bought the farm in this township on which he now lives. December 4, 1868, he married Anna McCuaig, a native of Washington County, Ohio, who has borne him five children—Harriet, William J., Daniel, James and Joseph E. Lieut. Paul is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM H. RINKER was born in Union Township, this county, May 26, 1836, and is the third of the eight children born to Joshua and Louisa (Reece) Rinker, both natives of Virginia, respectively of German and Scotch descent, born June 10, 1801, and February 14, 1809, and married in Hampshire County, Va., August 28, 1828. In 1831 or 1832, this couple moved to Clark County, Ohio, whence, in the fall of 1834, they came to Union Township. For two years, Joshua farmed on shares. In 1836, he entered 130 acres in Big Creek and Honey Creek Townships. He at first erected a rude log-cabin, but subsequently built the first brick house ever put up in this township. He died December 1, 1869, a zealous member of the M. E. Church, in which for several years he was a class leader. His wife had gone before, April 20, 1864, and she also was a worthy member of the M. E. Church. William H. Rinker received his early instruction at the frontier subscription school, and assisted on the home farm until twenty-three years old. He then farmed on shares about six years, and in the fall of 1866 bought the farm of eighty acres on Section 34, this township, on which he yet resides. He was married, August 19, 1860, to Esther Bunnell, a native of Big Creek Township, who has borne him seven children, five still living. In December, 1864, he enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the following May, when he was discharged at Indianapolis. In politics, he is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has held various official positions.

JAMES P. SIMONS was born in Prairie Township, this county, November 9, 1856, and is the eldest of the seven children born to George H. and Mary (Welch) Simons, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio, and respectively of German and Welsh descent. In 1848 at about the age of eight years, George H. Simons came to Big Creek



Samuel Virden

Township, this county, with his parents; his father died when he was about twelve, after which he made his home with an aunt until he was twenty-one; he then farmed on shares for several years, then moved to Butler County, Kan.; bought a farm and remained until the fall of 1881, when he returned to White County and settled in Union Township, where he and wife now reside, members of the Union Baptist Church. James P. Simons, until eighteen years old, was employed by his father; he then began teaching school in winter and farming in summer, and has been so employed ever since. In September, 1881, he married Sarah E. Johnson, a native of White County, who has borne him one son—Walter A. In politics, Mr. Simons is a Democrat, and in Big Creek Township served as Deputy Assessor two years. In November, 1882, he was elected Recorder of White County, receiving a large majority, and almost the entire vote of his own township.

JOSEPH SKEVINGTON was born in Bedford, England, March 8, 1806, and is the youngest of the sixteen children born to Marcer and Ann (Parker) Skevington. Marcer Skevington was an employing shoemaker, was a member of the Bunyan Meeting-House congregation, which met near the place of imprisonment of the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and died in 1815. Joseph Skevington served an apprenticeship of seven years at tailoring, worked nearly two years as journeyman, and in 1828 opened a shop on his own account. In the summer of 1851, he came to the United States and located at Cincinnati, worked as journeyman about eighteen months, moved to Carthage, Ohio, and thence, in November, 1854, came to Reynolds, where he opened a shop and transacted business until 1876, when he retired. He was married in Bedford in June, 1828, to Lucy Hedge, who bore him eleven children (five of whom are still living) and died April 27, 1847, a member of the Bunyan congregation, in whose churchyard her remains were interred. Two of the sons, John and William, served in our late war. John was a member of Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted on his discharge for disability, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served all through until the end—having been color bearer at the battle of Franklin. William Skevington was a member of Company D, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment in all its marches and engagements until the battle of Mission Ridge, where he fell. Joseph Skevington is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL D. SLUYTER, M. D., was born in Liberty Township, White County, July 18, 1857, and is the youngest of the three children born to Hiram and Elizabeth J. (Debra) Sluyter, the former a native of Ulster County, N. Y., and the latter of Darke County, Ohio, and respect-

ively of German and Scotch descent. Hiram Sluyter was but seven years old when he came with his parents to Liberty Township, then an almost unbroken wilderness and filled with Indians. He helped clear up a farm and remained on the place until twenty-one, when his father gave him sixty acres of wild land in the same township, which he converted into a farm and added to from time to time until he has now a homestead of 120 acres. He has served as Justice of the Peace for the past twelve years, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Samuel D. Slyter worked with his father until he was twenty years of age, and then farmed on shares for two years. In January, 1880, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. B. Palmer, of Idaville, remaining one year. He then attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, after which he studied at home until September, 1882, when he came to Reynolds, where he has since practiced his profession with flattering success. April 7, 1878, he married Sarah E. Ross, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., who bore him one daughter—Maggie R.—and died September 1, 1880, a member of the Christian Church. August 24, 1882, the Doctor married Geneva A. Woolley, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. The Doctor is a member of the Greenback party, and in 1882 was its candidate for County Clerk. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

MAHLON F. SMITH was born in this county August 22, 1843, and is the only child of Peter B. and Mary (Fraser) Smith, natives respectively of Norway and Ohio. Peter B. Smith was a ship-owner and sea-captain, and after visiting nearly every port in the world, arrived at New Orleans in 1831, where he and partner sold their ship and cargo and came to this county in the winter of 1831-32, and entered a large tract of land in what is now Union Township. Here they laid out the town of Norway, built the first dam across the Tippecanoe River, erected the first saw mill in the county, and also put up a small store building, now occupied by B. O. Spencer, in Monticello, which was probably the second built in the town. Mr. Smith died January 2, 1850, a life-long member of the Masonic fraternity. Mahlon F. Smith lost his mother when he was but ten days old, and was reared by his grandmother until seventeen years of age. July 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out, August, 1864. He was presented by Gen. Birney with the "Kearney Medal of Honor," for meritorious services and conspicuous bravery at the battle of Chancellorsville, and, although he took part in many battles, escaped without a wound. After his return, he engaged in farming and stock-raising in this county, and in March, 1869, took possession of his present farm of 240 acres, where he continues in the same business.

April 14, 1868, he married Mary A. Kenton, daughter of William M. and Mary A. (McColloch) Kenton, and grand-daughter of Simon Kenton, the famous hunter, and companion of Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have left to them one child, Birney K. In 1880, Mr. Smith invented a device for preserving seed corn, and the next year a friend, Rev. Smith, of Monticello, invented a machine capable of turning out 24,000 of these corn preservers per day. Mr. Smith is a prominent Mason, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. H. SMITH was born in La Fayette, this State, May 19, 1836, and is the second of the eleven children born to Stephen J. and Catherine (Snyder) Smith, natives of Virginia and Indiana. Stephen J. Smith came to La Fayette in 1828, where he followed his trade of chair-maker. In 1851, he came to Liberty Township, this county, bought and worked a farm until 1862, then moved to Battle Ground and thence returned to La Fayette, where he is living retired, at the age of seventy-five years. William H. H. Smith was employed on his father's farm until nineteen; he then clerked in a grocery at La Fayette; then worked a year at the printing business in Indianapolis; then engaged in news dealing on the railroad a short time; then learned the photographers' art at Indianapolis; worked at the picture business in Franklin awhile; opened a studio at Greenwood; opened an art gallery in Reynolds in 1858; engaged in a jewelry store in La Fayette eighteen months; was employed in the picture business again in Indianapolis; returned to La Fayette in 1865 and opened a studio; moved to Monticello in July, 1869, and opened a gallery; came again to Reynolds, and for a short time engaged in picture making, and in 1879 here opened his hotel, and has been doing a good business ever since. In May, 1858, Mr. Smith married Sarah E. Bear, a native of Jennings County, Ind., who died in March, 1875, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In February, 1876, he married Annie Turner, who has borne him one daughter, Lizzie K. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Greenbacker.

SOLOMON SPENCER was born in Union Township, this county, January 6, 1839, and is the third of the eight children born to Thomas and Elizabeth A. (Barnet) Spencer, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, and of Scotch and English descent. When a small boy, Thomas Spenser was taken by his parents to Perry County, Ohio, where he was taught the tanner's trade; he was there married, and soon after abandoned his trade and became a farmer. In 1830, he came to this county with his brother, George A. Spencer; returned to Ohio, and in 1860 came back to this county and bought 160 acres of his brother, Benjamin M., in Union Township, also entering 320 acres in Union and 920 acres in Honey Creek Township. On the Union Township land he

erected a cabin, in which Solomon Spencer was born, and on this place Thomas Spencer died in October, 1877, having been preceded by his wife October 10, 1870; both had been life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Spencer had held various official positions. Solomon Spencer received the ordinary education obtainable at a frontier schoolhouse, which he afterward improved by extensive reading and study. He remained on the home farm until thirty years of age, and then bought a farm of 480 acres in this township, where he has ever since been extensively and successfully engaged in the stock business. February 11, 1869, he married Olivia Thomas, a native of Ohio, but there have been born no children to this union. Mr. Spencer is a member of Monticello Lodge, No. 144, A., F. & A. M., and is liberal in his political views. His parents were among the pioneers of the county, and among the heirlooms in his possession is a looking-glass more than a hundred years old, which belonged to his maternal grandmother; he has also a camp kettle which was used by his maternal grandfather in the war of 1812.

JAMES SPRAGUE was born in Burlington County, N. J., September 21, 1837, and is the second of the four children born to Richard and Rebecca A. (Pettit) Sprague, both natives of New Jersey. At the age of eight years, James Sprague lost his mother, and thereafter, until twenty-one, he made his home with Jacob Sutts. He then worked out at farming until the spring of 1860, when he came to Monticello, this county; remained a short time, and then went to Warren County, where he farmed until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served till mustered out at Indianapolis, in September, 1864, having taken part in the battles of Mill Springs, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign, and numerous skirmishes and minor engagements. He next farmed as a hired hand for three years, near Monticello, and then on shares in Big Creek Township about eight years. In the spring of 1875, he bought eighty acres of wild land in this township, which he has since improved, and on which he still resides. October 30, 1866, he married Mary A. Moore, a native of Union Township, and a daughter of James P. and Sarah (Worthington) Moore, who were among the early settlers of this county. To this union six children have been born, four yet living—Elsie L., Chester S., Loretta C. and James A. In politics, Mr. Sprague is a Republican, and for four years was Assessor of Big Creek Township, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL VIRDEN was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 23, 1815, and is the second of the nine children born to William and Lydia (Hopkins) Virden, both natives of Delaware. William Virden went to Pickaway County when he was a young man; he was a carpen-

ter, which trade he followed in connection with farming until his death, May 2, 1830, and had been a soldier in the war of 1812. His widow died in Tippecanoe County, Ind., September 23, 1845, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Samuel Virden, now a man of very extensive reading, was educated at the log schoolhouse of the frontier. At the age of fifteen, he lost his father, and thereafter he was the main support of his widowed mother and his seven younger brothers and sisters. In November, 1833, the family came to Big Creek Township, this county, where the brothers took a lease on a half section of land owned by Philip Wolverton, and for three years improved about 100 acres. They then moved to Prairie Township, and in 1838 to Tippecanoe County, where they bought a farm of 720 acres on the Wea Plains, having received the proceeds of a bequest left them a few years before by a relative in the East. They engaged in the live stock business, finding markets at Michigan City, Chicago and Detroit, to which points the cattle were driven on foot. The business prospered, and in 1853 Mr. Virden, one brother and a sister bought out the interests of the others, and the same year the farm was divided among the three. Samuel Virden remained on his portion until the spring of 1857, when he sold out and moved to Lodi, Ill., where, in company with Nathan Plowman, he erected a steam grist mill at a cost of \$25,000. On the night of December 24, 1861, the mill was destroyed by fire, and was uninsured. This loss left Mr. Virden quite impoverished, and in 1863 he returned to Tippecanoe County, and for ten years farmed on shares and engaged in rearing stock, in which he was very successful. In 1872, he bought 560 acres in this township, on which he moved the following year, and here he still resides, having been ever since successfully engaged in stock-raising. January 25, 1853, he married Mary F., a daughter of James and Esther (Fallis) Welch, and a native of Clinton County, Ohio. Turner Welch was a physician, and for a time was Surgeon in the army during the war of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Virden has been left one son—Samuel T., now attending Purdue University. In politics, Mr. Virden was formerly a Whig, later became a Republican, and is at present Road Superintendent of the township.

ANDERSON T. VIRDEN was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 5, 1846, and is the eldest of the five children born to Stratton and Louisa (Thompson) Virden. He was educated at the common schools and at the Farmer's Institute of Tippecanoe County, and until twenty-eight years old was employed on the home farm. In the spring of 1873, his father gave him an interest in forty acres of land in Big Creek Township, this county, which interest he sold in 1875, and came to this township, where he bought 120 acres of unimproved land, on which he still

resides, and which he has ever since cultivated. September 23, 1874, he married Mary E. Anderson, a native of Clark County, Ohio, who has borne him three children—Oliver M., Fletcher S. and Anna Lee. In politics, Mr. Virden is a Republican, and both himself and wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

PHILIP F. WARD was born in Kent County, Del., September 27, 1815, and is the third of the nine children born to William and Nancy (Price) Ward, both natives of Delaware, and of English and German descent respectively. The parents of this couple, John Ward and John Price, served in the Continental army all through the Revolutionary struggle—John Ward, who was in the British Army, deserting to join the Americans. William Ward was in the war of 1812; he was a farmer, was married in Delaware, and in the fall of 1830 brought his family to Tippecanoe County, this State; remained three years; moved to Clinton County, entered 240 acres, developed a farm, and there died in 1854, a member of the Masonic fraternity. Philip F. Ward, at the age of seventeen, was apprenticed to carpentering, which he followed several years. In 1840, he entered forty acres in Clinton County, Ind., to which he afterward added eighty acres, and developed a farm. In 1848, he sold the place, and bought 160 acres in Tippecanoe County. Resided there till 1858; then sold out, came to this township, and bought a farm of 320 acres, which he still owns. In 1875, he retired to Reynolds, where he owns a handsome property. In 1845, he married Eliza Goldesbery, who bore him five children, and died in 1857, a member of the M. E. Church. In June, 1858, he married Susan De Ford, who has borne him eleven children. Of his children, there are twelve yet living—four by his first and eight by his second marriage. Mr. W. is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 18, 1828, and is the youngest of the seven children born to Elijah and Elizabeth (Hanna) Williams, natives respectively of Maine and Pennsylvania. Elijah Williams moved to Guernsey County in 1811, served as a Sergeant through the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, was married in his adopted county, and there died May 27, 1828, in his forty-second year, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. About two years after the death of Mr. Williams, his widow moved to Licking County, Ohio, bought 100 acres of land, resided thereon until 1866, and then made her home with her son, James H., until her death, April 6, 1874, in her eighty-seventh year, and for more than seventy years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. At the age of sixteen, James H. Williams was apprenticed for five years to a carpenter. He then worked as a journeyman in Columbus until 1851, and then in a

saw mill until 1853. He then assisted in the survey of the route of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway through Southern Ohio, and later took a contract, with his brother, for building two miles of said road. In 1854, they bought 100 acres of land in Licking County, on a part of which the present town of Summit is situated, and there lived until April, 1861, our subject being employed as conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio road from 1856 to 1859. In April, 1861, Mr. Williams came to Union Township, this county, and farmed until the spring of 1864, when he came to this township and purchased 200 acres of land, which he afterward traded for Western land, and bought his present farm. In 1849, he married Nancy McCray, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, who has borne him eight children, six yet living. Mr. Williams is a Democrat, and has held the office of Township Assessor; he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THORNTON WILLIAMS was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1826, and is the elder of the two children living born to Thornton and Harriet Williams. Thornton Williams, Sr., was an officer in the war of 1812, and at one time was an extensive land-holder in Pennsylvania, but lost the greater portion of his property by going surety for his friends. At the age of five years, Thornton Williams, our subject, lost his father, and at the age of seven was compelled to seek his own living. Until sixteen, he worked at whatever he could do—chiefly teaming. He then learned carpentering, and for fifteen or sixteen years followed the trade in Pennsylvania, Ohio and this State. In 1848, he moved from La Fayette to this county and farmed on shares in Big Creek Township for several years. Near the close of the war, he bought a farm in this township, but five years later lost it through the ravages of the cattle plague; he then moved to Reynolds, and soon afterward engaged in hunting and trapping in connection with farming and grain shipping. In December, 1881, he moved upon his present farm in Section 34, which had been left to his wife by her father. He was married, January 13, 1849, to Mary E., Rinker, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Joshua and Louisa (Reece) Rinker. To this marriage were born ten children, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Williams died August 20, 1872, a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church Mr. Williams is also a member, and has been for over thirty years.

JOSEPH R. WILSON was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 28, 1832, and is the eighth of the eleven children born to Hugh and Nancy (Story) Wilson, both natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish and English descent. Hugh Wilson was a farmer, and in April, 1869, on the same farm on which he was born, he died, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph R. Wilson worked on the home farm till

he was thirty-five years old, when he moved to Harrison County, Iowa, bought a farm of 1,250 acres, and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1875, when he sold out and came to Reynolds, where he has ever since been extensively engaged in the lumber trade and the sale of agricultural implements. November 22, 1872, he married Clara Frame, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Wilson is a Republican.

AARON WOOD was born in Guilford County, N. C., July 21, 1815, and is the eldest of the ten children born to Drury and Rodah (Shaw) Wood, both natives of Maryland. Drury Wood was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was a farmer and was married in Guilford County, where he resided until 1831, when he moved to Washington County, this State, and in the spring of 1832 to Tippecanoe County, where he bought 160 acres of wild land, which he improved, but sold in 1848, when he came to Princeton Township and bought a farm on which he ended his earthly career November 10, 1856, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Aaron Wood, at the age of sixteen, began working out by the month; in 1840, he went to Benton County and farmed on shares until the spring of 1846, when he came to Princeton Township and opened a general store; in 1847, he moved to Oxford, Benton County, and kept store until 1852, then kept store in Pine Village, Warren County, one year, returned to Princeton Township and engaged in farming and store-keeping until December, 1854, when he sold his farm and moved his store to Reynolds. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of his term of service, December, 1864. He took part in the battles of New Madrid, Riddle's Point, Fort Pillow, Memphis, St. Charles, Port Gibson, Champion Hill and Vicksburg. On his return to Reynolds, he re-embarked in mercantile trade, and is now dealing in groceries and hardware. He is a Democrat, and since 1865 has been Justice of the Peace, which office he also held four years before the war; he also was Postmaster four years before and one year after the war. His first wife (Margaret Sherry) bore him three children and died in the spring of 1852; in January, 1853, he married Mahala Hooker, who also bore him three children and died in 1858; in April, 1865, he married Nancy Paterson, who has borne him five children.

JAMES P. WRIGHT was born in Washington County, Ind., December 4, 1830, and is the son of West Lee and Nancy (Wright) Wright. The former was born in Wayne County, Ky., in 1803, and the latter in Oldham County, same State, in 1808. Mrs. Nancy Wright's father, James Wright, came to Monroe County, Ind., about 1810, and there died in his one hundred and second year; her grandfather, Jacob Sears,

died in Oldham County, Ky., in his one hundred and fifteenth year. William Wright, grandfather of James P., was a native of Guilford County, N. C., of English parentage; was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was noted in his day as a writer of hymns, I. O. O. F. odes and of temperance songs. In the spring of 1832, West Lee Wright moved with his family to Jackson County, Ind., and entered land one mile south of the present site of Medora, and developed a farm on which he resided until his death, in 1876. At a log schoolhouse in this wilderness, James P. Wright received the rudiments of his education, and underwent all the hardships of pioneer life, giving his cheerful services to his parents until 1852, when he married Miss Martha Loudon, a daughter of Samuel C. Loudon, of Lawrence County, Ind. Two children are the fruit of this union—Theodore J., and Lorennna, now the wife of J. J. Toles, architect. In 1857, Mr. Wright began the study of law at Medora; in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment John W. Foster, late Minister to Mexico, was a Major. Mr. Wright served until August, 1864, and when with Fremont, on the memorable march from Otterville to Springfield, was taken ill with fever, and was left at the house of a planter, whose family and a Confederate surgeon carried him through his sickness in safety. He then was in hospital at St. Louis until the spring of 1862, when he rejoined his regiment just after the battle of Shiloh; he took part in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Hatchee River and Decatur, and just after the last named was again taken sick, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. Soon after the battle of Corinth, he was promoted for meritorious conduct in the field, preferring a Sergeant's chevron in his own company to a commission in some other regiment. In 1866, he opened a law office in Medora, and practiced until 1872, and then moved to Indianapolis and opened an office; in the spring of 1873, he was burned out and lost his valuable library, which was uninsured; he soon opened another office, however, and had a fair practice until the spring of 1876, when he came to Reynolds and entered upon his profession, and has already secured a lucrative business. Criminal and litigated cases are with him specialties, and he has a fine reputation as an advocate and also as a lecturer. In politics, he is a staunch and active Republican. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 13, A., F. & A. M., and, although a member of no church, is a zealous advocate of the cause of temperance and an earnest pleader for woman suffrage. He has also inherited somewhat of the poetical genius of his ancestor, and, during the war, composed many patriotic songs and other poems.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

A. B. BALLOU, M. D., was born in Orleans County, N. Y., July 29, 1831, and is the youngest of the six children, three yet living, born to Aaron and Anna (Davis) Ballou, natives of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and of French extraction. The family moved to Ann Arbor, Mich., about the year 1833, and three years later moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., where they resided thirteen years on a farm, and then removed to near Mendon, where the mother died April 12, 1855, and the father May 12, 1855. A. B. Ballou was reared a farmer until nineteen, when he entered the college at Ann Arbor. After graduating, he followed teaching for a time, and then devoted himself to the study of medicine; he located in Wolcott, and began practice in June, 1864; in 1869, he moved to Burnettsville, where he has since held a leading position. During these years of practice, he also attended lectures at the Charity Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1866-67, and at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis in 1873-74, and at the latter received his degree of M. D. He was married, December 23, 1862, to Julia R. Long, born February 1, 1836, in Saxony, Germany, the daughter of Augustus and Julia Long, and a resident of this country since her infancy. Dr. Ballou has been President of the District Medical Society of White, Jasper, Benton and Newton Counties, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN T. BARNES, of the firm of Hall, Barnes & Co., merchants, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, November 29, 1828, and is the eldest of the five children of David and Elizabeth (Gedd) Barnes, natives of Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. The family moved to Carroll County, Ind., in the fall of 1834, and there Mr. Barnes was reared to farming until fifteen years old, when he was left an orphan. In 1850, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Foust) Shaver, of East Tennessee, and born in 1831. To this union there were ten children born, and of these there are five living—Henry M., George T., Matthew H., Ada M. and Charles L. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Barnes took up his residence on a forty-acre farm he had purchased in this township in 1849, but two years later exchanged for a 120-acre farm, going in debt \$2,100, which was all paid off in 1860. He then engaged in merchandising at Idaville until 1864, when he moved upon a farm two miles north of town, which he had obtained in exchange for his 160-acre farm. The following year, he traded this farm for a stock of goods, and engaged again as a merchant in Idaville until 1868, when he exchanged

his goods for a 300-acre farm. In August, 1862, he engaged in his present business. He was elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1878; is a Republican and an Odd Fellow, and he erected the first dwelling in Idaville.

THOMAS BARNES was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 22, 1799, and is one of the nine children born to Thomas and Jane (McClain) Barnes, natives of New York and Pennsylvania. He was reared a farmer, in Greene County, Ohio, and in February, 1820, married Miss Phebe Gadd, of Virginia, who bore him nine children—two now living—Elizabeth and Eleanor. Mr. Barnes came to this township in 1843, from Carroll County, Ind., where he had been living since 1834. He bought 143 acres of wild land, which he has converted into one of the best farms in the township. In 1845, Mrs. Barnes died at the age of forty-two. September 3, 1846, Mr. Barnes married Mary Hammil, a native of Tennessee, who bore him six children, three of whom are yet living—John A., Mary A. and Margaret A. The second Mrs. Barnes died in January, 1855, and the following October, Mr. Barnes married Mrs. Prudence (Eldridge) Beard, of Shelby County, Ohio, who became the mother of five children, four still living—Nancy A., Levi E., Rachel Bell and Effie. Mrs. Prudence Barnes is the daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Gibson) Eldridge, and has a daughter—Sarah E.—by her first husband. Mr. Barnes served as Justice of the Peace in Carroll County, and has been Township Trustee in Jackson Township nine years. His son, J. Albert, in the fall of 1864, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an Elder forty years.

THOMAS W. BARNES was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 27, 1814, and is the son of Alexander and Sarah (Kirkpatrick) Barnes, natives of Pennsylvania. John Barnes, father of Alexander, came from Ireland to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, in which he took part for eight years, serving as Captain. Alexander Barnes was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died in Parke County, Ind., February 16, 1830, leaving his wife with eight children. When our subject was but six months old, the family moved to Vincennes, Ind., thence to Fort Harrison, and thence to Parke County. In the spring of 1831, the widow moved, with her children, to Carroll County, and entered land near the north line, and there died in October, 1838. In 1840, Thomas W. married Miss Cynthia Ginn, daughter of Robert and Anna Ginn, and born August 26, 1821. In 1868, Mrs. Barnes died, leaving seven children—Lovina J., Robert A., Sarah A., William A., Thomas E. (now deceased),

Nancy Amanda and Mary M. In 1834, Mr. Barnes entered eighty acres of land near the home farm, which he subsequently sold ; then made several trades, and finally settled on 155 acres, remaining until 1848, when he sold out and purchased 140 acres of his present farm in this township, which he has increased to 166 acres, and put under a high state of cultivation. The Barnes family was the sixth to settle here, and underwent all the hardships of pioneer life, there being neither a road nor a bridge west of the Wabash at that time. Mr. Barnes assisted in building the first church and schoolhouse, and in laying out the first road in this section, and has always been foremost in works for the public good. He is a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church, and is a Republican.

PETER BISHOP was born in Nicholas County, Ky., July 18, 1815, and is one of the fifteen children born to Henry and Margaret Bishop, natives of Virginia. He was reared a farmer, and at the age of seventeen went to Greene County, Ohio, where he remained two years, when, in company with Mr. John Hannah, he came to this township, November 8, 1831. Here he bought a forty-acre farm, which he has since considerably enlarged. He was married in June, 1835, to Miss Margaret Hannah, who died August 3, 1845, leaving five children—Sarah, Henry, John, Mary and Margaret. Mr. Bishop was again married, in April, 1846, the bride being Jane Delzell, of Pennsylvania, who died September 29, 1858, the mother of the following children—Manda M., Miranda J. and Nancy E. In 1859, Mr. Bishop married Mrs. Jane (Whitman) Robbins, his present wife. In 1872, he removed from his farm to Idaville, and lived there three years, and then moved to his present home. He was present at the first election held in the township, and was one of the county's first jurors. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He and wife are members of the Dunkard Church.

J. M. CARSON, Assistant Postmaster at Idaville, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1823, and is the son of William and Rosanna (McCully) Carson, natives of Tennessee and of Scotch and Irish extraction. William Carson came to Carroll County, this State, in the fall of 1833, there reared a family of eight children, and died in 1852, followed by his wife in 1872. J. M. Carson was reared a farmer, and at the age of twenty-three married Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Barnes, born in 1826. The children born of this marriage were Ada, Thomas W., James A., F. C., Eliza E., Perry E., Clara F. and John A. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Carson came to Union Township, this county, and farmed until ill-health compelled him to seek other employment. He engaged in merchandising at Monticello awhile, and made several changes up to 1861, when he settled in Idaville, where he has since resided, with

the exception of two years, when he was in the dry goods trade at Monticello. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

THEODORE J. DAVIS was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 20, 1829, and is the third son of Noah and Margaret (Miller) Davis, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The parents moved to Union County, this State, about 1830, and thence to this county in 1842, locating on part of the farm now owned by Theodore J. Here the father and mother died in 1875 and 1873, aged respectively eighty-three and seventy-three years. The father had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and of his family of nine, six sons were soldiers in the late war. Theodore J. was reared to farming, receiving the education usual at the log houses of his early days, the forty-six days of his last term being filled by his skating, morning and evening, a distance of four miles. He then, at the age of seventeen, began life by farming, laboring on public works, and boating on the canal between La Fayette and Toledo. In 1851, he married Miss Martha Jay, of this county, who died in January, 1852. July 8, 1855, he married Miss Sally, daughter of Jacob J. and Hester Smith, and born in Sussex County, Del., in 1834. To this union were born six children—Ruth, Margaret, Jacob, Hester, Ike and Rachel. Soon after his marriage, he purchased forty acres of his present farm, which, through his industry and good management, he has increased to 545 acres. Mr. Davis took part in the late war from January, 1865, to the close. He is a Democrat, and has served as County Commissioner one term. His wife is a Second-Day Adventist.

W. S. DAVIS was born August 19, 1816, in Butler County, Ohio, and was the eldest of the nine children—five yet living—born to George and Catharine (Miller) Davis, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. George Davis died in Cass County, Ind., in the fall of 1844; his widow married James McDowell, and died in Carroll County, Ind., in March, 1873, aged seventy-seven years. W. S. Davis was reared a farmer, but served an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Margaret Thompson, of Wayne County, Ind., but a native of New Jersey. Mrs. Davis died in the fall of 1860, leaving three children—Catharine, Florence (deceased) and Julia. In 1840, Mr. Davis moved to this township, engaged in farming seven years; then moved to Burnettsville, where, in 1849, he built the first frame building, which is still standing. He also assisted in building the court house at Monticello. In 1850, he opened a general store in partnership with Aaron Hicks. He was appointed Postmaster, and filled the office for

many years. He bought out his partner's interest and conducted the business on his own account until the fall of 1875, when he moved to Idaville, where he is now doing an extensive trade. In June, 1861, he married Marilla (Imes) Shepherd, of Burnettsville, a native of Ohio, and daughter of William and Lydia Imes. Mr. Davis is a Democrat, and has served as Road Supervisor and School Trustee; he is a Freemason, and Mrs. Davis is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

L. C. DEVELIN was born in Cambridge City, Ind., August 6, 1835, and is one of the four children of George and Anna (Rains) Develin, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Indiana. Mr. Develin, about his majority, began railroading as baggage-master at Cambridge; he filled the position three years and then went on as brakeman, working himself up, in two years, to the office of conductor on the Dayton & Western Railroad. In 1861, he engaged in the fruit and grocery trade at Chicago; then traveled for a wholesale house for awhile, and in 1863 engaged on the T., L. & B., R. R., at Logansport, as traveling agent and extra conductor. May 8, 1864, while instructing a new yardmaster in his duties, he had both ankles crushed by a tank wheel, which led to amputation. The operation was not skillfully performed, and six weeks later a second amputation became necessary. After recovery and after providing himself with artificial limbs, Mr. Develin entered the telegraph office at Cambridge City as a student, and in December, 1865, he was appointed agent and operator at Burnettsville, the office being then first established, and he still holds the position. He was married, November 9, 1870, to Mary Mary Sharpe, of Kentland, Ind., and this lady has borne him three children—Mertie, May and Leo. Mr. Develin is correspondent for a number of journals, Florin being his *nom de plume*. He is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. DOWNS was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 25, 1843, and is the son of Samuel and Ann (Hines) Downs, both natives of Ohio. He came with his parents to Tippecanoe County, this State, in 1848, and to Union Township, this county, in 1852, where he resided until August 2, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at South Bend and was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Crittenden. He fought at Chaplin's Hill, Murfreesboro, Decatur and Athens. At Mill Creek, he was accidentally injured by the fall of a stockade, from the effect of which he was confined in the hospital three weeks. In June, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and came at once to Carroll County, where he lived on rented land a number of years, and then came to this township and purchased forty acres, a part of his present home, which he has since increased to ninety-nine acres, all in a good state of cultivation. In

September, 1866, he married Miss Rachel Hammil, who was born in May, 1846, in Carroll County, Ind., and who is the daughter of James H. and Nancy (Montgomery) Hammil, both natives of Tennessee. Six children were born to this union, viz.: Edwin, Frank, Charles, Harrison, Samuel and Harvey. In politics, Mr. Downs is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

MAJ. DAVID DROKE was born in East Tennessee March 31, 1800, and was the second of the twelve children born to Jacob and Catherine Droke. He was reared a farmer, and was married May 5, 1825, to Rebecca Shaver, of East Tennessee, daughter of David and Catherine (Barnger) Shaver, and born September 8, 1804. By this union he became the father of ten children, of whom four are still living—David, James, Martha and Eliza. In the fall of 1849, he brought his family to this county, and bought 240 acres at \$6 per acre. A few years later, he purchased a saw mill, which he ran for two or three years. Mr. and Mrs. Droke are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and they and family, in 1852, founded the first Sabbath school in this township, and it has proved to be a permanent institution. While living in Tennessee, Mr. Droke was commissioned Major of the home militia or minutemen, of whom he had previously been Captain. He is recognized as a public-spirited citizen; and the family are held in high respect by the community.

DAVID S. DROKE was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., December 22, 1829, and was reared a farmer. He came to this county with his parents in the fall of 1849, and assisted his father until about 1852, when he married Miss Eleanor, daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Gadd) Barnes, and born in Ohio, in 1833. One son was born to this union—Jacob F., who died when a year old. For six years after marriage, Mr. Droke resided in Carroll County, and then purchased his present home of forty-three acres, six miles south of Idaville. Mr. Droke is a Democrat, and has served as School Director and Road Master. He is an anti-secret society man, but in home politics votes for the man of his choice, rather than from party dictation. He has used his influence to induce a number of friends at the South to come North, as he thinks the latter section possesses greater advantages for farming than the former. He and wife are firm members of the United Presbyterian Church. His parents, David and Rebecca (Shaver) Droke, were both natives of Tennessee, but of German extraction.

JAMES S. DROKE was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., June 5, 1834, and at the age of fifteen came to this county with his parents, whom he left at the age of twenty-one, and began farming on his own account. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Minerva Bagwell, a native of Parke

County, Ind., born March 8, 1833, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Martin) Bagwell, of North Carolina; were married in Parke County, and there reared a family of thirteen children, and who died in this county at the age of seventy-two and seventy-eight years respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Droke became the parents of five children—William D., Alice, Mary E., John F. and Amanda J. Of these, only Mary E. and Amanda J. are living. Mr. Droke, on his marrying, located on the home farm, where he remained eight years and then removed to Cass County, this State, where he lived two years, and then came to his present farm of sixty-eight acres. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

D. L. FISHER was born in Carroll County, Ind., October 14, 1839, and is the seventh of the nine children born to David and Susanna (Peffler) Fisher, who were born in Virginia March 20 and September 22, 1804, respectively, and who were both of English descent, and married in Ohio August 31, 1824, locating in Carroll County, Ind., shortly after. D. L. Fisher was reared a farmer and miller. His mother died in 1847, and his father, who was a German Baptist minister, died February 5, 1871, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Fisher began farming on his own account at the age of nineteen, but soon rented a grist mill from his father near Camden, which he operated until 1861, when he moved to Cass County; operated a mill there one year and then came to this county and bought a farm, which he tilled two years, and then exchanged for a half interest in a mill seven miles northwest of Logansport. In 1866, he exchanged this mill for his present home, one mile west of Burnettsville. In 1870, he began selling farm machinery, and January 1, 1885, took in as partner J. M. Love, and the firm now carry a complete line of agricultural implements, wagons, etc. June 12, 1859, he married Miss Nancy Murray, born in May, 1838, and the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Garver) Murray. To their union have been born five children—Samuel A., Laura A., Mattie E., Lizzie Pearl and Millard. Mr. Fisher and wife are members of the German Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. FRIDAY was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 22, 1841, one of the seven children, two now living, of George W. and Susanna (Beard) Friday, both natives of Pennsylvania, but early immigrants of Ohio, where the senior Friday laid out the town of Canton, on land entered by himself. Afterward, he went to several points, and entered into various kinds of business until 1871, when he came to Idaville and engaged in general merchandising a few years, and then retired to a farm, where he died in 1878, aged sixty-four. After receiving a fair literary and commercial education, our subject joined his father in mer-



W. V. Moore

chandising at Lockport, this State, for three years, and then removed to Kentland and did business on his own account, from the fall of 1868 till the beginning of 1870. He then returned to Lockport and again joined his father for a year, and then for two years was in business for himself, when a break in the canal caused him a total loss of his property, and in 1873 he came to Idaville, empty-handed, and began common labor. Eighteen months later, he took a position in Capt. Snyder's store; then clerked for John G. Timmons, then for Milan Carson and then for William Davis. He then moved on his father's farm, which he had purchased with savings from his salary. After a short time, he again engaged with Mr. Snyder for eighteen months at Monticello, and then joined William Davis, of Idaville, in the purchase of the stock of goods belonging to J. G. Timmons, worth \$2,784. This partnership was dissolved in December, 1882, Mr. Friday continuing the business. April 6, 1866, Mr. Friday married Margaret J., daughter of John and Martha Woods, and born in Ohio January 29, 1844. To this union have been born four children, of whom two are living—Milan B. and Frederick J.

JOSEPH GLASGOW was born in Adams County, Ohio, March 6, 1832, but from the age of two was reared in Shelby County on a farm. He is the eldest son and second of the nine children born to Arthur and Eliza (McCullaugh) Glasgow, natives of Adams County, and of Scotch and Irish extraction. About 1850, Arthur Glasgow made an overland trip to California; remained there until June, 1852, and while on his way home was attacked by cholera, and died between the Isthmus of Panama and New York, aged forty-three. Mrs. Eliza Glasgow died in Shelby County in 1870, aged fifty-eight years. From 1850, Joseph Glasgow managed the home farm until November 2, 1859, when he was married to Sarah Sollenberger, the youngest of the seven children born to Daniel and Esther (Wenger) Sollenberger, and born April 5, 1833. To this union there were born six children—Jennie, Lizzie, Alma, John F., Josie and William W. The father of Mrs. Glasgow came to White County in the fall of 1869, and here died the following year, at the age of seventy-seven. His widow is yet living, at the age of eighty-three. In June, 1865, Mr. Glasgow came to this township, and purchased 120 acres of land on Section 19, and is now engaged in farming and stock-rearing. He is a public-spirited citizen, and was one of the first to get up a petition for the construction of a public ditch east of the river. Mrs. Glasgow is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

SAMUEL P. GLASGOW was born in Shelby County, Ohio, December 17, 1842, and is the sixth in the family born to Arthur and Eliza Glasgow. He was reared a farmer, and in the spring of 1864 enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer In-

fantry, under the call for 100-day men. He was discharged in the fall of 1864, and on his return assumed full charge of the home farm, which he conducted until the fall of 1870, when he came to this township, locating on Section 19, where he now owns a highly improved farm of 235 acres. He was married, October 15, 1867, to Jennie E., daughter of Abraham and Anna Stipp, of Shelby County, Ohio, and born May 20, 1846. To this union have been born four children—Maggie A., Wilda M., an infant who died unnamed, and James S. Mr. Glasgow is a Republican in politics, and always takes a leading part in home enterprises. He began life a poor man, but is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the township.

PERRY GODLOVE was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 4, 1832, and is one of the nine children of Joseph and Hannah (Bumgardner) Godlove, natives of Virginia. The family came to Delaware County, this State, when Perry was but an infant, engaged in farming, and there the father and mother died in 1859 and 1855 respectively. Of the children, only two sons and two daughters survive, and reside in Kansas, with the exception of our subject. Mr. Godlove was married, May 26, 1855, to Miss Margaret H. Shaffer, born April 8, 1838, and daughter of John and Eliza Shaffer, natives of Pennsylvania. There were born to their union eight children—Flora E., Emma J., Albert, Ida L., Henry M., John E., Frank and Eva. In the fall of 1863, Mr. G. and family came to this county, where he purchased 440 acres of land, which he has since increased to 560 acres, all in one body, and valued at \$45 to \$50 per acre. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. In politics, he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Church of God, of which he is a Trustee.

DAVID C. GRAHAM was born in Mifflin County, Penn., March 4, 1823, and is the eldest of the six children born to Enos and Elizabeth (Criswell) Graham, natives of the same State. David C. Graham was reared a farmer, but at his majority began teaching school, having chosen that as a profession. At the end of four years, however, he concluded to come West. In 1852, he married Miss Mary J. Pecht, of Mifflin County, the daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Crissman) Pecht, and born March 24, 1831. To this marriage have been born five children—Sarah E., Sidney W., Frank L., Robert O. and Samuel L. Mr. Graham had passed a summer in this county in 1848, but did not come to reside permanently until May, 1852, when he located on Section 22, where he remained three years, and then returned East, remaining ten years, and then coming back to Burnettsville. In politics, he is a Democrat, and his wife is member of the Church of Christ.

JOSEPH L. HALL, of the firm of Hall, Barns & Co., was born in Ohio December 31, 1844, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Quimby) Hall, natives of New York State. The family came to this county in 1850, locating on a farm in Liberty Township, where the father died. Two years later the mother married William Conwell, and removed to La Porte County, and thence to Southwestern Illinois, where they passed the remainder of their lives. At the age of thirteen, Joseph L. Hall was compelled to take care of himself, and when seventeen, enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into service at Indianapolis, in June, 1862, and his first fight was at Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner, but soon after received a parole, and rejoined his company at Indianapolis. His next engagement was at Vicksburg; then followed Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Columbus and Raleigh. He received his discharge in June, 1865, when he returned to this county and engaged in farming on rented land. He was married, October 9, 1866, to Miss Nancy Price, a native of White County, and born in October, 1843. To this union were born six children, two now living—John T. and Aaron J. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Hall moved to Yeoman, Carroll County, and engaged in merchandising ten months; then moved his stock to Idaville, where he did business on his own account until September, 1882, when he sold two-thirds of his interest, and formed his present copartnership. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat.

JOHN HANNAH was born in Greene County, Ohio, December 14, 1810, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth Hannah, natives of Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty, he rented land and farmed until November, 1834, when he came to this county and entered 120 acres, and made his home with his father (who had come here in 1833) until he had made some improvements. November 27, 1838, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Mary Gibson, who came from Greene County, Ohio, to this township in 1834. To his marriage were born eleven children, of whom six are living—Mary E., Lucinda, Isabel J., Margaret, John W. and William H. Mrs. Hannah died October 4, 1882, aged sixty-three years. In 1865, Mr. Hannah rented his farm and moved to Burnettsville, where he bought a stock of groceries and other goods, and conducted business until 1871, when he traded his goods and village property for the Dale farm, south of town. On this he lived until the June following, when he moved to Idaville, and again engaged in merchandising until the fall of 1863, when he exchanged stocks with Perry Gates, of Burnettsville, at which point he did business until December, 1877, when he traded his goods for a farm of 160 acres in Cass Town-

ship, on which he lived until 1880. He then resided in Burnettsville two years, and returned to the farm he had originally entered, where he lives in retirement with his youngest son. Mr. Hannah is one of the oldest and most useful citizens of Jackson. He was present at the first election in the township, and was one of the first petit jurors of the county. He assisted in building the first schoolhouse, and has done as much as any man for the building up of Burnettsville.

ANDREW HANNAH was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 6, 1816, and was the fourth of the eight children born to Robert and Elizabeth Hannah, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and of Irish extraction. Andrew was reared a farmer. He came with his father to this county in 1833, and settled in what was afterward known as Jackson Township, being the third or fourth permanent settler. He was present at the first town meeting, and cast the only Whig vote polled. His first Presidential vote was given for Gen. Harrison in 1840, but on the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks. He came to his present home in the spring of 1841. December 5, 1837, he married Miss Jane, the daughter of Thomas and Phœbe Barnes, natives of Ohio, who came to this county in 1834. To this union were born eight children, of whom only three grew to maturity. Mrs. Hannah died March 9, 1855. The same spring, Mr. Hannah married Margaret, the daughter of John and Lovina (Schora) Dimmit, and born in Pennsylvania April 15, 1827. To this union were born seven children, six of whom are still living—Adam F., Gilbert C., Joseph, Gillespie, Mary A. and Maggie E. Mr. Hannah is now the second oldest resident of this township, and owns upward of 900 acres of land. In 1875, he founded a sect known as Reformed Presbyterians, with a membership of forty-five, and from his own funds erected a church edifice which cost about \$2,000, and has contributed about \$400 annually to the support of the church ever since. Mr. Hannah has served as County Commissioner one term, and was renominated, but, refusing to be led by the county ring, was defeated for a second term.

PATRICK HAYS was born in Ireland March 3, 1843, and when but two years of age was brought by his parents to America, landing in Canada, but soon coming to the States. Early in 1861, Mr. Hays fixed upon Medarysville as a home. In August of the same year, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to Gen. A. M. D. McCook's division in the Army of the Cumberland. His first fight was at Shiloh, after which he was promoted to Fifth Sergeant. After the siege of Corinth, he was made First Sergeant. He was next at Stone River, Lavarne, Triune, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, in the last being struck by bullets three times inside of twenty

minutes, one minie ball passing through his left thigh. After three weeks' treatment in the hospital at Nashville, he came home on a thirty days' furlough. At the end of this time, being still disabled, he was commissioned Recruiting Sergeant, and enlisted twenty-one men. He rejoined his regiment in May, 1864, at Chattanooga, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. He veteranized at this time, and in November, 1864, was promoted to a Captaincy. In December, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and then came to Idaville, where he worked at shoe-making for some time. He then engaged in merchandising, and then in farming, and has met with success, having a neat home and eighty-three acres of well cultivated land. Mr. Hays was married, January 25, 1870, to Miss Loretta Irelan, who was born December 15, 1846. He is a Democrat, and in the spring of 1882 was elected Road Supervisor. He is a member of the G. A. R., and his wife is a member of the Church of God.

HENRY HEINY, of the firm of Heiny & Good, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., was born in 1838, and is the fifth of the eleven children born to Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lantz) Heiny, natives of Pennsylvania. The family came to Carroll County, Ind., at an early day, and there the father died in 1861, aged sixty-one years. Henry Heiny was reared on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he began the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his enlistment, July 20, 1862, in the Seventy-second Mounted Infantry, then known as the Lightning Brigade. He served under Gen. Thomas, and was at Hoover's Gap, Flat Shoals, Ga., Rome, Chickamauga, Ebenezer Church, Selma, Columbia, etc., and his company was the first to enter Macon, Ga. He received his final discharge at Indianapolis July 6, 1865. On his return, he developed a farm in Adams Township, Carroll County, two and a half miles south of Idaville, which he still makes his home. In the spring of 1882, he engaged in the agricultural implement trade in Idaville, and in the following July received Mr. Good as partner. The firm now carry a full line of implements and agricultural machinery. Mr. Heiny was married, in 1873, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of David and Deborah (Hobson) Coble. To this union have been born two children—Flora E. and Elmore E. Mr. H. is a Republican, and a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 506.

JOSEPH HENDERSON was born in Juniata County, Penn., May 16, 1841, and is the son of Andrew and Martha (Harris) Henderson. The family came to this county in 1853, and shortly after arrival Mrs. Henderson died, leaving ten children. Her husband died in the fall of 1855, while on a visit to a son in Jasper County, aged fifty-four years. Joseph Henderson lived with John Hannah and then with Andrew

Hannah until October 10, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he joined his regiment at New Madrid, and a few days later was in the fight at Tiptonville; then at Fort Pillow, Memphis, where his regiment was the first to enter the city; thence he was sent to Helena, and after an expedition up the White River, was taken sick and was granted a furlough; he rejoined his regiment near Fort Pemberton, took part in the Vicksburg campaign, witnessed the bombardment of Port Gibson, and was wounded by a minie ball at Champion's Hill. At Madison, he was taken prisoner, but soon exchanged; he joined his company at New Iberia, and at New Orleans re-enlisted for three years or during the war; he was in the Red River expedition, and at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads was wounded in the left arm. After leaving the hospital at New Orleans, he re-joined the army at Anderson, Ky. At Lexington, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and three months later to a Captaincy. At the close of the war, he was honorably discharged—September 4, 1865. August 21, 1866, he married Miss Adeline, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Burns) Carson, of Idaville, born February 23, 1847. To this union were born four children—Minnie B., Lizzie E., John M. and Elsie L. (deceased). Mr. H. is a successful farmer; he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

LYMAN W. HENRY, M. D., was born in Massachusetts February 26, 1817, and is one of eight children born to William and Rhoda (Davison) Henry. He was reared on a farm, and also learned carpentering. In the fall of 1839, in Crawford County, Penn., he began the study of medicine under Dr. Robins, and two years later began practicing. In 1845, he located at Centerville, Ohio, and read one year with Dr. Hewitt. In 1846, he came to this county and settled on the present site of Burnettsville. On the 12th of December, that year, he received his first call in the new location, and from that time until the spring of 1848 was kept busy in his practice; he then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, recruiting his health; he next passed a year in Mayville, Wis., and then came back to Burnettsville, and is now enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice; he has been three times married—first, December 20, 1839, to Miss Hannah Perry, who was born in Canada July 30, 1820, and who bore him one son, Edgar B., now a druggist at Burnettsville. His second marriage, November 29, 1865, was to Nancy Smith, who was born in Cincinnati, April 8, 1829. July 16, 1868, he married Rebecca (Adwell) Ball, daughter of William Adwell, and born in Virginia December 16, 1831. To this union has been born one daughter, Mary Ella. Dr. Henry has filled the offices of Coroner, Township Trustee, Secretary of Board of Health and Corporation Trustee, and he and wife are Seventh-Day Adventists.

E. R. HERMAN was born in Miami County, Ohio, February 15, 1831, and is the second eldest of the eleven children born to Franklin J. and Mary A. (Robbins) Herman, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively. Franklin J. Herman and family came to this township in 1839, and located forty acres; he served as Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years, and died February 10, 1861; his widow still resides on the homestead. E. R. Herman, when nineteen years old, began teaching school, but in 1855 took up law and read until 1861, teaching school and practicing at intervals. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was elected First Lieutenant, and campaigned through Kentucky, Arkansas and Mississippi. The next spring he resigned his commission, but remained with his company until July; then returned and engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years, and then went to Rochester, Ind., where he followed the legal profession until the fall of 1881, when he returned to Burnettsville, to assist in caring for his aged mother. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Joseph and Margaret Cullen, born in White County, September 21, 1831. To this union were born three children—Mariel D., Alpha and Ashton Floyd. Mr. Herman is a Royal Arch Mason and a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES T. HOWARD was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 2, 1831, and is one of the eight children of Greenbery and Cynthia (Arrasmith) Howard, natives of Maryland and Kentucky. Greenbery Howard brought his family to this State in 1834, locating in Putnam County, and he there died March 24, 1869; his widow survives him, at the age of seventy-six years, and resides in Bainbridge. James T. Howard was reared a farmer, and in September, 1869, he came to this township and located on his present farm of 112 acres, part of which is included within the corporate limits of Burnettsville. He was married, October 17, 1853, to Miss Harriet L. Rankin, who was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1832, and daughter of William and Harriet W. (Wren) Rankin, both natives of Kentucky. To this union nine children have been born, of whom seven are living—Emily E., Harriet B., Martha J., Anna E., Mary E., Simpson and William W. Those dead were named Cynthia and Elmer. Mr. Howard has served as Town Councilman of Burnettsville, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. H. IRELAN was born in Carroll County, Ind., in 1837, and was one of nine children born to William and Lucinda (Hannah) Irelan, natives respectively of Kentucky and Ohio. In 1834, William Irelan came from Greene County, Ohio, and settled in Carroll County, this State; lived there fourteen years; then came to this township and im-

proved eighty acres of land, on a part of which was subsequently laid the original plat of Burnettsville; four years later, he moved to the south of Idaville, where he bought and improved 100 acres of land; later, he returned to Burnettsville, where he kept hotel two years, and then removed to Carroll County, where he died September 8, 1855. His widow resides in Idaville, at an advanced age. A. H. Irelan was reared a farmer, and at the age of fifteen began work on his own account. In 1863, he moved to Idaville, thence to Minnesota, and a year later came back to Burnettsville. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865. On his return, he engaged in farming, and in May, 1880, began merchandising. He was married September 13, 1857, to Miss Nancy Heiny, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Lantz) Heiny, of Carroll County, Ind. Six children were born to this marriage, of whom two are now living—Claudius D. and Singer B.

HENRY JOHNSONBAUGH was born in Pennsylvania January 14, 1810, and is the fourth of the six children of Frederick and Eva (Shafer) Johnsonbaugh, of German descent. He was reared on a farm until he was fifteen, when he was apprenticed to a shoe-maker, whom he served three years, and then opened a shop of his own. In 1831, he came to Wayne County, Ind.; located near Germantown; worked awhile at his trade, and then, for six years, worked in a still-house, earning sufficient money to purchase fifty-four acres of land at \$11 per acre; this land he sold in the fall of 1856 for \$48 per acre, and then came to this township and purchased 100 acres of his present farm. He was married November 30, 1836, to Miss Christina, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shafer) Condo, and born in Pennsylvania December 13, 1816. To this union were born eleven children, seven now living—Elizabeth, Matilda, Ira, John, Sanford, Susan E. and Emma E. Mr. Johnsonbaugh has served as Township Trustee five years, and has filled several minor offices. He has been called upon to act as Administrator for several estates, and has given thorough satisfaction in every instance. He joined the Lutheran Church when but twenty years of age, and is still a member; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

DR. A. B. JONES was born in North Carolina October 27, 1825, where he attended school and learned the carpenter's trade and cabinet-making; at these trades he worked until 1857. He was of a roving disposition, and traveled through many States during his early manhood. His first business venture was near Georgetown, Ky., where he purchased a set of artesian well tools, with which he worked one year. He resided afterward in Southern Indiana, then in Missouri, where he began the study of medicine with his brother in 1857, continuing until 1860, when

he joined his parents near Greenville, Tenn. In 1861, he moved to Georgetown, Ind., where he entered into practice. He was married, June 30, 1864, to Maggie R., daughter of James Gordon, of Cass County. In 1863, he came to Burnettsville, this township, and in September, 1865, moved to Francesville, Pulaski County, where his wife died in February, 1866. Soon after this event, the Doctor sold out and, in July, 1866, located in Idaville, where he remained one year; then moved to Lincolnville, Wabash County. In 1868, he came to Burnettsville, where he now has a large practice. December 1, 1871, he married Mrs. Loretta (McClure) Hawkins, of Wabash, Ind., whose great-grandfather's school the Doctor had attended two terms. In 1879-80, the Doctor improved his studies by attending lectures at the Indiana Medical College, and also attended a special course at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1882-83.

J. M. LOVE, of the firm of J. M. Love & Bro., was born in Carroll County, Ind., December 5, 1845, and is the eldest of the seven children born to William and Deborah (Cochran) Love, natives respectively of Missouri and South Carolina. J. M. Love was reared a farmer, and attended school until nineteen, when he began teaching. In 1869, he formed a copartnership with J. W. Wimer in mercantile trade. February 15, 1881, Mr. Wimer withdrew, and Mr. Love continued alone, and is now doing a business of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum, handling general merchandise and buying all kinds of grain. He is also one of the firm of D. L. Fisher & Co., agricultural implement dealers at Burnettsville. He was married, November 24, 1868, to Miss Catherine Barnes, of Carroll County, and the daughter of W. A. and Nancy (Karr) Barnes, both natives of Ohio. To this marriage have been born three children—Cora, Jennie and a son now deceased. Mr. Love is a Republican, and has filled the office of School Board Treasurer for the past six years.

JOHN W. McALLISTER was born in Jefferson County, Ind., July 9, 1840, and is one of the nine children of Alexander and Eliza (Rawlings) McAllister, natives respectively of Kentucky and Louisiana. Mr. McA. was reared a farmer and lived at home until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for one year. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or during the war, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. At Atlanta, in 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and was placed in command of a company in the Twenty-third regiment from Missouri, but in the same brigade. During all his time of service, he was on active duty, and was never once injured or called for hospital relief. On his return, he engaged in the

drug business for three years at Dupont, and was then occupied with other pursuits until 1874, when he came to this township and re-engaged in the drug trade at Idaville, where he has been doing a prosperous business ever since. He has given the study of medicine some attention, and during the term of 1879-80, attended a course of lectures at the Indiana Medical College. Mr. McA. was married in 1875 to Miss Hattie Gibson, born in Idaville January 1, 1852, and daughter of Cyrus and Mattie S. (Droke) Gibson, natives of Tennessee. Mr. McA. is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and Treasurer of the Building Committee that has charge of Odd Fellows' Hall, now in process of erection at Idaville. Mrs. McA. is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Alexander McAllister became a resident of Jefferson County, Ind., in 1812, was there married, and there died at the age of seventy-four.

DAVID McCONAHAY was born in Bourbon County, Ky., January 5, 1817, and moved with his father to Rush County in 1829, then to this county in the fall of 1833, but after a short sojourn returned to Rush County, where David remained until 1835, when he came back to this county, locating in Big Creek Township. He taught the first school in what is now known as Liberty Township for eight terms. October 15, 1840, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Rebecca (Boyd) Crose, born in this State August 15, 1825. He had born to him seven children, of whom three are now living—Rebecca J., Mary L. and Sarah M. In August, 1848, Mr. McC. moved to this township and entered eighty acres of land, on which he resided twenty-seven years. He started in life a poor man, but by industry has acquired a competence, owning 124 acres of land and village lots valued at upward of \$2,000. He now lives in retirement. At the age of fifteen, he joined the Methodist Church, but in 1850 changed to the Christian Church, of which his wife is also a member. He was soon licensed to preach, and in 1853 was ordained. He performed his clerical duties faithfully over twenty years, when failing health compelled him to withdraw. He is a Democrat in politics, and was elected County Assessor in 1849-50, and has since served as Township Trustee two terms and Assessor one term. He is an Odd Fellow and charter member of Lodge No. 556. His parents were James and Lovina McConahay, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of Scotch-Irish and German extraction.

WILLIAM McCORKLE was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., February 19, 1844, and is the youngest of the six children of William and Elizabeth (Froltz) McCorkle, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania. William McCorkle, when a mere child, was taken by his widowed mother to Lebanon County, where he attended school at intervals until fifteen, when he entered an apprenticeship of two years at blacksmithing. Sep-

tember 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, for three years, and was placed under Gen. Sheridan in the army of the Potomac, and his first fight was at Kelly's Ford; he was met at Richmond in the seven day's fight. On the seventh day, at Malvern Hill, Mr. McC. was sunstruck, and for four weeks was not fit for duty; at the battle of Antietam, he was wounded slightly by a small piece of shell; later, he was placed under Gen. Burnside, and was at the fights of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; then at Gettysburg and then at Petersburg. He was veteranized January 1, 1864, at Bristow Station, Va., re-enlisting for three years, or during the war, and received his second discharge July 1, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va., and was mustered out at Pittsburgh, Penn. On his return home, he entered the shop which he had left in 1861, then went with his employer for a short time to Martinsburg, Va., and October 18, 1865, came to Monticello, where, for awhile, he worked at his trade and afterward engaged in the saloon business for a short time. November 15, 1866, he married Miss Margaret D. Howie, a native of Scotland and born in 1845. To this union, there has been born one child—Jennie. Mr. McC. disposed of his saloon and absented himself from the county for several years. In the fall of 1872, he returned and engaged in various occupations until the spring of 1882, when he entered into partnership with Robert Jones, and they are now running the only blacksmith shop in town. Mr. McC. is a Republican, and has served as School Trustee; he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Church of God.

STEPHEN MARVIN was born in Jennings County, Ind., June 26, 1826, and is one of the twelve children of Delancey and Lydia (Albert) Marvin, both natives of New York State. Delancey Marvin came to the southern part of this State in 1817, remained a short time and then moved to Kentucky, where he lived eighteen years and then returned to Jennings County, where he and wife are yet living, aged respectively eighty-eight and eighty-five years. Stephen Marvin learned shoemaking of his father, and when but thirteen years old made two pairs of shoes in a day. He became an expert, and has made his own pegs and completed five pairs of shoes between sun and sun. In 1843, he married Maria J. Childs, who was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1826, and is the daughter of John and Nancy (Baker) Childs, both natives of Kentucky. To this union have been born eleven children—Sarah J. (deceased), Henry D., Nancy A., John G., William T., Lottie, Emma E., Frances M., Charles, George F. and Oscar O. In 1862, Mr. Marvin came to this township and settled on part of the land entered by his father in 1833, and here has superintended his farm and worked at his trade ever since. Mr. Marvin, with his son, William T., is the inventor of a draft equalizer,

and has now an application in for a patent for a boot with only one seam (cut to save crimping), and also for a shoe back without seam and cut to fit the ankle.

DANIEL A. MERTZ was born in Mifflin County, Penn., July 31, 1836, and is the son of Philip and Lydia (Showers) Mertz, natives of Pennsylvania. Philip Mertz, a resident now of this State, is upward of seventy-seven years of age; his wife died April 18, 1882, aged sixty-nine years. Daniel A. Mertz was reared on a farm until eighteen years old, and then was apprenticed to a carriage and wagon-maker, whom he served nearly three years, and afterward ran a shop of his own for twelve years. He was married, December 24, 1863, to Miss Sarah, one of the thirteen children born to John and Mary (Sansman) Sieber, and born in Juniata County Penn., December 24, 1835. To this union were born five children—Edward S., John P. (deceased), David F., William M. and Charles Milton. In 1864, Mr. Mertz came to this township, and located the farm on which he now lives; but during the first three years followed his trade in Burnettsville, meanwhile overseeing his farm. He has now 120 acres, well improved, with good buildings, which are worth upward of \$3,000. The father of Mrs. Mertz died in January, 1867; her mother is still living, at the age of eighty-one, on the old homestead in Juniata County, Penn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mertz are members of the German Baptist Church.

FRANK M. MILLION was born in this township, on Section 24, June 19, 1841, and is the son of Ephraim and Martha (Ellmore) Million, who came to this township in the fall of 1839. The father was killed by a runaway team in 1847; the mother still survives, at the age of seventy-two. Frank M. was reared a farmer, and hired a portion of the old farm, which he tilled until 1865, when he purchased forty acres of wild land. A few years later he exchanged this land for 104 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 13, on which he now lives. This property he subsequently exchanged for goods, and for a year engaged in merchandising in Burnettsville, and then re-exchanged, increased the farm, sold 120 acres, and still retains 120 acres. In 1860, Mr. M. engaged in the pump, and afterward in the tubular well business; he is also selling the wind engine manufactured by B. S. Williams & Co., of Kalamazoo, and the Stover engine. He was married, October 4, 1860, to Miss Katie E. Hoagland, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., April 7, 1842, and daughter of Abraham and Cornelia Hoagland, natives of the same State. To this union there have been born six children—Charlie, Leona, Floyd, Randolph, Marilla and Frank. The two last-named are dead. Mr. Million is a Democrat in politics, and has served as Township Assessor for terms, and was also elected County Land Appraiser, but the office was

abolished before the time arrived for his incumbency. He and wife are members of the Church of God.

MRS. PLUMEA (PERRY) PALMER was born in Stanstead, Canada, November 18, 1822, and is the daughter of Luke and Irena (Patrick) Perry, both natives of Vermont, and of English and English-Irish extraction. The parents moved to Canada about the year 1800, where they reared a family of eleven children, and where the father died in 1850. The mother subsequently joined her children in this county, and here died about 1860, aged seventy-three. Mrs. Plumea Palmer began school teaching at home in 1840, and next taught at Waterford, N. Y.; next at Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., for seven years. At the last-named place, she was married, in 1847, to Rev. Truman Palmer, who was then a student. The fall of the same year, he united with the Indiana M. E. Conference; was located in Allen County, later in Steuben County, and then in La Grange County, where he died January 14, 1851. Soon after this event, Mrs. Palmer moved to South Bend, where she first taught a private school, and then for a year in the graded school. In the fall of 1852, she moved with her little family to Burnettsville, where she continued in her profession. It is more than likely that she has taught more terms than any other teacher in White County, having taught in the old court house at Monticello, a number of select schools there, and in Lockport, Carroll County, and the graded school at Burnettsville, her last term ending in the summer of July, 1879. Mrs. Palmer is the mother of two children—Truman F., an attorney at Monticello, and Emma A., a teacher in the high school at the same place.

URIAH PATTON was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 1, 1823, and is one of the ten children born to Thomas and Mary (Horine) Patton, natives of Maryland, and born respectively January 17, 1789, and March 4, 1791. The parents settled in Montgomery County in 1816, and moved thence to Carroll County, Ind., in 1835, where the father died in 1855, aged sixty-six, and the mother in 1838, aged forty-seven. Uriah Patton was reared as a farmer in Carroll County, and there attended the pioneer school at intervals until twenty-one, when he entered 120 acres of his present farm in this township. He was married, January 3, 1847, to Miss Susan, daughter of John and Catharine (Hannawalt) Nearhoof, and born in Huntingdon County, Penn., September 25, 1825. To this union were born nine children, six now living—Isaac, Jerusha, Lovina, Perry, Levi and Margaret A. Those deceased are William (aged twenty-three years), Monroe (aged thirteen months), and an infant unnamed. Mr. Patton is the owner of a farm of 280 acres, under a good state of cultivation. He lost his dwelling by fire April 18, 1880, and on the 23d of June following moved into his present

house, which cost him \$1,200. Mr. and Mrs. Patton joined the Church of God in 1850, and in the spring of 1855 Mr. P. was chosen a minister, and has since been preaching regularly—the first few years riding a circuit of fifty miles—and has never received a dollar for his services. He is a Republican, and has filled the office of Township Trustee.

WILLIAM H. PRICE was born in this township May 17, 1847, and is the son of Aaron and Mary (Hancock) Price, natives of Ohio. The parents came to this township in 1845, and settled two and a half miles northeast of Idaville, where they lived thirty years, and then moved to Idaville, where the father died January 30, 1882. The mother survives at the age of sixty-six. William H. Price was reared a farmer, and was married, January 1, 1867, to Miss Mahala C. Shull, born in this township October 5, 1848, and daughter of Louis and Clementine (York) Shull, natives of Ohio. To this union were born seven children, of whom five are living—Burley G., Aaron, Alonzo W., Harlan H. and Gracie L. After marriage, Mr. Price farmed on rented land for six years, and then purchased eighty acres on Section 10, which he has redeemed and improved with substantial buildings. Mr. Price is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Church of God.

J. T. REIFF was born in Chester County, Penn., September 18, 1832, and is the third of the ten children born to Christian and Elizabeth (Titelow) Reiff, both natives of Pennsylvania. Christian Reiff is the inventor of a clover huller, which for years has held a leading position, and he is also the patentee of a combined grain thresher and clover huller. For many years he was at the head of the C. H. Reiff Manufacturing Company, Union County, Penn., which closed operations in 1878. He now resides in Carroll County, Ind., aged seventy-nine years. J. T. Reiff assisted his father at farming and manufacturing until 1861; then ran a tannery at McVeytown, Penn., for eighteen months; then returned to his father's factory near Hartleton, Penn., and kept the accounts until 1868: then ran a tannery at Hartleton until 1870, when he sold and accompanied his father to Tennessee, and two years later came to this county, and the following spring bought his present farm of 200 acres, on which he has erected new buildings and a wind engine, and a bank barn 40x80 feet, containing fifty windows, being the second largest in the county. His real estate is worth about \$12,000 and his personal property about \$2,000. He was married, May 3, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of David and Esther Kleckner, and born in Pennsylvania October 18, 1834, and by this union became the father of six children, of whom three are still living—Milton K., Lillie J. (wife of Frank Fisher), and Mary Emma (wife of Philip Amick). Mr. Reiff is

a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Conservative Branch of the German Baptist Church, of which he was chosen Deacon in 1874.

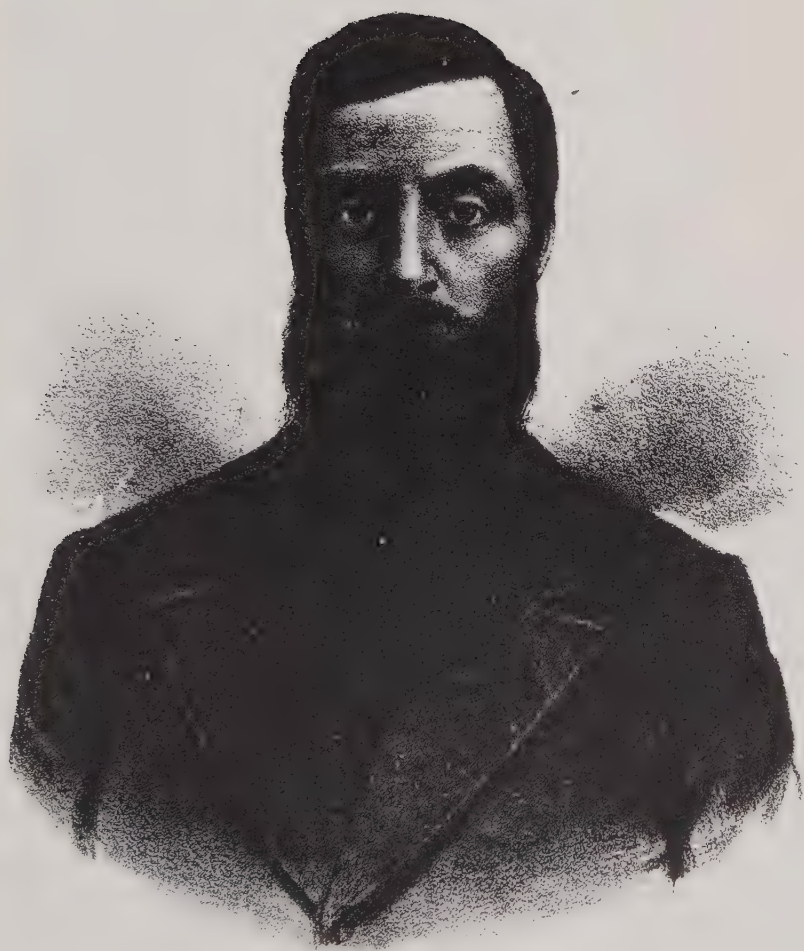
ALEXANDER ROGERS was born in Juniata County, Penn., November 25, 1812, and is one of the nine children born to Matthew and Mary (Kennedy) Rogers, natives of the same State. He was reared a farmer, joined the Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1835, and in the fall of that year started West, locating at Logansport, where, for ten years, he worked at carpentering. He then bought an interest in the house of A. Rogers & Co., merchants, and continued therein until 1854. In 1836 he returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Susanna Thompson, daughter of Peter and Mary Thompson. Mrs. Rogers died November 30, 1852, leaving five children—Theophilus P., Alpheus K., Margaret E., Alphonso T. and Alfred A. Three of these brothers served in the late war, and all four are now engaged in business at Topeka, Kan., under the firm name of Rogers Bros. Alexander Rogers was married September 29, 1853, to Miss Isabella Erskin, of Washington County, Penn., who died in October, 1856, leaving two children—David F. and Isabella V. Mr. Rogers married his present wife January 31, 1857; this lady was Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. R. then engaged in mercantile trade in Logansport until 1859, when he came to Idaville and occupied the first dwelling in the town, which he has occupied ever since. In conjunction with his merchandising, he holds the agency of the railroad company; he was the first Postmaster of the town, is a Republican and a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church; his wife is a Baptist.

SAMUEL ROYER was born in Centre County, Penn., September 23, 1829, and is the eldest of the eight children born to Jonathan and Anna (Shaffer) Royer, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died about 1848, and Samuel was left to his own resources. He had been reared a farmer, but now apprenticed himself for one year to a blacksmith, and then opened a shop for himself near Etna Hall, which he conducted until 1865, when, having accumulated \$4,000, he came with his family to this county and purchased his present farm of 155 acres for \$4,200. For the first two years, he was unfortunate, sinking over \$2,000 through failure of crops, but he has long since regained his loss and added forty acres to his farm, having now 195 acres. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Hannah Shaffer, who was born in Centre County, Penn., July 1, 1830, and is the youngest of the twelve children born to John and Sarah (Kern) Shaffer, both natives of Pennsylvania. To this union there have been born eight children—Jonathan F., Sarah A., John S., Samuel A., Mary C., Ida M., Emma P. (deceased) and Ellis S. In politics, Mr. Royer is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Church of God.

JOHN D. SCROGGS was born in Blount County, Tenn., October 10, 1820, and is the eldest of the six children of David and Margaret (Delzell) Scroggs, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee. The family came to Putnam County, this State, in 1831, moved to Carroll County in 1832, and thence moved to this county in 1836, and located on land which the father had previously entered. The elder Mr. Scroggs was, in his days here, the only blacksmith between Burnettsville and Monticello: he died here in December, 1874, preceded by his wife in about 1848. John D. Scroggs was reared a farmer, and at the age of twenty began life by cutting wood, splitting rails and getting out square timber. This he continued until March, 1847, when he purchased the farm where he now lives. He was married, March 27, 1851, to Maria, daughter of John Gibson, and born in Ohio. In February, 1852, Mrs. Gibson died, and December 6, 1856, Mr. Scroggs married Eliza C. Carson, who died in April, 1860. November 19, 1860, Mr. Scroggs married Mrs. Margaret (Duncan) Delzell, and she died in April, 1875, leaving a family of four children—David, Susan A., Margaret E. (deceased) and Joseph A. Mr. Scroggs is a Democrat and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He owns eighty acres of good land, well cultivated and earned through his own industry and energy.

GIDEON E. SCROGGS was born in Putnam County, Ind., August 15, 1832, and is the youngest of the six children born to David and Margaret (Delzell) Scroggs, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. The family came to this county about the year 1836, and here Gideon E. was reared to farming and educated at the subscription schools. In 1856, he married Miss Margaret Beard, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 20, 1832, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Currie) Beard, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Mr. Beard came to Cass County, this State, in 1836, and thence to this township in 1840, locating on the farm where Mr. Scroggs now lives, and here died September 24, 1853; his widow yet survives him at the age of eighty-four years, March 17, 1883. From his marriage until the fall of 1861, Mr. Scroggs resided in Union Township; he then moved to the farm on which he now lives. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Idaville.

JOHN L. SHAFER was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 31, 1834, and is the eldest of the eleven children—three yet living—born to Daniel and Nancy (Lantz) Shafer, natives of Pennsylvania. Daniel Shafer came to Wayne County on foot when a young man, and there worked in a distillery until 1845. He was married in 1830, and in 1845 moved to Carroll County, locating two miles south of Idaville, Whit County, where he lived until 1862, when he moved to Idaville, and then,



J. M. Love

a few years later, moved just north of town, where he died in 1880. John L. Shafer worked on the home farm until eighteen, and then learned carpentering. He was married, in October, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Michael B. Shaver, and born in Indiana in February, 1835. This lady became the mother of one daughter, Nancy E., now the wife of John Kirkpatrick, of Carroll County, Ind. Many of the churches, schoolhouses, dwellings and barns in the township have been erected under the plans and supervision of Mr. Shafer, he having become a contractor in 1856. He is a Democrat, a Freemason and a member of the Church of God, and of the latter his wife is also a member.

JOHN W. SHULL was born in this township October 24, 1845, and is the sixth of nine children born to Lewis and Clementina (York) Shull, natives of Ohio. Lewis Shull came here in 1835, and here died July 4, 1853, a member of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Lewis Shull died March 22, 1877, aged sixty-two years. John W. Shull assisted on the home farm until he answered his country's call to arms in the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the Atlanta campaign. At the fight at Franklin, Tenn., he was wounded in the right foot, and during the war was badly broken down by exposure and hardship. After the fall of Atlanta, he was assigned to Gen. Thomas's division, and was honorably discharged April 19, 1866, when he returned to this township and resumed farming. March 1, 1867, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Aaron Price, and born February 16, 1849. To this marriage were born the following children, viz.: Ida May, May 13, 1868; Ira M., May 16, 1869; Mary C., January 15, 1871; Wesley A., September 2, 1873; Lola M., March 29, 1875; two sons who died in infancy; Maggie, September 15, 1878, and Omar, January 17, 1882. In March, 1872, Mr. Shull moved upon his present farm on Section 10. He is a Republican, and in 1875 held the office of Assessor; he has also held a number of other minor offices. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Church of God.

REV. GILBERT SMALL was born in Washington County, N. Y., February 7, 1828, and is the son of James and Mary L. (Robertson) Small, both natives of the same State, and of Scotch descent. The mother died while our subject was yet an infant, and he, consequently, was reared by his maternal grandfather, who brought him up a farmer, and gave him an academic education. At the age of eighteen, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, where he studied two years, and then went to the seminary at Cannonsburg, Penn., studied for the ministry, and, three years later, was licensed to preach in the Associate Presby-

terian branch. In 1856, he was settled at North Liberty, Ohio; thence was transferred to Indianapolis, and in 1867 came to Idaville, and for ten years had charge of the United Presbyterian Church. In 1877, he resigned, and united with the Presbyterian Church, filling vacancies in the Logansport Presbytery. During 1862-63-64, he filled his ministerial appointments and also clerked in the Quartermaster's Department as transportation clerk. In 1874, he purchased his eighty-seven-acre farm, on which he still resides. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Hellen A. Monroe; of Ohio, who bore him one daughter, Mary L., who died at the age of nineteen. Mr. Small was again married, in the fall of 1858, to Miss Fanny A. Garrett, daughter of David and Rosina Garrett, and to this union were born four children—Harry (a physician at Wolcott), Albert and William (twins), and Stella.

HIRAM SMITH was born in Union County, Penn., October 12, 1839, and is the ninth of the eleven children born to George and Mary (Buffington) Smith. Hiram lived on the home farm and attended school until fourteen years of age, and then worked as a farm laborer until eighteen, when he served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing for eighteen months, and then for three years worked as a journeyman. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for nine months; served on detailed duty as blacksmith in the Army of the Potomac, and was discharged at Harrisburg, leaving his regiment at Fredericksburg, Va. October 29, 1863, he married Miss Emma J. Mertz, who was born in Union County, Penn., July 3, 1838, and was the daughter of Philip and Lydia Mertz. Nine children were the fruit of this union, five now living, viz., Ella, Laura, Philip, Ida May and Harry W. Mr. Smith worked at his trade in Pennsylvania until October, 1864, when he came to Burnettsville, where he worked for six years, then moved to a farm north of the town, on which he lived five years, and then returned to town and resumed his trade. Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has served as Town Treasurer and Road Supervisor, and he and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

DANIEL P. SNYDER was born in Carroll County, Ind., May 21, 1837, and is one of the nine children born to John W. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Snyder, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Snyder was reared a farmer, but in the fall of 1856, began learning the carpenter's trade, and also wagon-making. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served under Grant at Grand Gulf and St. Charles; was shot in the left leg, May, 1863, at Port Gibson; was for nine months incapacitated for active service, and was mustered out December 1, 1864. On his return, he resumed his trade; in

1869, he went to New Orleans, and worked there until 1873; then came back to Stockwell, and in August, 1876, came to Idaville, where he is conducting a wagon factory. He was married, December 27, 1860, to Miss Sarah A. Perrigo, who was born in White County September 11, 1839, one of twelve children of Acea C. and Anna (Moore) Perrigo, natives of Virginia and Ohio. Mr. Snyder is an Odd Fellow, and he and wife members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. S. STINE was born in Lehigh County, Penn., April 17, 1836. He came to this State in 1850, and lived in Wabash County until 1859, and thence came to this county, and taught school each successive winter, until 1867, with one exception—1863–64; during the summers, he engaged in farm work. In 1866, he started the nursery business in this vicinity, and has been actively employed ever since in supplying the home demand. In 1867, he established the first insurance agency in Burnettsville, representing the Etna and Hartford. In the same year, he was commissioned a Notary Public, and he was also for one year engaged in merchandising in Burnettsville. In the fall of 1878, he began buying and shipping hogs to the Chicago market, and while thus engaged narrowly escaped death by the collision of two trains, near Crown Point, in 1881. In 1866, he married Miss Isabel J. Hannah, the daughter of John Hannah, born July 5, 1835, and to this union were born eight children, of whom six are still living—Maggie G., John H., Albert, Harry, Andrew and William M. Mr. Stine is a public-spirited citizen, and is one of the oldest members of the Masonic Lodge at Monticello.

A. C. TAM was born in Carroll County, Ind., April 8, 1843, and is the son of Stephen and Mary Tam, both natives of Delaware, and born in 1801 and 1803 respectively. The parents settled in Carroll County about 1830, and were among the pioneers. A. C. Tam was left an orphan at the age of four, and until eight, he resided with a brother in Cass County; he then hired out, and roamed over Iowa and Minnesota until nineteen, when he returned to Cass County, owner of a good team of horses, one of which he soon after lost. He then worked by the month one year, and then commenced farming on rented land. December 25, 1863, he married Rachel A. Smith, born in White County March 30, 1844, and daughter of Jacob J. and Hester H. (Timmons) Smith. Soon after marriage, Mr. Tam located on the farm where he now resides in this township. He has now 170 acres, which are nicely improved, and he is worth about \$8,000, earned by his own exertions. He is a Democrat, and in the fall of 1882 was elected County Commissioner, having already filled several township offices. He is the father of six children—George B., Josephus, John I., Rosa H., Isaac J. and Milton A. Mrs. Tam is a member of the Church of God.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 24, 1833, and is one of the fifteen children born to Stephen A. and Eleanor (Middleton) Thompson, both natives of Ohio. The parents came to this county about the year 1857, and here the father died in 1875, aged seventy-two years. George W. Thompson came here with his parents and farmed on rented lands for a few years; then moved to Union Township, where he resided four years, and in April, 1874, returned here and purchased 120 acres, on which he still lives. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Hester Britton, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, December 27, 1843, and who is the daughter of William and Hester (Markwith) Britton, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. To this union there has been born one son—Harry M. July 4, 1861, Mr. Thompson enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and lost a finger in the fight at Belle Plaine. Mr. T. is a member of the G. A. R., and Mrs. T. of the Christian Church.

JOHN G. TIMMONS was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1837, and is one of the four children of Sothey K. and Turlley Timmons, natives of Delaware. The family came to this township in 1864, and here the elder Timmons served as County Commissioner and Swamp Land Commissioner, being elected by the Democrats. He died in the prime of life, aged forty-nine years. John G. Timmons received a practical business education, as his father was a lumber merchant and stockshipper. He was married, March 10, 1860, to Miss Ruth Price, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Hancock) Price, of White County. Eight children were born to this union, of whom seven are yet living—Miranda J., Nance E., Sothey K., Mary W., Harvey E., Cora B. and Rosa. Mrs. Timmons died in 1876, and March 4, 1877, Mr. T. married Mrs. Mattie S. (Droke) McCully, widow of John McCully, who was the father of her two children—Frank E. and Hamilton E. Mr. Timmons has been largely engaged in mercantile affairs in Idaville, but in February, 1882, retired to his present farm of 1,380 acres, all under fence. In 1864, he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as Trustee, and then elected one term, and re-elected in 1880–82. His property is valued at \$54,000, and during the war he gave freely for the relief of soldiers' widows. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Monticello.

JOHN B. TOWNSLEY was born in Greene County, Ohio, March 1, 1817. He was reared on a farm until eighteen, when he began carpentering, at which he worked twelve years and then came to Carroll County, this State, where, in company with his brother William, he built a saw mill and ran it ten years. The firm dissolved in 1855, William continuing alone, and John B. coming to this township and investing in

land adjoining Idaville or Hannah, for which town he furnished a part of the land, and to which he has besides made two additions. He was married, November 1, 1838, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of George and Martha Miller, of Greene County, Ohio. Mrs. Townsley died June 24, 1857, aged thirty-six years, the mother of eight children, five still living—Margaret H., William A., John A., James M. and Ferdinand P. December 21, 1859, Mr. Townsley married Rebecca E. Russel, of White County, who bore her husband three children—Emma C., Cleora and Edwin L.—and died April 10, 1865. Mr. Townsley's third marriage was on December 30, 1869, to Mrs. Nancy (Cope) Paugh, daughter of David and Charlotte Cope, and born in Jefferson County, Ind., September 14, 1821. The parents of Mr. Townsley were Thomas and Margaret (Barber) Townsley, natives respectively of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. They moved to Ohio when both were quite young and, after rearing a family of twelve children, died in this county.

J. M. TOWNSLEY, son of John B. and Rebecca Townsley, was born in Carroll County, Ind., August 10, 1850. At the age of seventeen, he taught his first school (that of Idaville), and during this and the following fourteen years taught fifteen terms within a radius of twelve miles. He followed farming until October 14, 1882, when he purchased a stock of drugs and notions worth \$1,000, and became the successor of J. G. Wilson at Idaville. He is a Republican, and during the years 1875–76 was acting Deputy Sheriff of White County. While living in Carroll County, he was a member of the Republican Central Committee for three years. He was married, August 25, 1874, to Miss Melvina, daughter of Robert and Margaret J. (McCully) Delzell, of Idaville, and born in 1855, and by her is the father of three children—Fred, Frank and Mary. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

J. W. VAN DEMAN was born in Marion County, Ind., February 18, 1843, and is one of the thirteen children born to Samuel H. and Mary J. (McCalla) Van Deman, natives respectively of Ohio and Kentucky, and of Holland and Scotch descent. Since 1878, Samuel Van Deman has resided at Bloomington, Ind., where he is farming and has charge of a saw mill. In October, 1861, J. W. Van Deman was mustered in at Indianapolis as a member of Company A, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in December, 1863, veteranized in the same company. He was in the Thirteenth Army Corps, Department of the Mississippi, and took part in the fight at New Madrid and in the Vicksburg, Red River and Mobile campaigns. He received a flesh wound at Champion's Hill, and his comrade on each side fell during this engagement. He was taken prisoner at New Iberia, La., imprisoned at Alexandria, and was exchanged Christmas morning following. He was hon-

orably discharged October 23, 1865, at Baton Rouge. On his return to Indianapolis, he learned blacksmithing, and ran a shop until 1873, when he traded for 320 acres of land in this township. In May, 1875, he moved to Idaville, ran a shop four years and engaged in other business, and in November, 1882, returned to his farm. He was married, in 1866, to Nancy A. Montague, of Lexington, Ky., and by her is the father of five children—Frank, Alma, Lony, Clarence and Milford T. In 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re elected in 1880. He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R.

ABRAHAM WARFEL was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 9, 1815, and is the son of Adam and Elizabeth (Layman) Warfel, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was left an orphan at the age of eleven, and was reared by a brother on a farm until sixteen, when he started out, empty-handed, to make his fortune. In 1833, he went to Dayton, and thence to Wayne County, Ind. May 22, 1834, he married Nancy Heinary, of Lancaster County, Penn. She died March 9, 1835. In February, 1836, Mr. Warfel moved to Carroll County and entered 160 acres, and was married, June 9, 1836, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Horine) Patton, and born in Maryland, August 7, 1815. Six children were born to Mr. Warfel, five yet living, viz.: Levi, Elizabeth, Herzekiah, Ellen and Nancy A. In 1851, Mr. W. sold his farm and moved to Liberty Township, this county; purchased 160 acres, which he worked until 1871, when he traded for a farm in Cass County, which he sold two years later, and then came to Idaville, this township, where he now resides in retirement. He has served as Township Trustee both in Carroll and in this county, and he and wife are members of the Church of God.

JOHN W. WIMER, merchant, at Logansport, and formerly of Burnettsville, was born in Orange County, N. Y., February 7, 1829, and is the third of the five children of Michael and Hannah (Belcher) Wimer, both natives of the Empire State. The family moved to Carroll County, Ind., about 1841, and there John W. attended school and kept his father's accounts, studied surveying and trigonometry, German and Latin. At the age of twenty-one, he took a position in J. B. Gordon's mercantile house in Georgetown, where he remained eight years; then began trade on his own account at Lockport, and was appointed Postmaster by President Buchanan. Three years later he moved to Delphi, where he engaged in trade until 1845, and then moved to Burnettsville, where he did business under the firm name of J. W. Wimer & Co. until 1865, when he succeeded the firm and carried on trade individually until 1868, when he sold a half-interest to J. M. Love, and under the firm name of J. M. Wimer & Love continued till 1882. Mr. Wimer then withdrew, and

shortly after removed to Logansport, where he is now largely engaged in the dry goods trade. Mr. Wimer is an active Republican. In 1864, he was appointed Postmaster at Burnettsville, which office he resigned six years later. The same fall he was elected Representative from White and Benton Counties, and in 1876 was a Presidential Elector from Indiana; in 1880, he was a Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, and was one of the first to vote for James A. Garfield. Mr. W. has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-seven years; he is a well-known contributor to the county press, and is a gentleman of considerable literary ability and poetical tastes.

REV. WILLIAM WINEGARDNER was born in Preble County, Ohio, in January, 1821, and when about fourteen years old came to Cass County, this State, with his parents, and was reared a farmer. In 1842, he married Miss Margaret Wiley, of La Porte, Ind., but a native of Tennessee, born February 18, 1822, and daughter of John and Mary Wiley, also natives of Tennessee, and of Irish extraction. This lady died in 1854, leaving four small children, of whom three are yet living—Austin, Mary and John. In April, 1855, Mr. W. married Miss Nancy Scott, a native of Indiana, who bore him two children—Sanford and Clara—and died January 21, 1877. In 1878, he married Mrs. Caroline C. (Graham) Seawright, who died a year later, having one son—Earl Stanton. February 7, 1880, Mr. Winegardner married Mrs. Esther (Coleman) Wilson, a native of Ohio. In 1853, Mr. W. was ordained a minister in the Christian Church, and has been an active worker ever since. He continued at farming until 1878, and filled the office of Township Trustee four years, and of Justice of the Peace eight years. His eldest son, Austin, enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was under Sherman until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in June, 1865.

JOHN YORK was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 31, 1821, and came to this township with his parents in the fall of 1835, entering eighty acres on Section 14. He assisted in erecting the first schoolhouse in the township, and attended at the same two winters. He assisted his father in clearing up the farm until he reached his majority, and then, March 10, 1842, married Miss Sarah J. Ryerson, of Darke County, Ohio, born August 24, 1824, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Winegardner) Ryerson, natives of New Jersey and North Carolina. This family came to Cass County, Ind., in 1839, and there cleared up a farm; in 1867, they came to Burnettsville, where the father died in 1869, and the mother in 1876, aged respectively seventy-four and eighty-five years. Mrs. York has borne her husband four children—William H., Lydia (deceased), Jonathan S. and Amanda J. (the wife of George Mertz). In the

early days of Mr. York's married life, he hauled wheat to Logan, and sold it for 33 cents to 35 cents per bushel, and pork, dressed, at \$1.25 per hundred weight, and hauled his salt from Michigan City, a distance of one hundred miles; but he has thriven, and now has a farm of 305 acres, and has, besides, given to each of his children about \$1,500, and he also owns property in Burnettsville of great value. Since 1837, Mr. York has lived in town in retirement. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee eight years. He was one of the building committee appointed to superintend the erection of the Baptist Church edifice, and he also contributed largely from his own means toward its completion. He and wife are members of the organization.

PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES H. BAXTER, an ex-Trustee of Princeton Township, is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Putnam County September 4, 1844, and is a son of Marcus and Ann E. (Odel) Baxter. Scarcely had the scenes of life commenced with the subject of this notice, when his father died, and he was left to help support a widowed mother. The spring of 1860 found young Baxter wending his way on foot to Peekskill, N. Y., where he entered the *Democrat* printing office and began learning the business, and continued at it for five years, save one winter, during which time he was a conductor on a street car in the national metropolis. In 1865, Mr. Baxter went to Illinois and immediately engaged in farming, and continued there until 1869, when he came to Princeton Township, and for several years taught school in the winter and farmed during the farming season. In 1875, he was appointed Township Assessor, and was elected Township Trustee in 1876 and 1878. During these administrations, he did much for the schools of the township, and also increased teachers' wages. In 1881, Mr. Baxter received the appointment of Postmaster at Wolcott, which position he still retains. On the 10th of November, 1871, he was married to Miss Ann M. Gill, of Newark, Ohio. There have been four children born to them, viz.: Mabel, Charles E., Flora and Frederick. Charles E. died April 28, 1878, and Mabel May 7, the same year. In religious belief, Mr. Baxter is a Universalist, and in politics Republican, and is one of Princeton Township's most enterprising citizens. In September, 1872, the mother of Mr. Baxter was married to George D. Washburn, one of the oldest residents in Monticello.

E. G. BOICOURT is a native of Decatur County, Ind., son of

Absalom and Rebecca (Homes) Boicourt, was born February 17, 1837, and is of French-Irish lineage. In 1857, Mr. Boicourt removed with his father to this county, and settled in West Point Township, and there remained until about fifteen years ago, when he came to Princeton Township, and purchased land in Sections 29 and 30. The mother of Mr. Boicourt died June 28, centennial year. Not until twenty-two years of age did Mr. Boicourt begin for himself. Besides attending the common district school, he spent two school years in a graded school at Decatur, Ind. On the 15th of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in a number of battles, some of the most important being the following: Atlanta, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was honorably discharged September 12, 1864. The marriage of Mr. Boicourt to Miss Elzina Timmons, of Jasper County, Ind., occurred October 2, 1873. There has to this union been born two children—Clement T. and Thomas N. Mr. and Mrs. Boicourt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a life-long Republican.

JAMES W. BRITTON is a son of William and Susan (Grable) Britton; is a native of Ohio, and was born January 1, 1839. The mother of Mr. Britton died when he was but three years of age, and as soon as he was old enough he was put at farm work, and this occupation he has followed all through life. He was married, February 23, 1859, to Miss Sarah Gill, daughter of George and Mary Gill, natives of Yorkshire, England, who came to America more than half a century ago, and settled in Ohio, where they died. The voyage across the stormy Atlantic was of nine weeks' duration. To Mr. and Mrs. Britton there have been born three children, viz.: Frank G., Mary E. and Maud A. Mary E. is deceased. Mr. Britton came to Princeton Township about thirteen years ago. Though he began life with nothing, he now owns 290 acres of choice land, and is worth at least \$10,000. Mr. and Mrs. Britton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN B. BUNNELL is a son of Brazilla and Nancy S. (Riggs) Bunnell, born May 4, 1825, in Warren County, Ohio. While yet an infant, his parents removed from Warren to Montgomery County, and here remained until he was nine years of age, when he again removed with his parents to Porter County, Ind. When nineteen years old, he began life for himself, and on the 31st of January, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Lear, of Big Creek Township. To this union have been born seven children, viz.: Nancy J., Thomas J., Maria L., Mary A., Milton M., Teal and Homer E. Of these children, Teal and Homer E. are dead. In 1850, Mr. Bunnell went to California, and

while there was engaged in mining, driving pack-mules and conducting a provision store. After two years, he returned, and has since been engaged in farming, merchandising, etc., and now lives in Wolcott and superintends his farm. He is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The religious faith of Mr. Bunnell is that advocated by the Christian Church. Mrs. Bunnell is also a member of that church. He enlisted in June, 1862, in Company G, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers for three years, but was discharged in February, 1863, on account of an accidental wound. He is a Republican, and an advocate of compulsory education.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, General Manager and Superintendent of the famous Wolcott farm, is a native of Liverpool, England, born May 4, 1844, and is a son of William D. and Adelia (Souls) Clark. When he was three years of age, his parents came to America and settled in Otsego County, N. Y. While in the Empire State, he received his education, which is much beyond that of the average farmer. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Clark enlisted as drummer-boy in Company H, Seventy-sixth Volunteers of New York. After the enrollment of the company, he became a regular private, and was in nineteen of the most severe engagements that occurred during the war. He re-enlisted February, 1864, served until the close of the struggle, and was discharged at Ball's Cross Roads, Va., July 3, 1865; he was Color Bearer from the time of the Gettysburg battle, in 1863, until February 4, 1864. In the fall of 1865, he came to Montgomery County, Ind., and worked on a farm, and there he remained two years and then returned to New York and remained one year, and in the meantime was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Hill, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Lillie E., born July 29, 1874, and died October 23, 1875; Minnie A., born June 30, 1876, died December 12, 1876, and Robert W. In 1869, he came to West Point Township and rented a farm, but the next year came to Wolcott and became general manager for Hon. Anson Wolcott. This position Mr. Clark still retains; he is a Republican, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Sovereign of the Red Star, and member of the Christian Church.

JAMES S. CLARY is a native of Greene County, Tenn., son of Zacki and Susanna (Hamden) Clary, born October 24, 1824, and was the sixth in a family of eleven children. On the 22d of November, 1845, he left home on foot for Indiana, arriving here on the 8th of December, and stopping in Prairie Township. In a few days he secured a job of making rails for Solomon McCulloch, at 50 cents per hundred. In a short time, he hired to Mr. McCulloch by the month; worked two summers; then farmed one season; and then struck out on horseback for the

home of his childhood, and there remained two months; and then returned to Prairie Township, and November 9, 1848, was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Smelser, of Prairie Township. To them were born seven children, viz.: Joseph H., Jasper N., Sarah A., Samuel H., John M., James W. and Lucy B. Of these children, only two, the oldest and youngest, are living. In March, 1851, Mr. Clary removed to Princeton Township, and for one month lived in an old shanty that stood just west of where the cabin on his land was afterward built. This cabin, however, was torn down during Centennial year, and in its stead was erected a commodious and comfortable house. October 24, 1871, Mrs. Clary died. Mr. Clary, after remaining a widower for nine years, was married, March 13, 1880, to Mrs. Eunice Wirtman, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Clary are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican.

I. M. DAVIS is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born November 6, 1829; is of German, Scotch and Welsh descent, and a son of John and Isabel (Newland) Davis. The grandfather of Mr. Davis was stolen when a child by some sailors, and brought to America; he was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and that of 1812. The father of Mr. Davis came to Ohio from Virginia when seventeen years of age, and there remained until the latter was eight years old, when he came to White County, and landed in Prairie Township November 10, 1837, and began settlement just east of where Brookston is now situated, and here he lived until his death, November 10, 1880. I. M. was fourteen years old before he knew anything about school life. The first school he attended was at a round-log schoolhouse that stood near the center of a district that was eight miles square. Alfred Harris was Mr. Davis' first teacher. Mr. Davis was married, August 22, 1848, to Miss Sarah A. Mahan, daughter of John and Hester Mahan, of Tippecanoe County. This union had four children born to it, viz.: John W., Hester A., Mary A. and George W. The next fall after Mr. Davis was married, he began life for himself, and moved into an old hut that stood three miles from the old homestead. The first meal in the new home consisted of forage, potatoes and butter, and the table used was an old chair. In the spring of 1849, Mr. Davis came to Princeton Township and settled in the northern part, and there remained ten years. In 1870, he purchased the farm on which he now lives: Mrs. Davis died July 21, 1856, and Mr. Davis was married, January 10, 1857, to Miss Juda A. Franklin, of Tippecanoe County. To them have been born nine children—William M., James K., Luther L., Alexander H., Griffith G., Ella J., Edward G., Lettie E. and Harry B. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican and a member of the Masonic Lodge at Wolcott.

E. L. DIBELL was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 15, 1825, and is the son of Obed and Patine (Baldwin) Dibell. The father died in September, 1874, and the mother, who is a sister of Dr. Baldwin, of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., still resides on the old homestead in her eighty-ninth year. E. L. Dibell attended the common schools and then the academy at Kingsville, Ohio, and afterward farmed on the home place until he was thirty years of age, when he moved to Will County, Ill.; remained there about three years; then lived eleven years in Minnesota; then seven years in Kendall County, Ill., and then he came to Princeton Township in January, 1875; bought 160 acres raw prairie, and developed the magnificent farm on which he now resides. He married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Beriah and Polly Lucella Bliss, natives of Greene County, N. Y., and to this union have been born four children—E. Burritt, Arthur B. (deceased), Edwin J. and Homer B. Mr. Dibell is a member of the Baptist Church, having joined over ten years ago, and in politics is a Republican.

EASTBURN W. FLEEGER is a native of Juniata County, Penn., born August 28, 1852, son of Robison and Isabel (Logue) Fleeger, and is of German and Irish descent. When he was but two years of age, his parents removed from the old Pennsylvania State to Princeton Township, and settled on Section 28. Here they remained until April, 1881, when they removed to Reynolds. Mr. Fleeger remained at home and worked for his father until he had attained his majority, and even after he became of age, he continued so to work by the year. Board, clothes and \$150 were the consideration for which he labored until November 3, 1880, when he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Briney, daughter of Harry and Anna Briney. Mrs. Fleeger is a native of Carroll County, Ind. To this union has been born one child—Maude B. After the marriage, Mr. Fleeger began the old homestead, and still resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Fleeger are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican.

DR. F. A. GRANT was born in Lawrenceburgh, Ind., October 3, 1852, and is the youngest of a family of four children of R. S. and Louie A. (Bennett) Grant. At the age of five years, he moved with his father to a farm near Greensburg, Ind., and here young Grant received his first schooling. At sixteen years of age, he entered the academy at Elizabethtown. The first fifteen years of his life were passed in working on the farm and attending school; 1870 found Dr. Grant beginning the classical course in Hartsville University, at Hartsville, Ind., where he remained two years, and while at this institution, was ordained a pastor in the Christian Church, and preached at Elizabethtown and Brush Creek. Dr. Grant; next found as pastor of the First Christian Church at Brazil, Ind.; but

he soon resigned, and accepted a similar position at Marshall, Ill., and there remained some time, and then entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, and pursued his studies two years, and then quit the university to accept the pastorate of the Christian Church at Ligonier, Ind. After preaching for a time at Frazeysburg, Ohio, and Litchfield, Minn., where he edited a church paper called the *Christian Visitor*, he returned to Indianapolis and took a course of medical lectures, and came to Wolcott in February, 1877, and formed a partnership with Dr. M. T. Didlake in the practice of medicine. In 1879, he returned to Indianapolis and took another course of lectures. On January 31, 1876, occurred the marriage of Dr. Grant to Miss Linda Carmine, of Ligonier, Ind., and to them have been born two children—Minnie A. and Myrtle M. Dr. Grant is one of the principal physicians in White County, and for several years has been an influential and effective worker in the Democratic party.

WILLIAM HINCHMAN is a native of Cabell County, W. Va., a son of William and Elizabeth (Symms) Hinchman; is of English and Irish descent, and was born August 1, 1830. The father of Mr. Hinchman was taken prisoner by the rebels in war time for expressing himself politically, and was cast in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., and there remained until his death. Mr. Hinchman received such education as the common schools of Virginia were capable of bestowing. He gained the information that the Northern States were fast becoming more prosperous than the Slave States, and consequently, on the 13th of October, 1854, came to Princeton Township and began settlement on Section 29, where he now lives and owns 270 acres of choice land. Mr. Hinchman was married, December 18, 1856, to Miss Rhoda Nordyke. Seven children have been born to them, viz., John, Elizabeth E., James, Mary, William, Anna and Albert. Mr. Hinchman, in early life, learned the carpenter's trade, and the same has since been of much service to him, as the buildings on his farm indicate. For twenty-five years he has made bee-keeping a specialty, and has become noted as one of the most extensive bee-keepers in Indiana. In 1860, he was elected Township Trustee, and served one term, and in 1877 received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for County Treasurer, but was defeated in the election.

G. W. HOLDRIDGE is a native of Monroe County, N. Y., born April 6, 1839, son of Jacob and Matilda (Heath) Holdridge, and is of German-Welsh descent. When eighteen years of age, he began the trials of life for himself. For a time he worked on a farm, and then spent almost two years traveling through Canada. In 1859, he came to White County and began working for a man by the name of Clark Johnson; he next bought five yoke of oxen, and began breaking prairie sod. At

this occupation he continued for five years, and then rented a farm and began farming. On the 22d of August, 1866, he married Miss Sarah Faucett, daughter of Charles Faucett, a native of Ohio. Mr. Holdridge was married, April 13, 1870, to Miss Matilda Templeton, daughter of James and Mary Templeton. To this union have been born four children, viz., Leroy D., Emma, Troop and Theron. In 1870, Mr. Holdridge came to Princeton Township and settled northeast of Seafield, and here he remained for three years, and then removed to Delphi, Carroll County, and there engaged in the butchering business; he next moved to Monticello, and for awhile carried on the same kind of business, and then purchased a farm in West Point Township, and here the family lived nearly one year, and then removed to a farm in this township, east of Seafield, and there resided for a time, and then came to the present place of residence near Wolcott. Mr. Holdridge is a Universalist, and in politics a Democrat; has been the means of building six good dwelling houses in the county, and is one of the most extensive land owners in White County.

PROF. WILLIAM IRELAN, Principal of Wolcott Public Schools, and a pastor of the Christian Church, is a native of Greene County, Ohio, son of James and Eliza (Miller) Irelan, born July 25, 1837; is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and the eldest in a family of seven children; his father died in 1855, and mother in 1881. The education of Prof. Irelan has been extensive and thorough. He first attended the common school in Ohio, and after coming to Indiana he, for a time, attended the same kind of a school. In the summer of 1846, he entered a select school at Burnettsville, taught by Prof. Hugh Knickerbocker, of Union College, New York. Prof. Irelan graduated in 1872 at Butler University, Ohio. When a mere boy, he began teaching; he taught his first school in Jackson Township; was afterward Principal of the Burnettsville Schools, and served many terms at that place. In 1861, he went to Minnesota and taught a select school at Belle Plaine. After teaching one term, he returned to White County, and on the 30th of August, 1862, enlisted in Capt. George Bowman's Company, Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, as a private, but was afterward appointed to a Corporalship. He was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge November 25, 1863; was discharged from the service at Indianapolis February 6, 1864. October 13, 1864, he married Miss C. E. Buesing, of Burnettsville, Ind. Mrs. Irelan is also a graduate of Butler University. To this union have been born four children, viz.: Clifford, Otto, Owen and Elmer. In 1865, he was appointed Superintendent of the Public Schools of White County. This office he held three years; he held the first County Institute in White County. In 1866, he took charge of the Monticello Schools. This po-

sition he resigned in 1868, and accepted the pastorate of the Christian Church at Burnettsville; he is also the organizer of the Christian society and founder of the Christian Church at Wolcott. In 1880, he took charge of the Wolcott Schools, and in this capacity remains; he is a thorough Republican.

AMOS JOHNSON is a native of Cabell County, W. Va., born August 16, 1834, son of Epps and Ann (Derton) Johnson; he is the eldest in a family of ten children, and his early life was spent in his native State in attending school, rafting logs in high water time, and learning the carpenter's trade. In March, 1855, he left the home of his childhood and came to Princeton Township, and for one year worked at carpentering with Isaac Vinson. In 1857, Mr. Johnson went to Illinois and remained a short time, and then returned to Princeton Township, and September 9, 1858, was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Hutson, daughter of Shelby and Elizabeth Hutson, of Porter County, Ind. To Mr. Johnson and wife have been born five children—Herman S., Ida E., Andrew, Arthur S. and Grant. For a time after Mr. Johnson was married, he was engaged in saw milling at Reynolds; he owns 120 acres of choice land where he now lives, and is one of the successful farmers in Princeton Township; he is a thorough Republican.

J. M. JOHNSON, son of Rev. R. C. and Mary (White) Johnson, born April 6, 1858, was the fifth in a family of seven children. Mr. Johnson is a Hoosier by birth, having been born on what has long since been known as the old Johnson homestead, in Princeton Township. He received a fair common school education, and afterward attended school at the Battle Ground Academy, in Tippecanoe County, at Wolcott, and at Burnettsville. When nineteen years of age, he commenced life for himself, and herded cattle for one year, and then began clerking in his brother's store at Reynolds, and there remained about one year. He was married November 24, 1880, to Miss Ada M. Willey, daughter of Sylvester and Mary Willey, of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson has been born one child, Robert C. He owns 160 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and one of the enterprising young farmers of Princeton Township.

J. G. KERLIN is a native of Camden, Carroll County, Ind., born February 18, 1860, and is the youngest in a family of three children born to J. L. and Amanda (Fleeger) Kerlin. He lived with his parents at Camden until he was six years of age, and then with his grandfather Kerlin in Juniata County, Penn. There the father remained a few days, and then took his departure, and since has only been heard of a few times. With his grandfather, who was in very meager circumstances, J. G. remained until he was twelve years old, when, imagining that there were

more prosperous fields in life for him, he came to Princeton Township, and for awhile lived with his mother, and then went to Carroll County, near Delphi, and for five years worked on a farm. In the spring of 1877, he began clerking in C. S. Kepner's store at Seafield, and here remained three years, and then worked on a farm for G. W. Chamberlain one summer, for 75 cents per day and board. After this, Mr. Kerlin turned his attention to merchandising, and formed a partnership with Z. Pippenger in the grocery business; the whole amount of capital invested was \$47. This partnership existed about one year, when Mr. Kerlin purchased his partner's interest, the stock on hand invoicing at \$60. Mr. K. then put in a stock of dry goods, and is now carrying a good stock of goods. In 1879, he was commissioned Postmaster at Seafield, and on the 13th of June, 1882, was appointed railway agent. On November 26, 1880, he married Miss Josie Templeton, a daughter of James and Mary Templeton. To this union was born one child, Freddie, who died September 15, 1882. Mrs. Kerlin died January 10, the same year. Mr. Kerlin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Orion Lodge at Walcott, No. 598. He is a Democrat, and a self-made man in all respects.

JOHN H. KINNEY is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born May 17, 1840, and is one of nine children born to William and Mary A. (Phebus) Kinney, who were among the first settlers of Princeton Township. The subject of this sketch is of German-English descent, and came with his parents from their Buckeye home to Princeton Township in 1851, and began settlement on Section 32. The first house in which the Kinney family lived was a miniature frame structure, 14x16 feet, with an eight-foot story. Two years afterward, an addition was erected, in dimensions the same as the first building. Mr. Kinney received a fair common school education. In 1851, he taught a winter term of school at what was known as the Kinney Schoolhouse. October 1, 1862, dates the marriage of Mr. Kinney to Miss Eliza A. Templeton, daughter of James and Rachel Templeton, who came to this county about 1849. To them have been born four children—Katie, Lucy E., William C. and John E., who died May 3, 1878. Mr. Kinney worked for and farmed on shares with his father until he was thirty years old, when he began managing for himself. In March, 1882, he purchased the old homestead, and now has two hundred acres of well-improved land. He believes in the faith advocated by the Christian Church, and Mrs. Kinney is a member of that church. He is a staunch Republican.

HIRAM F. LEAR, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Culpeper County, Va., son of Nathan and Maria (Spicer) Lear, who was born January 21, 1821. The grandfather of Mr. Lear was one of the three Vir-



John L. Timmons



Mrs. J. G. TIMMONS.

ginia Blues that carried Gen. Braddock from the field of battle in one of the early Indian wars. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the father of Mr. Lear was a soldier of 1812. When Mr. Lear was nine years of age, his father removed from Virginia to Belmont County, Ohio, and there remained until the spring of 1838, when he came to White County and began settlement in Big Creek Township. When Mr. Lear reached his majority, he began work for himself. He rented land of Joseph Thompson, and farmed three years, and then came to Princeton Township and purchased eighty acres of land in Section 4. He now owns more than 500 acres. Here he has lived all the time, save seven years he was in the mercantile business in Monon. Mr. Lear married Miss Margaret Ann Burnes, daughter of the old pioneer, John Burnes, in Big Creek Township. To this union have been born thirteen children, viz.: John F., Charles N., Thomas A., James B., David M., Zorah M., Hiram Fayett, William W., Samuel E., Birt L., Mary J., Etna D., Hugh L. and an infant that died unnamed. In religious opinion, Mr. Lear is a liberal. He is a golden-rule kind of a man, and perhaps the greatest compromiser in White County. Many differences between neighbors have been settled through his influence, and his place in this particular could not easily be filled. Mrs. Lear is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican.

WILLIAM LISK, son of Peter and Abigail (Moore) Lisk, was born June 10, 1819, near Morristown, N. J. While in his youth, his father moved to Franklin County, Ohio, and began the improvement of a farm. William remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, helping his father to clear and cultivate his land. Mr. Lisk received only such an education as the first schools of Ohio were prepared to give. In 1844, the father removed to Ross County, and here, in 1846, William was united in marriage to Sarah A. Edmonds, daughter of Robert and Margaret Edmonds. Seven children have been born to this union—Mary E., John W., Ezra P., Alice J., Lafayette, Vesta J. and Anna D. Of these, Lafayette died August 12, 1860. In October, 1847, Mr. Lisk removed to Tippecanoe County, where he remained until 1854, when he went to Wapello County, Iowa, and remained there until the fall of 1860, when he returned to Tippecanoe County, and lived there until 1868, when he came to Princeton Township and engaged in farming. His first venture in the mercantile business was at Wolcott, in partnership with J. P. Clute, but at the end of five months the agreement was dissolved, and in the meantime Mr. Lisk had sunk \$1,129 in the enterprise. After this ill luck, Mr. Lisk worked by the day for one year on the farm of A. Wolcott, but in the fall of 1869 commenced business alone on a small scale, and through his energy and enterprise has succeeded in establishing one of the best stores in White County. To-day Mr. Lisk has property worth at least \$6,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Lisk are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Lisk was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

JOHN McDONALD is of Scotch-Irish lineage, born August 15, 1806, in Mercer County, Penn., and is a son of John and Jane (McClintick) McDonald. Mr. McDonald received a very limited education, but sufficient, however, to enable him to stand in the front ranks of carpentering or millwrighting—trades that he acquired when young. In addition to these trades he followed flat-boating for a number of years. His father removed to the Buckeye commonwealth and began settlement near Zanesville, in about 1811. When but nineteen years of age, John began life for himself, and in the fall of 1852 came to Princeton Township and entered 400 acres of land, southeast of where Wolcott now stands. He was married, October 22, 1829, to Miss Ellen Eckelbarger, of Zanesville, Ohio. To this relation were born nine children—Mary J., William, John, Sheldon, Julius, Charles, Hugh, Melissa and Robert S.; of these children there are but four living. Mrs. McDonald died August 4, 1879. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church until her death. Mr. McDonald is also a member of that denomination, having joined over a half century ago. He is a Mason, and once was a member of the Amity Lodge, No. 5, at Zanesville, Ohio. Politically, he has more faith in the Greenback party than any other.

CAPT. ADIN NORDYKE is of Welsh lineage, a native of Guilford County, N. C., son of Robert and Elizabeth (Shaw) Nordyke, and was born January 12, 1822. When Mr. Nordyke was about ten years of age, his parents moved to Henry County, Ind. They remained in Henry County two years, and then removed to Wea Plains, in Tippecanoe County, and there lived until the spring of 1845, when it came to this township, and again began the scenes and trials of another frontier home. When about twenty-two years of age, the subject of this notice purchased the Nordyke homestead, and on January 23, 1851, was married to Miss Lucy A. Jewett, daughter of Anson Jewett, one of the first settlers of the township. To Mr. Nordyke and wife, have been born eight children—Lucy E., George, Mary E., Benajah P., Leander, William N., Robert and Minnie. Benajah P. and Robert are deceased. Mr. Nordyke continued farming until February 10, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers. In July the same year, he was detailed as a recruiting officer. After Company G was organized, he was elected Second Lieutenant; on May 4, 1864, was commissioned First Lieutenant, and on the 7th of September following was commissioned Captain of the Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers. This position he held until the close of the war and his discharge from the service, June, 1865. He is a stalwart Republican, and a member of the

Friends' Church. He was Township Trustee under the old law and is one of the pioneers of Princeton Township.

JOHN C. NORTHLANE, railroad agent, is a native of Wayne County, Ind.; is of Dutch-Irish descent, and a son of Henry and Margaret (Clymers) Northlane. Mrs. Northlane is a distant relative of George Clymers, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Northlane's father was born in Germany, near Bremen, and his mother is of Ohio nativity. The subject of this mention was born August 6, 1857. Young Northlane began attending school at Elwood, in Madison County, when nine years of age, but afterward moved with his father to Hagerstown, Ind., and here completed his school days. In 1872, he went to Cincinnati to learn the tinner's trade. This did not seem a success, but he continued to work at it until the dark days of the panic of 1873, when he returned to Hagerstown and began learning telegraphy, and in 1874 he was appointed assistant agent at Hagerstown, and here remained one year, and then went to Frankton, Ind., and was made acting railway agent at that place. He would have been commissioned agent, but he was too young to give bond. In 1878, Mr. Northlane came to Wolcott, and has since been agent of the Pan Handle Railway at this place. His marriage occurred at Anderson, Ind., on the 16th of October, 1879, to Miss Callie Guisinger. Mrs. Northlane is of Scotch-German descent. To this home have been born two children—Ethel, born August 13, 1880, and Ruth, January 18, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Northlane are of the Catholic faith, and he is a Democrat in politics.

SOLOMON RADER is the eldest in a family of fifteen children—nine boys and six girls—born to William and Elizabeth (Murphy) Rader. Mr. Rader commenced life for himself at the age of twenty years. The first summer worked on a farm at \$10.25 per month, with board, washing and keeping of horse thrown in; the horse, however, had to be worked two days in each week. The next summer he moved to Cass County, near Logansport, and chopped cord-wood at 31½ cents per cord and board, and the following summer he returned to the home of his boyhood, in Rush County, Ind., and spent the summer in peddling books and oil-cloths. The next year he spent on a farm, and in March, 1852, he started to the Territory of Oregon, by way of Cincinnati and St. Joseph, Mo. He left St. Joseph by ox-team, on the 27th of April, 1852, and arrived at Jacksonville, Ore., on the 22d of September. Mr. Rader engaged in mining, but served for a time in the Rogue River Indian war. In June, 1852, he came to Princeton Township; his father, in the meantime, had removed from Rush to White County. Mr. Rader was married first to Miss Mary E. McAhron, and to their union were born three children—a pair of twins, that died unnamed, and Marion. Mrs. Rader died

October 22, 1853, and Mr. Rader was married again January 14, 1855, and to this union have been born two children—one infant that died unnamed, and C. M. Mr. and Mrs. Rader are members of the Baptist Church, and he was reared a Democrat, but is now a thorough Greenbacker.

C. A. G. RAYHOUSER is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Magdalena (Lichtenberger) Rayhouser, deceased. His father died in November, 1847, and his mother in May, 1873. C. A. G. was born October 29, 1825. He received the educational advantages of the early common schools, and in the fall of 1842 entered the academy at Ashland, Ohio, and remained one year; then began teaching a country school, and then, for five years, attended the academy during the summer and taught school in the winter. In 1850, he had completed the classical course in Vermillion Institute, in Ashland County, Ohio, and in the fall of that year came to Fort Wayne, Ind., and began a clerkship in the dry goods store of R. W. Taylor, and the following winter was elected Principal of one of the public schools of that city, and taught until the following summer, when he clerked in the establishment of a Mr. Stapleford, and was afterward appointed Deputy Sheriff, which position he retained until the winter of 1854–55, when he taught a school in Whitley County, near Columbia City. His marriage occurred in December, 1856, to Miss Caroline Ferguson, of La Fayette, Ind. Soon after the marriage, Mr. Rayhouser was employed to finish an uncompleted term in the High School at Ligonier, Ind., and then removed to Terre Coupee, in St. Joseph County, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Aaron Redding, and here remained for three years, and in the summer of 1860, went to Rockfield, Carroll County, and began the practice of medicine. In 1863, Mr. Rayhouser enlisted, at La Fayette, in the Twenty-second Indiana Battery, and upon the arrival of his company at Atlanta, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon for the field hospital, and afterward Surgeon of a colored regiment—First United States Heavy Artillery—and in this capacity remained for a time, and then was detailed to take charge of the hospital and military prison at Knoxville, Tenn., and there remained until the close of the war, in 1865, when he came to Brookston, this county, and again began the practice of his profession, remaining here until October, 1868, when he removed to Wolcott and opened a drug store; retiring from the practice of medicine in 1870, he was appointed Postmaster at Wolcott. In 1881, he sold his stock of goods and began a similar business in Logansport; but, in the fall of that year, he bought back the drug stock at Wolcott. Mr. Rayhouser is a Knight Templar, having joined the Masons at Camden; he became member of the Chapter at Kentland, and of the Commandery at Logans-

port. In religious opinion, Mr. Rayhouser is a Universalist, and in politics, a thorough and life-long Republican.

J. H. RIGBY is a native of Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind., son of George and Clarissa (Tharp) Rigby, and was born May 12, 1856. These are descendants from the old English race of Rigbys. In the first year of the life of young Rigby, his parents emigrated to Missouri, remained two years, and then removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and while there he shared the advantages held out by the public schools. The family remained in this city for several years, and then returned to Missouri and there remained until 1872, when it came to this county and settled at Seafield. Mr. Rigby worked on a farm one year, and then began general merchandising at the above-mentioned place. There he remained until 1880, when he removed to Wolcott and became more extensively engaged in the mercantile business. He was married, February 28, 1878, to Miss Sarah L. Wilburn, of Seafield. Mrs. Rigby died one year after the marriage, and in November, 1880, Mr. Rigby was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Wilburn, a sister of his first wife. To this union have been born two children, a little girl who died in infancy, and Charles Henry. Mr. Rigby is a Republican.

JOHN L. PITTS is a native of Jacksborough, Campbell Co., Tenn., born June 22, 1819, of Welsh-American lineage, son of Abijah and Mary (Gaylor) Pitts. Mr. Pitts was only eight years of age when his mother died, and his father died in 1840. While yet in his infancy, his parents removed to Washington County, Va., and from the subscription district school in that county he received his education. In 1834, the family moved to Jessamine County, Ky., and from there moved to Mercer County, the same State. The early life of Mr. Pitts was spent at shoe-making, working on a farm and milling. He was married, August 27, 1846, to Miss Mary Hocker, of Lincoln County, Ky. This union had one child born to it, Richard G., who is deceased. Mrs. Pitts died July 20, 1848. He was married, September 29, 1849, to Miss Lucy Ann Christopher, of Bryantsville, Ky. Four children have been born to them—Andrew T., Sarah I., William A. and Delitha A. Mr. Pitts left the old Kentucky home and settled in Big Creek Township, this county, September 28, 1853, and the next spring he moved to West Point Township, and there remained until 1863, when he came to Princeton Township and settled on Section 31, where he still lives and owns a good and well-improved farm. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is, and has always been, a true Democrat.

LUKE ROGERS, son of Nathaniel S. and Rachael (Cain) Rogers, is a native of Hampshire County, Va., born November 28, 1830, and is the eldest in a family of sixteen children. The father of Mr. Rogers

was a native of Loudoun County, Va., and was one of three men to begin the first settlement in Princeton Township, coming here in 1844, removing, however, from Virginia to Big Creek Township, this county, in 1837. Luke Rogers remained at home and worked for his father until he was twenty-five years of age. He was married, February 22, 1855, to Miss Harriet A. Dobbins, daughter of John and Catherine Dobbins. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were born five children, viz.: James P., John N., Sarah E., William and Josie. William died April 15, 1861. Mr. Rogers enlisted June, 1861, in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis July 29, 1864. He was in the seven days' battle before Richmond, second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the right hand by an accidental discharge from his own gun. Mr. Rogers was elected Township Trustee in April, 1880, and was re-elected in 1882, having no opposition at the last election. He was formerly a Republican, but now is a staunch Greenbacker; he is a member of the Christian Church and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Rogers died March 4, 1881.

BECKWITH ROGERS, deceased, was a native of Hampshire County, Va., born January 14, 1832, and was a son of Nathaniel S. and Rachael (Cain) Rogers. When Beckwith was but a small boy, his parents removed from Virginia to White County, and in 1844 settled in Princeton Township. The early education of Mr. Rogers was such as the common early district schools of White County were capable of bestowing; he remained at home and worked for his father until he was twenty-four years of age. The marriage of Mr. Rogers to Miss Eliza Whip, a Virginian and a daughter of William and Sarah Whip, occurred August 6, 1855. Mr. Rogers farmed on his father's land until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers; he was honorably discharged at Greensboro, N. C., June 21, 1865. After returning, he farmed for a short time on rented land. In 1868, he purchased the farm on which he lived and owned until his death, which occurred June 23, 1882. Mrs. Rogers still owns the farm, and is in good circumstances. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were born five children, viz.: Amos, Sarah M., Cora D., Ina and Harvey. Mr. Rogers was a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Rogers is also a member of that church. He was a staunch Republican and one of the most enterprising men in Princeton Township.

DR. H. E. SMALL is a native of Indiana's city of railways, born October 28, 1862, and is a son of Rev. Gilbert and Francis (Garrett) Small, who are residents of Idaville, this county. When the subject of this sketch was about six years old, his parents removed from the above-

mentioned city to the enterprising village in which they now reside, and there young Small began his school life. When seventeen years of age, he became a pedagogue, and taught two terms of district school, one in Monon Township, and the other near his home, in Jackson Township. At the age of fifteen, he began the study of his chosen profession, in the office of Dr. Black, at Idaville. Here he remained several summers, and in the spring of 1880 he continued his studies in the office of Dr. S. R. Cowger, at Monticello, and during the winters 1881-82 and 1882-83 attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. In January, 1883, Dr. Small located in Wolcott, under the firm name of Cowger & Small. Dr. Small is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACOB SPANGLE is of German descent, a native of Stark County, Ohio, born July 4, 1825, and one of eleven children born to Jacob and Sarah (Eby) Spangle. When Mr. Spangle was five years of age, he removed with his father to Crawford County, this State, and there remained until his twenty-fourth year, when he again removed with his parents to Noble County, Ind., and there lived and worked for his father until the spring of 1851, when he came to West Point Township, this county, and there lived one summer, and then came to Princeton Township, and purchased 174 acres of land in Section 31, where he still resides. The marriage of Mr. Spangle to Miss Julia A. Blackman, of Noble County, occurred March 25, 1852. To this union have been born eleven children—Elisha E., whose birth occurred December 15, 1853; Mayhew C., October 9, 1855; Henry C., April 4, 1857; Jacob M. January 8, 1859; William S., May 19, 1864; James F., December 28, 1865; George T., November 8, 1867; John M., December 26, 1871; Amy J., February 24, 1861; Lucy J., September 9, 1862; Margaret A., January 14, 1870. Mr. Spangle was reared a Jackson Democrat, then became a stanch Republican, but is now a solid Greenbacker. He has been a member in good standing in the German Baptist Church for nearly twenty years.

SAMUEL T. SPENCER is a native of Hampshire County, Va., born June 2, 1837. Samuel is the eldest of eleven children in the family of Andrew and Elizabeth (Dobbins) Spencer, and came with them to Jasper County, Ind., in 1846, and in the spring of 1851, again removed with them to Princeton Township, where the father began settlement on Section 7. At the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Spencer began the trials of life for himself, by doing labor on the farms of other men for two years, and then worked for his father for some time, but in August, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers, remaining in the service until the close of the war, and after having been in sixteen

battles was discharged June 21, 1865, at Albany, N. Y., and came home, and in December following was married to Miss Nancy J. Bunnell, of Princeton Township, daughter of J. B. and Nancy Bunnell; to this union have been born six children—Flora, Reed, Edgar, Everett, Orphia and Leta. Flora died November 4, 1871; Orphia, August 28, 1879; Everett September 10, 1879. In 1866, Mr. Spencer purchased the farm on which he now lives, and has become one of the leading farmers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Christian Church. Politically, Mr. Spencer has always been a stanch member of the Republican party.

HON. ANSON WOLCOTT is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., son of James and Louisa (Gould) Wolcott, born October 21, 1819, and is the second in a family of five children. The subject of this notice is descended from the old Wolcott family, which has been historically traced for six hundred years. The first ancestor in America of this gentleman came from England in 1630 and settled at Boston, then removed to Windsor, and was later found at Hartford. Mr. Wolcott is a distant relative of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The father of Mr. Wolcott was a man of very marked character and of almost unexcelled energy. The mother was a woman of great intelligence and much force of character. The early education of Anson Wolcott was such as could be obtained at the public schools in the Empire State. He read mathematics with ease, accuracy and rapidity. He is found at fifteen years of age teaching his first school in Ontario County, N. Y. When twenty-one years old, he went to Louisiana and began the study of the law in the office of Judge Peets, in Claiborne Parish. He remained in the South about a year and a half, and then returned to his native State, taught school in winter, and continued his law studies in the summer. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1847, and in 1852 admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Wolcott was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Sayne, of Philadelphia, February 11, 1863. To this union was born one child, Ebon H. Mrs. Wolcott died August 4, 1877. Mr. Wolcott came to Princeton Township in 1858, and in 1866 was elected to the State Senate. He is, without question, one of the best educated men in the State, and a thorough Republican.

JAMES R. WOODS is a native of North Carolina, was born July 3, 1829, and is the son of Drury and Rhoda (Show) Wood. In the fall of 1831, the parents of Mr. Wood came to the Hoosier State and stopped over winter on Blue River, and the next spring came to Tippecanoe County and settled about ten miles southwest of La Fayette. Here the family lived for twelve years, and then removed to Benton County and

there resided two years, and then moved into the northern part of West Point Township, where the father died in 1856, and the mother in 1878. The subject of this brief sketch remained in the West Point Township homestead until the death of his father, and then removed to the place on which he now lives in Princeton Township. He was married, April 14, 1857, to Miss Esther Thomas, daughter of John and Hannah Thomas, of West Point Township. To this union have been born three children, viz.: John A., who died May 20, 1862, Erasmus M. and Walter H. January, 1863, Mr. Wood enlisted at Reynolds, in Company K, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry. He was discharged at Baton Rouge, La. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Independant Order of Odd Fellows, joining February 7, 1883. Mr. Wood is a Republican.

DAVID WRIGHT is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born May 1, 1818; is German-English descent, and a son of David and Mary (Cook) Wright, who had born to them a family of nine children, of whom our subject is the youngest. The father of Mr. Wright died near New Castle, Henry Co., Ind., March 3, 1845, while on his way from the old Buckeye home (which he had just sold) to Indiana. The mother died November 28, 1833. Mr. Wright received only a meager education, but now has quite an extended amount of practical knowledge. In 1838, he came to Clinton County, Ind., and began settlement, and in the fall of 1849 came to Big Creek Township, this county, and rented a farm of Joseph Thompson. In the fall of 1850, he came to Princeton Township and bought forty acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Wright has since purchased 160 acres, and now has one of the best improved farms in Princeton Township. March 27, 1838, he married Miss Mary Cormain, a daughter of Daniel and Jemima Cormain, of Fayette County. They have had seven children born to them, viz., Lilly A., Eliza A., Hannah E., Cheniah C., Christian J., Daniel A. and Sarah M. Mr. Wright and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has been a life-long Democrat, and is one of the pioneers of Princeton Township.

MONON TOWNSHIP.

ALFRED BALL was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 14, 1834. When seven years of age his father died. He attended school for a short time in a log schoolhouse, and worked on the farm until he was fourteen years old, when he came to White County, Ind. After remaining here some years, he returned to Ohio, and March 20, 1856,

was married to Mary J. Leman, born August 1, 1837, daughter of Hamilton and Mary (Kirk) Leman. By this union they had three children—James W. and Hamilton (born in Ohio), and John C. (born in Indiana). Mr. Ball engaged in farming until 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Infantry, in which he was made a Corporal. He was in the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, and others of the Virginia campaign. Upon his discharge, in November, 1864, he resumed farming until 1866, when he sold his place and removed to this township, where he purchased eighty acres in Section 36, with some improvements. He also conducted a saw-mill. In 1873, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected after serving four years. In addition to farming, Mr. Ball raises some stock. He is an active Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and Odd Fellows, and, as is also his wife, a member of the M. E. Church.

HENRY M. BAUGHMAN was born in Ashland County, Ohio, July 28, 1831. He is a son of Samuel and Christina (Young) Baughman. Samuel Baughman was a blacksmith and farmer. When Henry was thirteen years old, he went to work for his father, who, in 1853, sold his farm and shop and removed to Noble County, Ind., where he purchased land and began general blacksmithing. Here Henry finished the trade, and April 23, 1856, was married to Sarah Eddy, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, daughter of Myron Eddy, of Noble County, to which union were born eleven children, all of whom are living—Emma J., Mary J., Eva M., Florence K., Frank D., Ulysses M., Charles S. M., Chloe G., Carrie D., Mattie and Lee G. Mr. Baughman now sold a farm he had purchased in 1860, and engaged in the merchandise business at Lisbon, which he continued until 1865, when he began a store at Middlebury Station, where, in 1864, his place was robbed and burned. He then went into a meat market at Goshen, and afterward into a reaper factory. In 1867, he purchased a farm near Reynolds, on which he raised some stock. He again engaged in merchandising at Medaryville for four years, and thence he removed to this township and purchased a farm of 200 acres. He is now general manager for Turpie Brothers. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN W. BRANNAN was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 2, 1841, and is a son of Adam and Rachel Brannan, who came to this township and purchased a farm when John W. was but four years of age. After two years, his father died. John W. attended school and worked on the farm until 1861, when, at the sound of war, he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, at second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and in the first battles of the Wilder-

ness. He was discharged in July, 1864. On October 26, 1865, he married Louisa J. Line, daughter of David Line, to which union were born three children—Charles S. (April 24, 1866), Nancy A., deceased (November 4, 1867), and William D., deceased (October 2, 1871). Mrs. Brannan died December 27, 1872. She was a member of the M. E. Church. March 17, 1874, Mr. Brannan married Mary E. Dunlop, widow of John Dunlop, by whom he had four children—Alice M. (born February 17, 1875), Harvey H. (October 17, 1876), Clyde M. (December 10, 1878), and Ira O., deceased (January 18, 1883). Mr. Brannan has a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved and cultivated. He is a general farmer, but raises some stock. He is a member of the G. A. R. He belongs to the M. E. Church and his wife to the Presbyterian.

TERRELL BUNCH was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 6, 1828, and is a son of David and Nancy (Hart) Bunch, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of South Carolina. In 1834, the father of Terrell removed to Illinois, and here Terrell attended school and worked on the farm until the war with Mexico, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Illinois Infantry. In his first battle he was wounded in the leg, and carried to the hospital at Brownsville, Tex. On recovering, he rejoined and remained with his company until the war ended, and was mustered out June 4, 1848. Mr. Bunch was married, November 2, 1853, to Ellen Rider, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Dunham) Rider, to which union followed six children—Israel, James B. (deceased), Terestral (deceased), Isabel (deceased), Charles and Terrell. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was taken prisoner at Elizabethtown, Ky., and sent to parole camp at St. Louis. Was exchanged and sent to Vicksburg after the surrender, and thence to Texas. He was at the siege of Spanish Fort, the capture of Mobile, at New Orleans, and in all those heavy battles. He returned home July 13, 1865, sold his farm, and moved to Morris, Grundy County, where he set up his trade of carpentering, but, after five years, resumed farming. In 1875, he came to this township and established a saloon. After two years, he again resumed farming, and was burned out, when he returned to this township and began the carpentering business. Mr. Bunch has been Sheriff, Tax Collector, Justice and Coroner. He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the G. A. R.

PATRICK H. CARR was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, March 15, 1851. His parents were natives of Ireland; came to America in 1831, and located in Auglaize County. Patrick attended school until he was thirteen years old, when he commenced to work on the Miami Canal for two years; he then returned to home labor and attended the Normal School at Lebanon until about twenty years of age. Afterward he went

to Illinois, where, in East Lynn, he served as freight and express agent for three years; thence he removed to La Fayette, where, on February 10, 1874, he married Julia A. (Moore) Carr, who had one child, James A. To this union were born three children—John M. (deceased), Charles C. and Henry L. After his marriage, Mr. Carr began the general merchandise business, which he continued two years; he was also Deputy Sheriff one year, and farmed in Pulaski County three years. There sold out, and in March, 1862, came to this township, purchased a stock and commenced merchandising, and he is now one of the leading business men. Mr. Carr is an active Republican, and a Knight of Pythias; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. GEORGE R. CLAYTON was born in Pike County, Ill., April 20, 1854, and is a son of Thomas C. and Margaret (Carrier) Clayton, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Virginia. Both emigrated to Ohio at an early day, whence they moved to Illinois. Dr. Clayton attended school irregularly until he was twenty years of age, obtaining education under disadvantages. In 1874, he commenced to read medicine with Dr. A. E. McNeall, of Brownsburg, Ill., and supported himself by teaching for a period of five years, when he entered the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, for one term, and one year later attended the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, where he graduated with the highest honors, June 30, 1880. He began practice at Donaldson, Iowa, remaining about one year, thence going to Rockfield, Carroll County. On returning home, during holidays, he was married to Nettie E. Sharer, born April 3, 1854, daughter of John C. and Margaret (Askin) Sharer, of Fulton County, Penn. He afterward settled in this township, where he has an extensive practice. He is an Odd Fellow and a Republican.

WILLIAM COOPER was born in Muskingum County, Penn., January 15, 1828, and is a son of Thomas and Tacey A. (Sampson) Cooper, also natives of Pennsylvania. When William was about two years of age, his father moved to Champaign County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, but where William had but spare opportunities for schooling. He worked on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, when, in March, 1848, he was married to Sarah J. Hess, born December 25, 1827, daughter of Peter and Phebe (Collins) Hess, which union was blessed with thirteen children—Samuel F., infant boy (deceased), Minerva (deceased), Mary (deceased), Anna M., Isaac, Louisa, Lydia A., James, Calvin, William C. H., John S. (deceased), and Martha E. In 1859, Mr. Cooper removed to Madison County, Ohio, where he farmed until 1866, and thence to this township, where he purchased 100 acres of wild land. At this time, by prudence and industry, he has added to the same until it

numbers 226 acres of excellent land. He is said to raise the best corn in the county. He is a Democrat and a good citizen.

ELI W. COWGER was born at Monticello, White County, Ind., November 13, 1837, and is a son of Silas and Elizabeth S. (Bott) Cowger, the former born in Virginia November 25, 1809, the latter also in Virginia November 29, 1815. They were married in 1834. The father of Eli came to and settled in this county, building a log cabin on the Monon. Eli had but sparse learning; he remained on the paternal farm until he was twenty-four years of age. On March 10, 1862, he was married to Nancy Downey, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Moore) Downey, born November 5, 1839. To this union succeeded seven children—Alice R., born April 9, 1863; Charles W., born December 16, 1865; William A., born October 20, 1868, deceased; Ida M., born April 2, 1870; Elizabeth C., born September 29, 1872; Thomas S., born February 4, 1876, and Clara E., born October 6, 1879. Mr. Cowger purchased 120 acres of land in 1865, and now has 354 acres, all well improved. In addition to farming in general, he gives large attention to the purchase and sale of stock. Mr. Cowger is a Jackson Democrat, and has been Road Superintendent and County Commissioner. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and his wife is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. COWGER was born in this township October 3, 1841, and is a son of Silas and Elizabeth S. (Bott) Cowger. His parents were early settlers of this township. During his boyhood, he attended school and worked on the farm alternately, and when only sixteen he split 384 white oak rails in addition to other work. On November 16, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry. He took part in the battles of Selma, Ala., Macon, Ga., and remained with his company until mustered out, when he resumed farm labor. In 1867, he purchased forty acres in Section 35, Range 4, also forty acres north of said range. On December 8, 1869, he married Mary Dunlap, born May 27, 1844, daughter of John and Charlotte (Brackenridge) Dunlap, of this county. To them have been born five children—George A., September 14, 1870; Elizabeth C., April 5, 1873; William H., August 22, 1875; infant boy (deceased), February 27, 1877, and John S., February 27, 1878. Mr. Cowger has a good and well-improved farm. He is a Democrat, a member of the G. A. R., of which he is Chaplain, and, as is also his wife, a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY CRUMBO is a native of Germany, born July 13, 1818, and a son of Andy and Mary (Bachardt) Crumbo. Henry attended school until he was fourteen years old, when he began to learn the stone cutting and mason trade, afterward working in various places until 1837, when he returned home and was married to Wilomena Hebner, born Au-

gust 8, 1818. In 1838, he came to America, and three years later sent for his wife, and located in New Orleans, where he worked at brick-laying. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, he volunteered, and after his return he moved to New Albany, Ind., purchased a home, and began business as a stonemason and stone cutter, which he continued nineteen years. This he then sold, and purchased 400 acres in Salem Township, Pulaski Co., Ind., where he followed farming and stock-raising. While living here, his house and its contents were lost by fire; he also lost 3,000 cattle by disease. Mr. and Mrs. Crumbo have had ten children—Edward, Sophie, Alfred (a soldier of Company A, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, killed by steamboat explosion at Island No. 12), Henry (deceased), Laura (deceased,) Alexander, Mena, Louisa, Lizzie and Harmon. Mr. Crumbo is independent in politics.

JOHN DAY was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 3, 1813, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Flora) Day. He obtained what schooling he could until he became sixteen years old, when he worked on the farm. He was married to Elizabeth Hooper October 3, 1835. She was born in Virginia April 11, 1817, to which union followed twelve children—Thomas J., Harriet, Mary C. (deceased), Rebecca J., Margaret A., William R., John H., Henry A., Barbara S., Jacob W., George W. (deceased), and Carlinda R. (deceased). In 1865, Mr. Day returned from Ohio to Pulaski County, Ind., where he purchased sixty acres of improved farm land, on which he resided four years, when he purchased a farm in Molon Township, White County, on which he lives. He is a general farmer and stock-raiser. In politics, he is Republican. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES M. DE VAULT was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 24, 1842, and is a son of Nicholas and Lavina (Kilgore) De Vault. His father removed to Madison County, Ohio, when he was eight years old. James attended school until he was about fifteen years of age, when he worked for himself until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry for three months; he was honorably discharged, resumed work at home, and in July, 1863, re-enlisted in the Tenth Ohio Cavalry; he was in the battle of Shelbyville, under Gen. Kilpatrick, and with Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. He was finally discharged July 21, 1865, and on February 22, 1866, was married to Deborah Rightsel, daughter of John and Jane (Orcutt) Rightsel, by whom he had seven children—Josephine E., Ulysses Grant, Laura R., Louis and Lerry (twins), Jennie and Frank E. In 1866, Mr. De Vault came to this township and purchased sixty acres of wild land in Section 2, which is now well improved. Mr. De Vault is an Odd Fellow. His daughter, Josephine, is a school teacher in Beaver Township, Pulaski County.

EVAN B. EGBERT was born in Woodford County, Ill., May 16, 1858; he is a son of John W. and Elura A. (Seargent) Egbert, the former born in Brown County, Ohio, July 10, 1833, the latter in Clermont County, Ohio, about the same year. The parents of Evan moved first to Woodford County, and afterward to Coles County, Ill., where Evan attended school until 1871, and later at Mahomet for three years, and then at an academy at Charleston for one year. On returning home, he learned the trade of a carpenter, and, in 1879, went into his father's store at Mahomet, and from there to college at Bloomington, from which he graduated in 1881, and became book-keeper for his father. On December 21, 1881, he married Lula Johnson, daughter of James H. and Matilda (Coffman) Johnson. Mr. Egbert remained with his father until January 1, 1883, when he came to this township and opened a hardware and tin store, keeping stoves, pumps, barbed wire, sewing machines, etc. Though he has been but a short time in this place, he has the reputation of being a good business man.

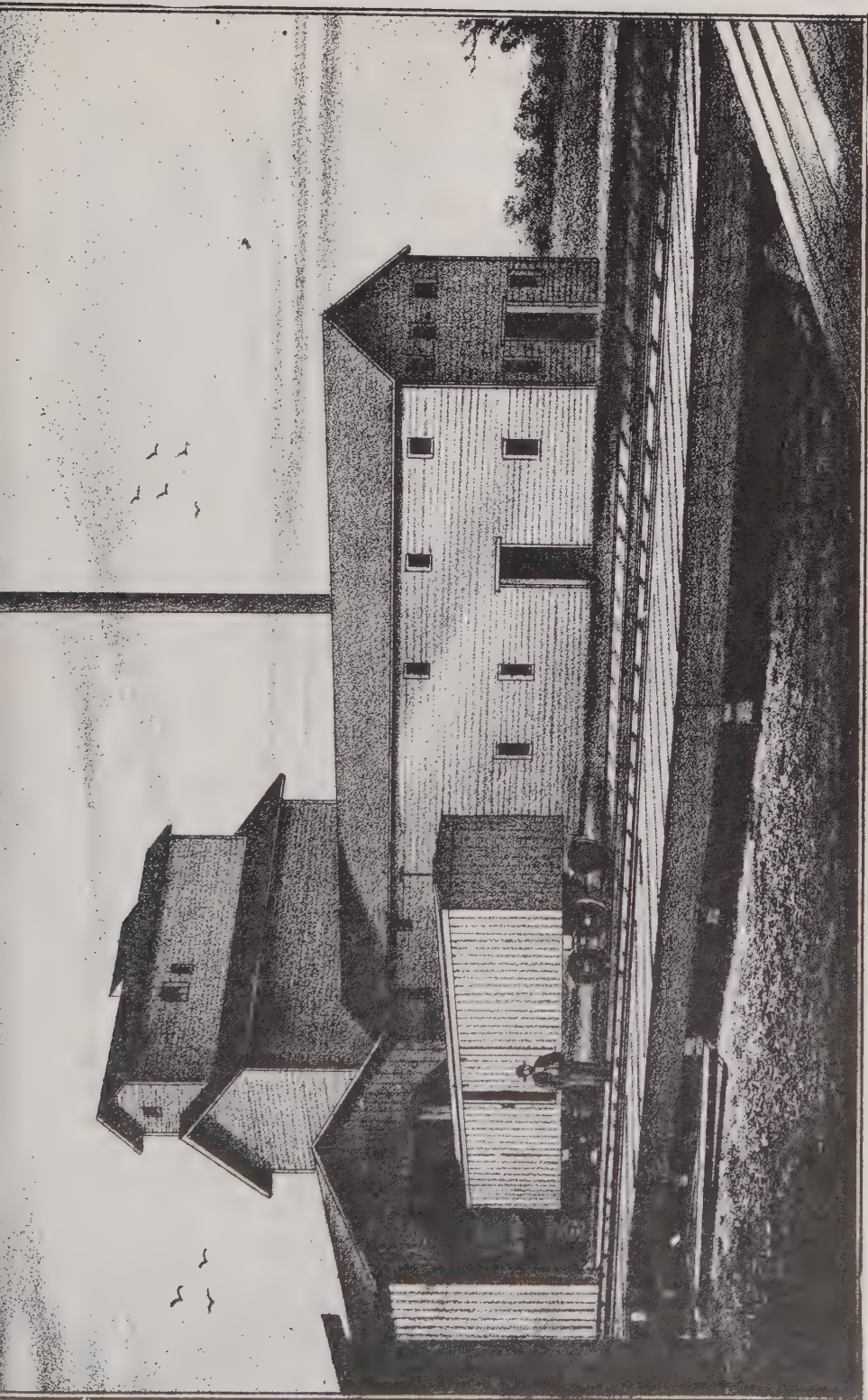
DAVID GRIFFITH was born in Berks County, Penn., February 16, 1802, and is a son of John and Sarah (Mea) Griffith. David had but slender opportunities for obtaining education, having been put to the plow when quite young. In 1815, his father emigrated to Perry County, Ohio, David remaining with him on the farm until nineteen years old, when he removed to Muskingum County, where he farmed for many years. He was married, November 12, 1838, to Catherine Griffin, to which union succeeded nine children—George W. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Sarah J. (deceased), Julia A. (deceased), Sarah J., Mahala A., Caroline, David and Charlie. After giving up farming, Mr. Griffith drove for the Ohio Stage Company twenty-six years. In 1856, he removed to this township, and located upon land entered by him in 1831. Upon this he built a house and made other improvements; he raises considerable stock. Although in his eighty-second year, Mr. Griffith is active and well. He is a Jacksonian Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ELIAS HEIDELBERGER was born in the province of Baden, Germany, May 11, 1825. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he learned the trade of baking, which trade he followed until he was twenty-one years old, and worked in Prussia, Bavaria, France and other places. In 1847, he came to America and located in Delphi, Ind., where he began peddling successfully, and was soon able to open a store, which he did in 1851, and on the 15th of November of that year, he married Barbara Forman, of Delphi, by which union were four children—Rosa, Fannie, Louis and Clara. He sold his business in Delphi to engage in the dry goods trade with his brothers, Moses and

Louis, at Pittsburg, Carroll County, which, after three years, they transferred to Rock Island, Ill., comprising wholesale dry goods, notions, furnishings, etc. In 1860, he closed this out, went to Chicago for a time, and afterward resumed peddling in Indiana. In 1863, he began a store at Francesville, Pulaski County, thence moving to Rensselaer, where he continued business for ten years. After living in Attica, Frankfort and La Fayette for varying periods, he sold again in 1875, and resumed traveling through Indiana in the general produce trade. In December, 1882, he came to Monon, and began a general store with others, under the firm name of Leopold, Heidelberger & Co.

THEODORE HILDEBRAND was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 23, 1830, and is a son of John W. and Elizabeth Ann (Shultz) Hildebrand, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Germany. When Theodore was eight years old, his father removed to Harrison County, Ind., and thence to Floyd County, where he died five years later. When about thirteen years of age, Theodore removed to Louisville, Ky., where he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and where he labored for several years. He was married, December 12, 1854, to Jerusha Adeline Crealy, of New Albany, Ind., daughter of John P. Crealy, to which union were born seven children—William N. (deceased), Margaret J. (deceased), John W. (deceased), Theresa G., Lillie May, Ella J., and an infant boy (deceased). In 1856, he came to Monon, where he worked for his brother at blacksmithing for one year, when he purchased his brother's business, in which he is now engaged. He also deals in agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, etc. He is a good business man, an Odd Fellow, a Republican, and, as is also his wife, a member of the Baptist Church.

URIAH S. HUSSEY was born in Delaware County, Ind., December 17, 1835; he is a son of Raymoth and Elizabeth (Thornburg) Hussey. The father of Uriah, when a youth, moved to Michigan City, and assisted in building the third house erected there. When Uriah was a year old, his father moved to Ohio, where Uriah attended school and worked on the farm; afterward he attended a select school and finished his education at Oberlin College. He was then engaged in a store at Newport, Madison County, Ohio. In June, 1861, he was married to Emma A. Peck, daughter of Gideon and Deborah Peck, by whom he had two children—James C. and Sarah A. Being economical, Mr. Hussey was soon able to purchase a small farm. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment (hundred-day men); was sent to West Virginia, and then as a guard of prisoners to Camp Chase, Ohio. After his discharge, he sold his farm and came to this township, where he purchased 40 acres in Section 2; he now owns 160 acres of good land, and has taken many premiums for his hogs at county fairs. Mr. Hussey suc-



ceeded in carrying the first petition for ditching. He is an active Republican, an Odd Fellow, and, as is also his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD IMES, SR., was born in Greene County, Penn., June 18, 1821, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Shidler) Imes. When Richard was six years of age, his father died, and he alternated between school and the farm until he was fifteen, when his mother sold the farm and removed to White County, Ind., where she purchased land, which Richard superintended. He was married, November 23, 1843, to Mary A. Orr, born in Greene County, Penn., November 6, 1816, to which union were born eight children—Mary E., October 24, 1844; George W., October 24, 1846 (deceased); Jasper N., August 11, 1848 (deceased); Letitia M., February 7, 1850 (deceased); Melissa J., March 17, 1852 (deceased); Melinda C., August 21, 1853 (deceased); Alice C., November 2, 1855; and Susan, May 23, 1858 (deceased). After his marriage, Mr. Imes farmed in Union Township, where he had land, and also raised stock. In 1862, he sold this place and purchased 120 acres in Marion Township, Section 30; the farm now comprises 200 acres, and is said to be as fine as any in the township. He does general farming, and has some fine horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. Imes is a Jacksonian Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a much respected citizen.

HIRAM N. JACKS was born in this county in 1841. His parents Isaac and Deborah (Wilson) Jacks, were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky. When young, they both came with their parents to Rush County, Ind., where they married, and soon after moved to White County. Isaac entered a tract of land and made a farm. They were among the first settlers of this county, and for some time manufactured their own clothes. They reared the following children—William H., Thomas P., Hiram N., James M., Andrew S., Isaac, Allen M. and Lewis M. The parents are both deceased, and are buried in the Osborn Cemetery. Hiram N. Jacks was married in 1861 to Miss Mary E. Pride, who was born in Rush County in 1844. They have five children—Martha A., Otis, Willard I., Stella and Maud. He owns a farm one mile north of the L., C. & N. A. R. R. On this farm there is one of the best artesian wells in the State. Mr. Jacks was in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and was wounded at Chickamauga. His brother James M., a member of the same regiment, was killed in the same engagement. Another brother, John W., was a member of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry.

JONATHAN M. KELLOGG was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 19, 1809; he is a son of Ethel and Charlotte (Munger) Kellogg. Jonathan attended school and worked for his father on the farm

until 1832, when his father removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind. Jonathan was married February 3, 1835, to Hannah Jennings, to which union were born seven children—Ethel (deceased), Levi (deceased), Elizabeth, Henry, Charlotte, infant boy (deceased), infant girl (deceased). Mrs. Kellogg died August 12, 1848. On March 17, 1850, Mr. Kellogg married Elizabeth Martin, by whom he had four children—Mary, Joseph and two infant girls (deceased); this wife died April 20, 1867. He was next married, March 19, 1868, to Susan McManus, this marriage being without issue. In 1871, Mr. Kellogg came to this township and engaged in merchandising for several years, when he disposed of his stock and became Postmaster on October 19, 1874, which position he yet holds. He is now in his seventy-fourth year, but hale and hearty. He is a Republican, and very highly esteemed.

HUGH LOWE was born in Fayette County, Ind., March 30, 1830, and is the son of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Dickey) Lowe; the former a native of Marion County, Va., the latter of Fayette County, Ind. The father of Hugh was a general trader, and when Hugh was four years old he removed to Miami County, entered and cleared land, on which he lived three years, then sold and removed to Peru. In spring, 1834, he came to Monon Township, purchased a farm in Section 24, on which he lived until his death—about 1842. After his father's decease, Hugh remained at home with his mother until sixteen years of age, when he went to an uncle in Virginia, where he attended school; later, he returned to Indiana and became a trader—beginning with a shot-gun and ending with some calves, so that when twenty-one years old he possessed \$4,500. He purchased 120 acres in Monon Township; to-day he has in this township 2,100 acres, besides other lands and cattle, in which he is the heaviest dealer in the county. Mr. Lowe was married, March 4, 1852, to Eleanor M. Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, by whom he had seven children—Lillie F., Charles W., Jessie L., Clara M. (deceased), May M., Hugh C. and Eleanor B. (deceased). Mrs. Lowe died October 9, 1873. On May 29, 1877, he married Mary E. Bussell, daughter of William W. and Clara P. (Leffler) Bussell. Mr. Lowe has one of the finest residences in the township. Mrs. Lowe is a member of the Christian Church.

ALLEN W. LUCUS was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., March 2, 1853, and is a son of Luther and Catherine M. (Gillespie) Lucas, the former a native of Ross County, Ohio, the latter of Bath County, Va. Both emigrated to Tippecanoe County in the early days, and afterward removed to Pulaski County, where his father engaged in farming for seven years; thence he removed to this county and purchased a farm on the Big Monon. Allen W. received what education he could during winter, and worked on the farm during summer. On February 26, 1874,

he was married to Martha L. Fisher, born January 21, 1854, daughter of Jonas and Emeline (Hastings) Fisher, to which union succeeded four children—Montroit, Rutherford, Luther and Clara. After his father's death, Mr. Lucas moved near Brookston, where he farmed some time, but returned to the homestead, where now resides. He is a general farmer, but gives some attention to stock. He is a Republican and a respected citizen.

HORACE C. LYMAN was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 26, 1840. He attended school and worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years old, when, in consequence of a kick from a horse, he was confined to the house nearly three years. After recovery, he gave attention to raising of stock, and when twenty-four years of age had saved \$1,000, and received from his father 100 acres. On February 5, 1865, he married Livonia Denman, daughter of Ludlow and Anna Denman, of Morrow County, Ohio; by this union they had two children—Hortense and Abner. Mrs. Lyman died May 17, 1871; she was a member of the Baptist Church. On December 31, 1873, Mr. Lyman married Dora E. Gardner, of Morrow County, Ohio, to which union were born three children—Joseph H., Birdella and Bessie. Mr. Lyman was for six years in the real estate business in Columbus, Ohio, and while there exchanged for a farm of 160 acres in Pulaski County, Ind., and again for one of 265 acres in this township, upon which he now resides. He raises considerable sheep and cattle, also some blooded horses. He is a member of the Masonic order, a Republican, and, as also his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM L. McDONALD was born in Juniata County, Penn., December 28, 1820, and is of Scotch-German descent. William attended school about three months in each year; he worked on the paternal farm until he was twenty-three years old, and thereafter on the Pennsylvania Canal. On the death of his father, in 1849, he and his brother united to support their mother and family. On March 10, 1852, he married Rebecca, daughter of Dederick Foltz, of Juniata County, Penn.; to this union were born nine children—Catharine A., Amanda J., John P., May E., Martha M., William B., George F., Sarah A. and Joseph (deceased). During the year of his marriage, he removed to Carroll County, Ind., and in 1861 sold there and came to this township, where he purchased 120 acres in Sections 23, 25 and 26. On this, he made many improvements, and has now 200 acres under good cultivation; he also deals largely in stock. By industry and providence, Mr. McDonald has accumulated an independence. He is an Independent Democrat and a good citizen.

JOHN D. MOORE was born in Morgan County, Ohio, October 8,

1822; he is a son of Thomas and Maria (Lupordis) Moore, the former a native of Greene County, Penn., the latter of Washington County, Ohio. John M. rode the horse that tramped the mud to chink the first log schoolhouse in Morgan County; this he attended in winter and worked on the farm in summer. When twenty years old, he worked continuously on the farm, saved his wages, and when twenty-five years of age purchased eighty acres, with some improvements. He was married, March 16, 1848, to Sarah E. Paul, born March 15, 1825, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Harding) Paul; to this union were born ten children—Marie E., Joseph W., Rachel L., Arilla P., Laura H., John C. (deceased), Thomas P., Jacob D., Sarah A. (deceased) and Benjamin J. By hard labor and economy, Mr. Moore added to his original farm until it numbered 200 acres. In 1858, he traded this for one of 400 acres in this township, where he and family have since resided. Mr. Moore is a general farmer and one of the largest cattle buyers of the township. He has in all about 1,000 acres, with good improvements. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY L. MURRAY was born in this township September 16, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Kenton) Murray, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. The parents of Henry removed to Monon Township, White Co., Ind., in 1836, where they built a log cabin and cleared a farm, on which Henry assisted until the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 14, 1861. He was in the battles of Greenbrier, Va., Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Iuka and Huntsville; he was given the post of honor as escort to Gen. Nelson to Bowling Green for bravery at the battle of Perryville. Having received a wound at Pittsburg Landing, he was discharged in January, 1863. May 3, 1866, he was married to Emma Beckey, daughter of David Beckey, of this township, to which union were born five children—Alfred (deceased), Jennie, Clara, Frank and Emma (deceased). Mrs. Murray died September 6, 1877. On December 30, 1882, he married Mary Russell, daughter of Sherman and Margaret (Layman) Russell. Mr. Murray is a member of Freemasons and G. A. R.; he is an active Republican, and is now Trustee of his township. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Murray resides upon and owns 120 acres.

DR. JOHN T. REED was born in Delaware County, Ind., May 9, 1850. He is a son of James M. and Nancy E. (Smith) Reed, the former having been born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1826, the latter in Bartholomew County, Ind., in 1827. Dr. Reed attended school, and labored on the paternal farm until he was seventeen years old, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. B. F. Snodgrass, of Delaware County. He

was an industrious, determined youth, and succeeded in saving sufficient means to attend the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, and, by turns, taught school in Delaware, White and Pulaski Counties. Afterward, he became a clerk at Yorktown, and on April 11, 1872, married Henrietta A. Stephenson, of Muncie; to this union were bestowed five children—Bertha May (deceased), Alonzo E., Charles M., Roscoe C. and Bessie M. After his marriage, he resumed farming and teaching, and in 1876 moved to Tippecanoe County and began the practice of medicine; thence to Beaver Township, Pulaski County, and finally to this township, where he has erected a fine store and dwelling, and obtained a fair practice. Dr. Reed is an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Republican.

PATRICK RYAN was born in Ireland December 21, 1827, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen Ryan. The father of Patrick was a farmer of moderate means, but sent this son to school until he was thirteen years old, after which he worked on the farm until 1849, when he came to America and worked in New York State. In 1850, he married Julia Lanphiar, daughter of Ambrose and Mary (Ryan) Lanphiar, of Rochester. He now learned the trade of a stone mason, and in 1852 came to Indiana and located at Delphi, where he worked as a tradesman on the Wabash Railroad, and afterward on a farm in Carroll County, in which location he resided until 1859, when he removed to Monon Township. There he purchased 160 acres of wild land, in Section 35, and has now as good a farm as the township contains. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have had six children—Ellen, Mary, Julia A., William H. (deceased), Joseph and Thomas F. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Ryan is a Democrat, and one of the best citizens.

GEORGE SAYLOR was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 22, 1807, and is a son of George and Polly (Friestone) Saylor. Mr. Saylor, Sr., was by trade a blacksmith, and had done some farming. George attended school and worked on the paternal farm until nineteen years old, and then worked exclusively on the farm. On December 9, 1830, he married Elizabeth Cochanour, by whom he had one child, Jacob (deceased). Mrs. Saylor died May 22, 1834, and on January 15, 1835, he married Rebecca Umberger, of York County, Penn., by whom he had seven children—David, George, Elizabeth, Mary A., John L. (deceased), Samuel H. (deceased) and Isaac F. In 1843, he came to this township and purchased 120 acres of wild land, on which he made a home and which he improved and cultivated. In addition to his farm produce he raises some stock. Mrs. Saylor died October 18, 1872; she was a member of the Christian Church. On April 16, 1874, he married Anna Morecraft, widow of Jonathan Morecraft, and daughter of Daniel and Maria (Smith) Hull. Mr. Saylor is a Republican, and has been Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace.

JAMES K. SHEETS was born in Virginia, May, 1838. His father emigrated to Clinton County, Ind., where James attended school and worked for his father until August 30, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Second Indiana Mounted Infantry, in which he served three years. On returning home, he resumed his labor on the farm, and on February 28, 1872, was married to Elizabeth Landis, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Fellhoff) Landis, of Clinton County; to this union were born five children—Rosa C., Dora B., Samuel H., James H. and Charles William. Mr. Sheets sold his farm in 1876, and bought eighty acres of land in Section 21, of this township. Here he settled to general farming and some stock-raising. In 1882, he built a good house with other improvements, but death soon called him to rest. On February 26, 1883, he was fatally injured by a treetop falling upon him while cutting timber; his death occurred March 1. He was a good man, a member of the Baptist Church, and a highly respected citizen.

ADDISON K. SILLS was born in Crittenden County, Ky., January 14, 1855, and is the son of Benjamin D. and Catherine (Stewart) Sills, both natives of Kentucky, and respectively born in 1827 and 1833. Addison attended his first school in a log house, in Ballard County, when five years of age, and about this time his father died; his mother then moved to Metropolis, Ill., and thence to this county, Addison attending school at both places. At the early age of ten, he began working out on farms, studying during all his spare hours, and was finally granted a license, September 28, 1872, to teach in the public schools. He taught at various places, and in the winter of 1874 came to Monon and engaged in teaching. October 17, 1875, he married Lavinia C. Ramsey, who has borne him three children—Maud, Ethel and Lyman, all now deceased. During his spare hours, he also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1875. In 1878, he started a drug store in his own two-story building, and conducted it until 1882, when he sold. Mr. Sills is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, has served as a Justice of the Peace, and in politics is a Republican; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church, which he also attends.

THE TURPIE BROTHERS (William and James H.) were born in Ireland, William on August 26, 1848, and James H. on August 15, 1850. Their parents, James and Bridget (Finn) Turpie, were also natives of Ireland. The father came first to America and purchased a small farm in this county. In 1857, he sent for his family. The brothers attended the school of Thomas Jones; they also worked on farms, saved their money, and soon had sufficient to purchase eighty acres of wild land in Honey Creek Township, in this county. On this they began life, having built a house and made other improvements. In

1866, while hunting, James was injured by the discharge of a gun, which resulted in the loss of his left arm below the shoulder, but after recovering he could still do good work on the farm. In 1868, James H. taught school five terms at Reynolds and Medaryville; he afterward attended school, and in 1874 studied law two years with Robert Gregory. Finally the brothers settled in this township, and in December, 1876, bought a stock of general merchandise, and also began the real estate business. They have been very successful, having large properties in Ohio, and in this and Pulaski, Stark and Jasper Counties, and in Kentucky, Nebraska and Missouri. All they possess is the issue of hard work and perseverance. They occupy one of the finest residences in the township. In January, 1882, their storehouse was burned, causing a loss of \$52,000, insured for \$25,000. In 1878, William had also a severe accident, his scalp being torn from his head, while riding in a railroad omnibus. William was married, March 23, 1868, to Mary F. McCrag, born June 15, 1850, daughter of John and Rebecca (Askey) McCrag; they have had five children—Viola J., James H., John William (deceased), Emma C. and Anna A. James H. was married, January 16, 1873, to Emma J. Baughman, born July 5, 1857, daughter of Henry M. and Sarah (Eddy) Baughman; they, too, have had five children—Berl A., Mary J., Alice M., William H. and an infant. The brothers are Republicans, and public-spirited and respected gentlemen.

JESSE L. WATSON was born in Bedford County, Va., April 23, 1806, and is a son of Thomas and Rebetta (Mobeman) Watson. When Jesse was five years old, his father removed to Greene County, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business, and to Jamestown when he was fourteen years old, and conducted the same line. Here Jesse remained assisting his father until he was married, February 7, 1828, to Mary McCart. On October 30, 1829, he moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he remained one year, and thence to this county, where he bought forty acres of timber land, which he cleared, and built a log cabin—16x18—one of the first in the county. He and his brother farmed and raised stock together. In 1833, his father removed from Ohio to Tippecanoe County, and leased Davis' Ferry, in which Jesse assisted him during four years, and afterward engaged with his brother, Charles M., in mercantile business at the Battle Ground. In 1855, he returned to White County, and purchased town lots in New Bradford (now called Monon). Mr. Watson's wife died in April, 1842, and in June, 1844, he married Sarah Peck, of Dearborn County, who also died in 1846, leaving one child—William W. In 1848, he married Mary Langsdon, of Montgomery County, Ohio, by whom he had five children, of whom but one—James S.—survives; this wife died in 1855. In 1857, he married Delinda Dewace, of Ohio, and

the same year purchased the only tavern in the village, but afterward engaged in merchandising until 1870, when he traded this for a farm; he is now in the lumber business. Mr. Watson has been Justice, Notary and Postmaster, and is the oldest survivor in the county.

JOHN M. WINKLEY was born December 1, 1849, in this township. When seven years of age, he attended school at New Bradford, until his father moved to Winamac, Pulaski County, where he attended school until 1862, when he began to learn type-setting in the *Democrat* office at Winamac. When he had finished this business he returned to Monon, and subsequently attended school in Salem Township, Pulaski County. He then learned shoe-making, and kept a shop at Monon for two years; he was also in the confectionery business, which he gave up when elected Justice of the Peace, in 1880, as which he served four years. Mr. Winkley was married September 27, 1874, to Laura E. Grady, born April 23, 1856, daughter of Jackson K. Grady, to which were born three children—Francis M. (deceased), Harry S. and Dora. Mr. Winkley has built a good home, and dealt considerably in real estate. His parents were natives of Ohio, married in Allen County, in that State, September 13, 1846, and came to Monon Township in 1847, as pioneers. Mr. Winkley is a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity, and Mrs. Winkley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALKIRE was born in Ohio December 20, 1825, and was one of the twelve children born to Samuel and Dollie (Alkire) Alkire, both natives of the same State. Samuel Alkire was married in Ohio, and in 1830 or 1831 came with his family to Prairie Township, this county; he remained one year, moved to Illinois for a year, and then returned and entered 600 acres in Prairie and Big Creek Townships, erecting his cabin on the Big Creek portion. John Alkire received an ordinary frontier education, and, at his majority, was presented by his father with forty acres in this township, to which he added from time to time till he became owner of a fine farm of 240 acres, partly in Big Creek and partly in Prairie. December 10, 1848, he married Margaret L. Adam, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 21, 1828. She is the daughter of Robert and Mary (Mowbray) Adam, natives of Virginia and Maryland, and of Scotch and German descent. Robert Adam was a pioneer of White County, having settled in the southern part in 1837. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Alkire, four are yet living—Robert

S., William J., Henry N. and Franklin H. Mr. Alkire died at his home in this township, October 18, 1865. In politics, he was a Republican, and he was one of the oldest settlers as well as one of the most respected citizens of the township. Mrs. Margaret L. Alkire still resides on a part of the home farm, a consistent member of the Christian Church, and highly esteemed by all her neighbors.

WILLIAM S AYRES was born in Prince William County, Va., August 23, 1842, and is the eldest of the six children born to Daniel and Amanda (Davis) Ayres, natives of Loudoun County, Va., and of English descent. The father was a farmer; was married in Loudoun County, and died on his farm in Prince William County September 13, 1856. William S. Ayres was reared a farmer, but before reaching his twentieth year became a soldier. He enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company A, Thirty-eighth Virginia Light Artillery, C. S. A., a part of Gen. Longstreet's corps in Gen. Lee's Army of North Virginia, and served until the fall of 1864, when he was transferred to Capt. Stribling's cavalry company, forming a part of Lee's body-guard. April 2, 1865, he was taken prisoner and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until the close of the war, being discharged June 12, 1865. In the spring of 1866, he came to this county and engaged in farming. He was married, July 4, 1871, to Miss L. V. Plumb, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. She has borne him one child—Virginia Lee. In politics, Mr. Ayres is a Republican.

WILLIAM J. BAUGH, M. D., was born in Kentucky, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Paris) Baugh, natives of the same State. Thomas Baugh was a machinist in early life, but subsequently became a farmer. He was married in Kentucky, and there died in 1862 or 1863. William J. Baugh learned engineering and machine-work in his youth, and at the early age of sixteen traveled from place to place in the West and South, engaged in his trade. In 1851, he returned to Kentucky and engaged in mercantile trade at Port Royal until 1854, and then went to Boonesboro, Mo., where he also engaged in merchandising. In 1856, he embarked in trade at Omaha, Neb., and in 1859 removed his goods to Denver, where in a few months he sold most of his stock, and started a wholesale peddling wagon through the camps of Colorado, Arizona, New and Old Mexico and Texas, also engaging in the trading of horses, mules and cattle. He thus continued until the fall of 1862, when with others he laid out Bannack City, the first town of Montana. In the spring of 1864, he resumed the road, and was variously employed until 1867, when he went into the hotel business, which he followed at different points until the fall of 1869, when for seven or eight months he engaged in steamboating on the Lower Mississippi. In the spring of 1870, he began the study and practice of medicine at Cincinnati and Covington; from 1875

to 1877, he practiced in Champaign County, Ill. ; in the class of 1877-78, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. In the spring of 1878, he came to Chalmers, this township, where he has acquired an extensive practice. Dr. Baugh was married in 1845 to Louisa R. Hanks, who has borne him four children, of whom three are still living. The lady died at Chicago in 1866, a member of the M. E. Church. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was a charter member of Henry Lodge, No. 101, of Kentucky.

JOHN B. BUNNELL was born in this township February 2, 1839, and is the second in the family of five children born to Thomas and Nancy Bunnell, both natives of Warren County, Ohio. Thomas Bunnell was a carpenter, and came to this township in March, 1834. Here he was married on the 2d day of April following, and in the same year entered 280 acres of land, which he improved and resided upon until his death, July 16, 1870, owning at that time between 1,100 and 1,200 acres. He was for four years Trustee of the township, was a Freemason and a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican. Mrs. Nancy Bunnell still resides on the old homestead, and she also is a member of the M. E. Church. John B. Bunnell was educated at the frontier schoolhouse, and has always lived at and been employed upon the home farm, which he and his mother now own. He has never married. In politics, he is a Republican, and is one of the leading farmers of the township and the county.

JOHN N. BUNNELL was born in this township September 28, 1836, and is the third in a family of ten children born to Nathaniel and Susanna (Runyon) Bunnell. John N. Bunnell was educated in the ordinary schoolhouse of the frontier, constructed of logs and supplied with puncheon floor and slab seats. Until twenty-one years of age, he worked on the home farm, giving his service to his parents, but after that time he worked the farm on shares, and now owns the old place. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until December 26, 1864, when he was discharged at New Orleans, having taken part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, and the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks. On his return, he resumed farming and stock-raising, and he has now a well-improved farm of 435 acres. He was married, April 8, 1868, to Martha E. McColloch, a native of Union Township, and daughter of Van and Elizabeth (Rothrock) McColloch, who were among the early settlers of this county. Mr. Bunnell is a Republican, and a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and shows his consistency by never touching a drop of intoxicating liquors.

JOHN BURNS was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 4,

1809, and is the eldest of nine children born to Joseph and Delilah (Tip-ton) Burns, natives of Kentucky and of Scotch descent. Joseph Burns was married in Pickaway County, to which point he moved when a young man. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Gen. Wayne during the entire struggle. In 1826, he moved to Logan County, Ohio, entered 160 acres wild land and developed a farm. About 1835, he sold out and came to this county and remained two years, and then moved to Jasper County, entered 160 acres, and wrought from the wild another farm, on which he ended his days, a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Delilah Burns, a member also of the Christian Church, died December 1, 1880. John Burns was employed on his father's farm in Ohio until he was eighteen years old, receiving a common school education during the meanwhile. He was married in November, 1826, to Malinda Ferguson, a native of Ohio, who became the mother of six children. In 1830, he came to what afterward became Big Creek Township, and entered eighty acres of land, erected a log cabin with a dirt floor and clapboard roof, and in this he and family lived several years, experiencing all the hardships as well as homely joys of pioneer life. To his original entry Mr. Burns has added until he is now probably the largest land-holder in the township—owning, as he does, about 1,200 acres. He is an extensive stock-breeder, his product averaging fifty head of cattle, 150 head of hogs and seven or eight head of horses annually. He is now giving much attention to thoroughbreds. Mrs. Malinda Burns died in February, 1866, and December 18, 1868, Mr. Burns married Elizabeth J. Virden, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and the only daughter of William Virden, a pioneer. In politics, Mr. Burns is a Republican. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and he and one other are the only persons yet living on land originally entered by themselves in Big Creek Township.

WILLIAM BURNS was born in Big Creek Township April 23, 1831, and is the eldest of six children born to John and Malinda (Ferguson) Burns. He was either the first or second white male child born in the county. He received his early education in the frontier log school-house, with all its primitive appurtenances of dirt floor, clapboard roof, puncheon seats and desks, and greased paper window-panes. Until twenty-three years of age, he was employed on his father's farm, by which time he had accumulated \$700, with which he bought a partially improved farm of 120 acres in this township, on which he yet lives, and which he has increased to 500 acres and improved with a dwelling and farm buildings equal to the best in the township. For the past fifteen years, Mr. Burns has been extensively engaged in rearing thoroughbred stock—cattle, horses and sheep—some of the last worth \$200 per head;

but for the past two years he has discontinued sheep rearing. His average product is fifty or sixty head of cattle, and four or five fine horses per annum. Mr. Burns was married, October 24, 1860, to Etna McTire, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, who has borne her husband two children—Samuel Mc and Maryette. Mr. Burns is a Republican in politics, and one of the leading farmers of the township and county.

HENRY CHAMBERLIN was born in Ontario County, N. Y., December 29, 1830, and is the second of ten children born to Aaron and Elizabeth (Thacher) Chamberlin, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In early life, Aaron Chamberlin was employed in rafting on the Delaware River, and later in farming in Ontario County, N. Y., where he was married. In the fall of 1834, he brought his family to Carroll County, this State; in the spring of 1837, he moved to Tippecanoe County, where he farmed on shares until the spring of 1843, when he came to West Point Township, this county, and entered 160 acres of land, on which he resided until his death, February 9, 1849, followed by his widow May 30, 1882. Henry Chamberlin remained on the home farm until about a year after his father's death, when he went out to work by the month at farming and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, continuing about four years. In the spring of 1859, he bought his present farm of 160 acres in this township. March 2, 1854, he married Catherine J. Biddle, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and born March 11, 1838. To this union have been born five children, of whom three are living—Clara J., Henrietta E. and Edward H. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Democrat.

ENOCH H. CLARRIDGE was born in Madison County, Ohio, and is one of the eleven children born to William and Drusilla (Timmons) Clarridge, natives of the same State. William Clarridge was reared a farmer, but became a carpenter and brick-mason, to which he devoted his entire attention in his later years. In 1873, he came to this State, and settled in Pulaski County, where he died January 4, 1878. Enoch H. Clarridge began blacksmithing at the age of twelve, with his brothers and others, and he has followed the trade most of the time ever since, with the exception of four years spent at harness-making. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Victoria, Texas, in November, 1865. He took part in most of the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the fights at Franklin and Nashville. On his return, he worked at saw-milling and farming for about four years, and then resumed blacksmithing. In November, 1873, he moved to Pulaski County, and in 1880 came to Chalmers, this township, and has ever since been doing a good trade. He was married, February 28, 1869, to Mary A. Cheno-

weth, a native of Ohio, who died July 6, 1872, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and mother of two children, one only now living—Delver S. July 12, 1874, Mr. Clarridge married Caroline N. O'Brien, a native of Ohio, who has borne him one daughter—Rosalie. Mr. Clarridge is a member of Star City Lodge, No. 444, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

THOMAS COOPER was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 26, 1825, and is the youngest of the six children born to James and Jane (Tull) Cooper, both natives of Delaware. James Cooper was a shoemaker and gardener. He was married in his native State, and afterward moved to Ross County, Ohio, where he owned a small farm, and there died in 1828. Thomas Cooper, at the age of five, was compelled to look to strangers for a home; until he was thirteen, he was cared for by Mr. E. Clemmons, and then he began working on farms by the month. In August, 1846, he enlisted in Company K, First Regiment United States Mounted Rifles, organized to serve with Fremont in California; but the regiment was assigned to the command of Col. P. F. Smith, and sent to Mexico, where it joined Gen. Scott's army. The regiment was the first to land at Vera Cruz, and was in every battle to the capture of the City of Mexico, which city it was the last to leave. At the close of the war in 1848, Mr. Cooper located in Macoupin County, Ill., where he farmed on shares several years, and where he married, December 25, 1848, Nancy Whitworth, who bore her husband six children—three yet living—and died August 4, 1877, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1850, Mr. Cooper moved to Tippecanoe County, and in 1856 to this township. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served through the war, and was mustered out in September, 1865. At Port Gibson, he was wounded in the hip and back, from the effects of which he will never entirely recover. At the close of the war, he purchased his present farm, and in March, 1879, he married Mrs. Angeline (Thompson) Layman, who has borne him two daughters (twins). Mr. Cooper is a Republican, and has filled several official positions; he is a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member.

AMASIAH DAVISSON was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 22, 1832, and is the second in a family of seven children born to Jonathan and Isabella (Adams) Davisson, natives of Virginia and New Jersey. The parents of Jonathan settled in Preble County in the spring of 1815, and there he was married. At his majority, his father presented him with a farm of 160 acres, which he cultivated until 1878, when he moved to Cass County, Ind., where he died August 7, 1880, in his seventy-fourth year. When he left Ohio, he was the oldest settler in Preble

County ; he had been one of the County Commissioners for six years, and Assessor for ten or twelve years, and at the time of his death was owner of the original Preble County farm, besides town lots in West Manchester, that county. Amasiah Davisson, at the age of twenty-one, began life by farming on shares. In the spring of 1854, he came to this township, where his father had bought and given him eighty acres of wild land. This he has increased to 380 acres, of which 360 are now under cultivation. Years ago, he had replaced his original log cabin with a fine frame residence, which was destroyed by fire the night of October 18, 1879. He immediately rebuilt on the same site, and has now one of the finest farm residences in the township, into which he moved three weeks after the old one was burned. He was married, September 23, 1852, to Sarah A. House, a native of Preble County, who has become the mother of four boys and one girl. Mr. and Mrs. Davisson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

JOSIAH DAVISSON was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 23, 1830, and is the eldest of ten children born to Absalom and Belinda (Adams) Davisson, natives respectively of Virginia and New Jersey, and of Scotch-Welsh and English descent. The parents of Absalom settled in Warren County, Ohio, in 1814, and next year moved to Preble County. There, on the 14th day of June, 1829, he married. His father had given him 120 acres of land, to which he made many additions, and on which he resided until his death, May 24, 1874, at the age of seventy-two. Josiah Davisson, at the age of twenty, hired out as a farm hand for a year, and then learned carpentering. In April, 1855, he came to this township and bought 120 acres of land, but for three years farmed on shares. In April, 1858, he moved upon his own place, and there he still resides. He was married, October 25, 1855, to Ann M. Hoffman, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. She has borne her husband two sons and five daughters, all now living. Mr. Davisson is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VAUS DOBBINS was born in Hampshire County, Va., November 1, 1819, and is one of the eleven children born to Samuel and Sarah (Mitchell) Dobbins, both natives of the same State. Samuel Dobbins was a blacksmith by trade, but in his later years became a planter, and owned at one time nine plantations, aggregating 2,000 acres, which he subsequently divided among his children. He died in December, 1848, a member of the United Brethren Church. Vaus Dobbins attended the ordinary schools of his day, and when twenty-five years of age was presented, by his father, with a farm in his native county, which he managed until 1849, when he sold, and bought 1,117 acres in Tyle. County, W. Va., including a saw and flouring mill, and a lath and

carding mill. In 1856, he sold out and came to Princeton Township, this county, and there farmed until about 1863, when he moved to Battle Ground, Tippecanoe County, for the purpose of educating his children. In 1867, he returned to White County, and rented a large farm in West Point Township. In 1870, he came to this township and bought the farm of 140 acres near Chalmers, on which he has ever since resided. He also owns lands in Princeton Township and building lots in Chalmers. He was married, in 1844, to Harriet A. Hammock, a native of Hampshire County, Va., and of the ten children born to him, six are still living. Mr. Dobbins is a Freemason, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

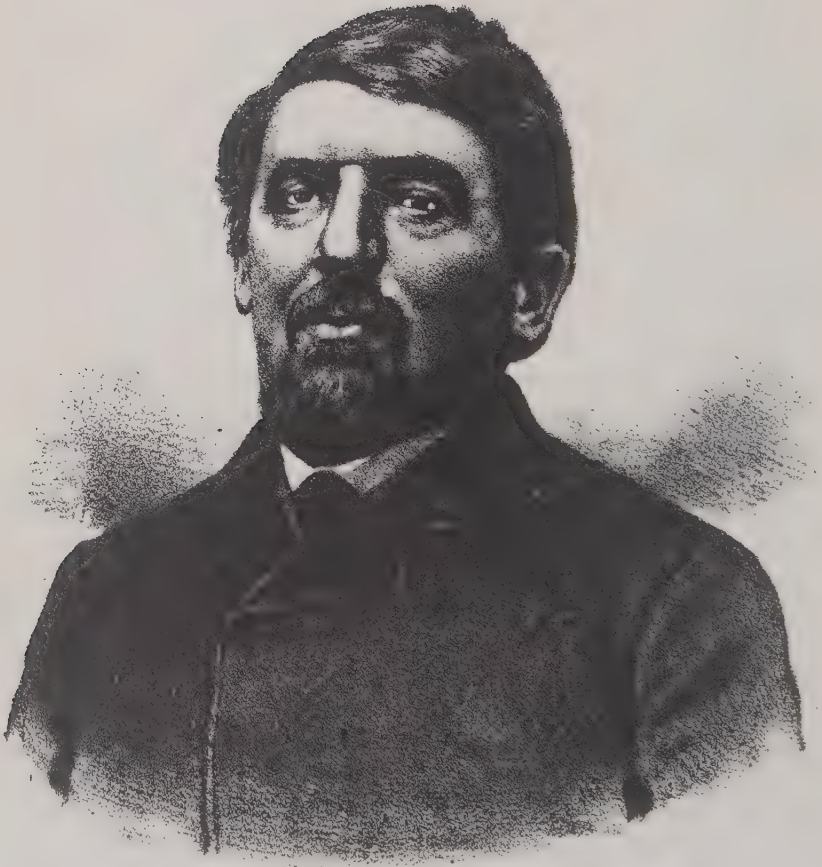
WILLIAM T. DOBBINS was born in Hampshire County, Va., September 13, 1845, and is the second of the ten children born to Vaus and Harriet A. (Hammock) Dobbins, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. William T. Dobbins received a good academical education, attending also the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute in Tippecanoe County, Ind. In June, 1870, he engaged in general mercantile trade at Battle Ground, but in September, 1872, removed his stock to Chalmers, this township; he carries a large and well-selected stock of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, queensware, hardware, drugs, medicines and notions, valued at \$6,000, his annual sales amounting on an average to \$15,000; he also handles lumber and coal. November 21, 1872, he married Rhoda A. Moore, a native of Tippecanoe County, and this lady has borne him two children, one, Nellie G., still living. Mr. Dobbins is now serving his second term as Township Trustee, and he has filled the position of Postmaster since 1874. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES D. FINNEY was born in Daviess County, Ind., November 20, 1845, and is the youngest of the five children born to John and Mary J. (Waller) Finney, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, and of English and Scotch descent. John Finney was married in Trimble County, Ky., where for several years afterward he was engaged in farming, and subsequently in Illinois and Indiana. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was made Commissary Sergeant, and served with his regiment until the fall of 1864, when he was transferred to the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. He took part in the battles of Shelbyville, Stone River, in the Atlanta campaign and the "march to the sea." He is a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church, and is now a resident of Greenwood, Johnson County, this State. Charles D. Finney, at the age of sixteen, was employed as a clerk in a

general store at Greenwood ; he remained about a year, and then went on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, remaining until John Morgan's raid into Indiana. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the siege against Forts Gaines and Morgan, Spanish Fort, and the other defenses of Mobile. On his return, he was variously employed until 1875, when he came to Wolcott, this county, where he was employed at farming, etc., until May, 1880, when he came to Wheeler, this township, and opened a general store. He was appointed Postmaster August 2, 1880; he was married, February 1, 1866, to Mary E. Gregg, who has borne him six children, of whom three are living. Mr. Finney is an Odd Fellow, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID FISHER was born in Fayette County, Penn., November 7, 1812, and is one of the fifteen children born to John and Nancy (Fraser) Fisher, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch descent. John Fisher was a farmer and a blacksmith, and he died, in 1853, a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. David Fisher, at the age of sixteen, began the blacksmith trade with his father and brother, and followed the business most of the time until he was forty-seven years old. In the spring of 1836, he came to this county, where he entered 240 acres of land for himself and 160 acres for his brother in Big Creek and Honey Creek Townships. He returned to Pennsylvania the same summer, accomplishing the entire journey both ways on horseback. In 1850, he bought land in Western Virginia, and farmed for three years; then returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in mining for several years. In 1859, he returned to this township and settled on his land. He was married, July 7, 1839, to Sarah J. Huston, a native of Fayette County, Penn., and to this marriage were born ten children, of whom only two are dead—John C., member of Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who was killed at Cold Harbor, Va., after having served over three years; and Joseph, of Company D, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who died in hospital in Scottsboro, Ala., January 7, 1864. Two other sons also served in the army—Jacob, in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Henry, in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Fisher is a Democrat, a believer in the Methodist Episcopal faith, but is not a member of the church.

ABNER FOX was born in La Fayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., September 6, 1840, and is the second of the six children born to Jonathan and Margaret N. (Hawk) Fox, both natives of Butler County, Ohio. Jonathan Fox was by trade a butcher; he was married in Butler County,



JONATHAN HIGH.

Ohio, and in 1836 moved to La Fayette, Ind., and was the first butcher to occupy a stall in the La Fayette market house. In the spring of 1854, he came to this township, bought land and engaged in farming until his death, September 13, 1880. Abner Fox, at the age of twenty-one, left his father, and for two years farmed on shares in this township. In 1863 he bought his present farm of 100 acres. He was married, December 24, 1863, to Mary Wolverton, daughter of Philip Wolverton, Sr., one of the pioneers of the county, and to this union have been born three children. Mr. Fox has always taken a great interest in fast horses, and is now the owner of the noted runners "Bay Dick" and "Blue Jeans," the former having made a running record of 1:44. Mr. F. is a member of Brookston Lodge, No. 154, A., F. & A. M., and in politics he is a Democrat.

JONATHAN HIGH was born in Hampshire County, Va., June 9, 1809, and is the fifth of the twelve children born to Henry and Susan (Myers) High, natives of the same county and of German descent. Henry High was a soldier during the war of 1812, and also helped to quell the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania and Virginia. He died on his own farm in his native county January 24, 1834, a believer in the doctrines of the German Baptist Church, although not a member of the society. Jonathan High, although he received comparatively little education in his youth, is a man of more than ordinary mental powers, and has given himself a practical business education. Until his thirtieth year, he remained on his father's farm, and in 1838 brought his family to Tippecanoe County, this State, where for ten years he farmed on shares. In 1848, he came to this township, where he bought a partially improved farm of 200 acres, on which he still resides, and to which he has from time to time added, until he now owns 640 acres. Mr. High was married, September 15, 1836, to Miss S. Shoemaker, also a native of Hampshire County, Va., and to their union were born twelve children, of whom only two are now living—Nancy A. and Thomas J. Mrs. High died October 20, 1875, a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. High is a member of the German Baptist Church, is a Democrat in politics, is one of the early settlers of Big Creek, and is one of the most prominent farmers in the township.

A. C. LANE was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 28, 1818, and is the second of eight children born to John and Rosanna (Crumm) Lane, natives of New Jersey and Kentucky. John Lane was born in January, 1793; his ancestors were among the colonists of New Jersey, landing in 1642; his parents came West in 1798, landing at what is now Cincinnati in 1799. The same year, they moved nine miles north, where John was reared to manhood. He was married in Wayne County,

Ind., and died on his farm near Cincinnati, June 4, 1880; Mrs. Rosanna Lane died at the same place in 1878. A. C. Lane, at the age of seventeen, left the home farm and served an apprenticeship of three years at wagon-making; he then did business for himself seven years at Mount Pleasant and for five years at Darrrtown, Ohio. In April, 1852, he moved to Tippecanoe County, this State, where he bought a farm and remained until August, 1864, when he sold and came to this township and purchased 352 acres, which he has increased to 400. In May, 1839, he married Eliza R. Woolley, who bore him three children, and died in 1844, a member of the Christian Church. In 1845, Mr. Lane married Barbara A. Darland, a native of Clinton County, Ind., who bore him four children and died September 7, 1868, a member of the Presbyterian Church. In February, 1870, Mr. Lane married Mrs. Mary A. (Keth) Baker, of Allen County, Ohio, who died in 1877 without issue, and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Lane is a member of the last-named church, is a staunch Republican and has two sons who served their country throughout the entire war of the rebellion.

DANIEL J. ORTH was born in Lebanon County, Penn., July 17, 1848, and is the second in the family of eight children born to Henry W. and Maria (Stein) Orth, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Henry W. Orth was reared a farmer, and when a young man was employed as a civil engineer and helped to locate the Erie Canal. Later, he followed distilling several years. In about 1848, he moved to Western Ohio and engaged in buying horses and mules for the Eastern market. In 1850, he came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and entered the lumber and cabinet-making trade. In 1856, he came to this township and bought 160 acres, engaged in farming until 1870, and then sold and moved to Brookston, where he now resides. Mr. Orth was Colonel of militia in Pennsylvania, and has twice been Trustee of this township. He is a Mason, a member of the Universalist Church, and a brother of the late Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of La Fayette. Daniel J. Orth, at the age of twenty-one, bought his present farm of 160 acres, on which he has since lived, with the exception of one year, when he was engaged in the agricultural implement business at Chalmers. He was married, April 7, 1870, to Margaret Wolverton, a native of this county; she has borne him six children, five of whom are living. In politics, Mr. Orth is a Republican, and he is an enterprising young farmer.

JACOB PFISTER was born in Germany August 21, 1833, and is the youngest of seven children born to Joseph and Mary A. (Hitzman) Pfister, natives of the same country. In the spring of 1852, Jacob Pfister came to the United States, stopping in Cincinnati a few months and then going into the interior of Hamilton County, where he learned car-

pentering. He afterward worked as journeyman with his former preceptor, both at Cincinnati and Dayton—at the latter place helping to build the aqueduct. In 1855, he came to Reynolds, this county, where he worked at his trade until 1875, when he bought the "Pfister House," now known as the "Junction House." In 1880, he bought and moved upon his present farm of 160 acres in this township. In the fall of 1862, Mr. P. enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In December of the same year, the company was transferred to the Thirty-second Regiment, and Mr. P. was assigned to Company G. He served until after the battle of Shiloh, in which he was severely wounded, and, in consequence, was discharged in the summer of 1863. September 19, 1869, he married Christina Hiller, a native of Baden, Germany, and a widow with four children. In 1872, Mr. P. was elected Trustee of Honey Creek Township and served one term. In the fall of 1876, he was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1878. He is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Pfister is a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. & W. W. RAUB, at Chalmers, are doing an extensive business, and handle all kinds of grain, live stock and coal. Their annual average shipments of grain reach 150,000 bushels, and their shipments of live stock are in proportion. They commenced business at Chalmers under the present firm name in November, 1872, when they erected extensive cribs and grain warehouses, which they provided with a large corn-sheller, and then put in a steam engine. In 1879, they put up their steam elevator. Jacob Raub, the senior member, is the eighth child, and William W. Raub, the junior member, is the youngest of thirteen children born to Jacob and Maria M. (Ostrander) Raub, the former a native of Sussex County, N. J., and the latter of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Raub was the daughter of Dr. Edward Ostrander, of Troy, and a relative of Prof. Tobias Ostrander, the well known mathematician of New York, and author of "Ostrander's Arithmetic." In 1815, Jacob Raub, Sr., removed with his parents to Pickaway County, Ohio. He was married in Ross County, Ohio, in 1822. In November, 1836, he moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he bought 280 acres of land, which he improved and resided upon until his death, in November, 1849. He was a public-spirited man, and took an active part in securing the right of way for the Crawfordsville & La Fayette Railroad, which is now a part of the L., N. A. & C. R. R. Mrs. Maria M. Raub died April 26, 1875. Jacob Raub, senior partner in the firm of J. & W. W. Raub, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 3, 1835, and received a very good common school and academic education. As early as 1851, he began in the grain business at South Raub, Tippecanoe County, as the junior member of the firm of

A. & E. Raub & Bros. This firm shipped the first car-load of grain ever sent over the N. A. R. R. between Crawfordsville and La Fayette. The firm, in connection with their business, were also extensively engaged in farming. In December, 1864, the firm was dissolved and the lands divided. Jacob Raub, having received his share in lands situated in this township, moved upon the same in 1866, and engaged in farming and stock dealing. In 1867, he commenced handling grain at Chalmers, in connection with his farming. In 1872, he purchased a part of the Ross farm, on which he laid out the present village of Chalmers. He has been in the grain business for the past twenty-nine years, longer, probably, than any other man in the county. He was Vice President of the White Conty Agricultural Society in 1869, and President thereof in 1870. In 1868, he was nominated by the Democrats for Representative in the State Legislature from White and Benton Counties, and, although the district was Republican by 120 majority, he was defeated by only 83 votes. In company with his brother and others, he was largely influential in securing the first gravel road ever located in White County, and which is now being built through Chalmers. Mr. Raub was married, March 28, 1871, to Miss Sallie C. Reynolds, a native of this county, and daughter of Benjamin Reynolds, one of the county pioneers. To this union have been born four sons, all still living. William W. Raub was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 26, 1845, and at the age of sixteen commenced business on his own account as a farmer and stock dealer. For several years he bought stock for packing houses at La Fayette, and also shipped to Chicago. In 1865, he moved to Danville, Ill., and became interested in two coal mines, as a member of the firm of Webster, Stufflebeam & Co., who represented a capital of at least \$25,000. Two years later, he sold his interest at a handsome profit, and returned to Tippecanoe, where he engaged extensively in stock-rearing, and also engaged in shipping stock and grain. In 1872, he bought a farm of 280 acres near Chalmers, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Raub was married, December 18, 1877, to Mary Allen, a native of Wisconsin, and daughter of C. G. Allen, a commission merchant at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Two children have been born to this union, one now deceased. In politics, Mr. Raub is a Democrat.

LEVI REYNOLDS was born in this township March 7, 1850, and is one of five children, now living, born to Benjamin and Lydia J. (Gardner) Reynolds, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Benjamin Reynolds, although he attended school but three nights in his life, acquired, by his own exertions, a sound, practical business education. When a young man, he settled in Perry County, Ohio, where he married, and soon after bought and operated a stage line from Vincennes

to Toledo, following the Wabash and Maumee Rivers. In 1828, a distemper carried away many of the large number of horses used, leaving Mr. R. almost penniless. In about 1830, he came to this county and began life anew. Being well acquainted with the country, he was employed to locate land on commission, which commission consisted chiefly in lands, and thus he became owner of from 15,000 to 20,000 acres in Indiana and Illinois. He was eminently a public-spirited man. He had a contract for excavating many miles of the State ditch, a part of which he sub-let. He was largely influential in locating and building the N. A. & S. R. R., and also the Pan Handle Railroad, in both of which he became a large stockholder. He was also interested in the Junction Railroad, and in 1854 or 1855 had the misfortune to lose \$100,000 by that concern. His first wife bore him five children, four of whom are yet living. He married his second wife, Lydia J. Gardner, at Vincennes, in 1839 or 1840. She is now living at Monon, this county, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. R. laid out the town of Reynolds, which was named for him by Gov. Willard. During the late war, Mr. Reynolds met with his second financial reverse, having to pay over \$40,000 bail debts. From this, however, he had nearly recovered before his death, June 6, 1869, at his home in this township. Levi Reynolds and a brother cultivated the home farm after the father's death, until the same was sold under administrator's sale and bought by the mother, and the estate divided. In 1878, he went to Monticello, and engaged in the livery and saloon business until 1881, when he returned to the farm. He was married in September, 1879, to Mary E. Cooper, a native of Perry County, Ohio, who has borne him two children—Roy H. and Glenn C. Mr. R. is Road Superintendent of the township, is a member of Brookston Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

SAMUEL SHENK was born in Lebanon County, Penn., October 15, 1829, and is one of six children born to Abraham and Magdalena (Overholser) Sherk, both natives of Pennsylvania. Abraham Sherk died on his farm in Lebanon County, Penn., in his forty-eighth year, and when Samuel was only ten years old; the family then moved to Annville, where Samuel attended school and worked by the job until eighteen years old. He then worked on a farm by the month and year until twenty-two, and then on shares for two years. In the spring of 1856, he came to this township and bought the farm of 160 acres on which he has ever since resided, and which is now one of the best in the township. He was married, October 26, 1852, to Catharine M. Behm, a native of Lebanon County, Penn. One son and one daughter have blessed their union—Daniel H. and Clara B. In politics, Mr. Sherk is a Republican.

BERNARD G. SMITH was born in Harrison County, W. Va., February 19, 1838, and is the fifth of a family of nine children born to Abel T. and Deborah S. (Wilson) Smith. Abel T. Smith was a farmer, and for several years was Sheriff of Harrison County. He came to this township in the fall of 1846 and entered 280 acres of land, to which he added until he owned 816 acres. He was at one time one of the three Township Trustees under the old constitution, and for thirty-four years was a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died January 16, 1875, in his seventy-second year. His wife was one of thirty children born to Col. Benjamin Wilson, of Virginia, a distinguished soldier of the war of the Revolution and also of the war of 1812. Bernard G. Smith left his father's farm in August, 1862, and enlisted in Company K, Fifth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and at the organization of the regiment was made Quartermaster Sergeant; he advanced to First Lieutenant, and in March, 1865, was appointed Quartermaster. He was mustered out at Murfreesboro, Tenn., October 3, 1865. He took part in all the battles of East Tennessee, the Atlanta campaign, the chase after Gen. Morgan, etc., and was wounded at New Hope Church. On his return, he resumed farming and has now a fine place of 300 acres. He was married, October 14, 1869, to Emma B. Lane, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and of the four children born to this union three are living—Robert C., Nellie G. and Maud L. Mr. Smith is a Mason and a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CALVIN C. SPENCER was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 6, 1829, and is the sixth in a family of eight children born to George A. and Sarah (Reynolds) Spencer, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former a native of Somerset and the latter of Juniata County. Thomas Spencer, grandfather of George A., was one of the colonists who came over with Lord Baltimore in 1630; George A. Spencer served under Gen. Brown all through the war of 1812. At the age of sixteen George moved to Perry County, Ohio, where he was afterward married. He was both a tanner and carpenter, and followed these trades in connection with farming on his tract of 160 acres. In 1829, he came to what afterward became Big Creek Township, this county, accomplishing the entire journey on foot, and the following year brought on his family. The same year, 1830, he bought 320 acres in this township at the land sale in Crawfordsville; this land he improved, increased to about 1,000 acres, and resided upon it until his death in January, 1867. Mr. Spencer was the first Treasurer of White County, and afterward was, for about twenty-five years, Justice of the Peace. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. Calvin C. Spencer, although he received but a common school education at the frontier schoolhouse, has ac-

quired a first-class, practical business education. He was employed on his father's farm until forty years old. He was married, December 8, 1858, to Mrs. Sarah J. (Jennings) Haven, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and to this union have been born five children—three yet living. In 1853, he bought 160 acres in this township, to which he has added until he now owns 920 acres. He is a member of Monticello Lodge, No. 154, A. F. & A. M., and is independent in his political views. Several of his brothers and nephews were active participants in the late war, and one of his nephews, T. C. Dale, is now a Surgeon in the United States Navy.

GEORGE STEPHAN, JR., was born in Germany March 7, 1831, and is one of the nine children of George and Eva (Grundtisch) Stephan. The father, a farmer, brought his family to this country in 1846, settling in Massillon, Ohio, where he remained one year, and then moved to Wyandot County, where he bought land and farmed until 1866; he then sold out and bought property in Sandusky, where he died September 13, 1881. Mrs. Eva Stephan died at the same place June 25, 1880. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. George Stephan, Jr., at the age of fifteen years, began working by the month at teaming and farming, and so continued until he was twenty-four; he next farmed on shares in Wood County, Ohio, for three years; in the spring of 1858, he brought his wife and family to this township, farmed on shares twelve years, and then bought his present farm of 163 acres. He was married, April 2, 1855, to Louisa Werts, a native of Pennsylvania, and this lady has borne him three children, as follows: William H., April 13, 1856; Sophia E., February 15, 1860, and George A., August 26, 1864. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stephan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

LIEUT. JOSEPH TAYLOR was born near Liverpool, England, September 29, 1838, and is the eleventh of the twelve children born to Thomas and Agnes (Bowman) Taylor. The family came to the United States in 1845, and settled on a farm in Kosciusko County, Ind., where the father died when our subject was but eleven years old. Joseph then lived with his guardian, an elder brother, until eighteen, when he came to this county, and worked by the month on a farm until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until November 12, 1864, when he was mustered out at Indianapolis. At the organization of his company, he was elected a Duty Sergeant, and he passed through all the intermediate grades to First Lieutenant, receiving his last commission in November, 1863. He took part in the battle of New Madrid, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, and many other engagements. On his

return he settled on 200 acres in this township. January 25, 1865, married Miss Nancy J. Price, a native of White County, daughter of John and Susanna (Kent) Price. This union has been blessed with five children, of whom two boys and two girls are still living. In politics, Lieut. Taylor is a Republican, and he has served his fellow-citizens as Township Trustee.

LEVEN TUCKER, JR., was born in Sussex County, Del., January 12, 1823, and is the seventh in a family of eight children born to Leven and Annabel (Workman) Tucker, both natives of the above county. Leven Tucker, Jr., was left an orphan at the tender age of three. Until fifteen years old, he was reared by a cousin, who came to Fayette County, this State, in about 1829, and some years later moved to Cass County. In 1840, Mr. Tucker returned to Delaware for a year, and then went to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he worked by the month for seven years. In February, 1848, he came to this county, and on the 9th of November following, married Jane Wolverton, native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and a daughter of Philip and Mary Wolverton. In March, 1849, Mr. Tucker bought 200 acres of wild land in this township, and here he has lived ever since. In the cabin, which is still standing, first erected by Mr. T. on this farm, were born all of his six children, of whom four are yet living. He has added to his farm from time to time until he now owns 700 acres of well-improved land. He is engaged extensively in stock breeding and dealing, and is a leading general farmer. In politics, he is a Republican.

MRS. LOUISA VIRDEN was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 6, 1825, and is a daughter of Joseph H. and Mary (Ferguson) Thompson, the former a native of Harrison County, W. Va., and the latter of Kentucky, and of English, Irish and German descent. Joseph H. Thompson was born July 2, 1788, and was married in Champaign County, Ohio, in June, 1824. In September, 1829, he came with his wife and three children to what afterward became Big Creek Township; entered a squatter's claim, made some improvements, and when the land came into the market purchased 160 acres at the sale at Crawfordsville. At this early day, Indians alone were his neighbors. In 1835, he sold this place, and moved to a farm of 300 acres, in the same township, which he had previously purchased—also purchasing at the same time another farm near Reynolds. About 1860, he traded a part of his lands in Big Creek for lands in Honey Creek Township, and also for a hotel and other property in Reynolds, where he resided until his death, January 18, 1875. Mr. Thompson for many years was a Justice of the Peace in Ohio, and was a class leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church his wife also was a member. Mrs. Mary Thompson died at her

home in Reynolds, on December 9, 1877. Mrs. Louisa (Thompson) Virden received her early education in the frontier schoolhouses, but improved herself by after study, and her appearance still indicates her to be a lady of more than ordinary intelligence. She was married, April 2, 1846, to Stratton Virden, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born May 10, 1817, and a son of William and Lydia (Hopkins) Virden, both natives of Ohio and of Scotch and Irish descent. Stratton Virden had come to this county with his mother in the fall of 1833. Immediately after his marriage, he and wife moved to Wea Plains, Tippecanoe County, where Mr. Virden owned a farm. There they resided until April, 1866, when they sold and came to this township, bought a farm of 200 acres, and here, August 22, 1874, in his fifty-eighth year, Mr. Virden was killed by lightning while feeding his hogs. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father of eight children, five of whom are yet living. Mrs. Virden still resides on the home farm in retirement; she is one of the oldest settlers in the township and county. As was her husband, she is and has been for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. GRANVILLE B. WARD was born in Monroe County, Ind., May 7, 1834, and is the son of Austin and Elizabeth (Buskirk) Ward, natives respectively of Virginia and Indiana. Austin Ward was a farmer, and came to this county in the spring of 1850, entering 200 acres in Round Grove Township, on which he resided until 1873, when he retired to Brookston. He was for several years Trustee of Round Grove, and afterward Justice of the Peace at Brookston, and long has been a member of the Christian Church. Granville B. Ward received a fair common school education, and worked on the home farm until twenty-one. In the fall of 1860, he entered the State University, but in the spring of 1861 enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in Company K, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After passing through the intermediate promotions, he received his commission as Captain in the winter of 1862. He was with his regiment in all its marches and engagements until Chancellorsville, where he lost his left leg, and soon afterward resigned; he was also wounded at Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the fall of 1864, he was elected Treasurer of White County, and re-elected in 1866. In the spring of 1869, he came to this township, and bought the farm of 125 acres where he now lives. He was married in May, 1864, to Miss Catharine C. Rawlins, a native of Monroe County, Ind.; and to this union there have been born seven children, five of whom are yet living. Capt. Ward is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the G. A. R.

PHILIP J. WARD was born in Kent County, Md., May 28,

1833, and is the eldest and the only survivor of the five children born to Henry and Mary (Hurd) Ward, natives respectively of Maryland and Delaware. Henry Ward was a farmer, married in Delaware, and in the spring of 1837 came to Tippecanoe County, this State, and bought ten acres of land which is now a part of the city of La Fayette. In 1851, he traded this for 255 acres in this township. On this he resided until 1865, when he retired to Reynolds, where he died in April, 1867, a member of the Christian Church and the I. O. G. T. Philip J. Ward remained on the home farm until eighteen years old, and then hired out for several years in Tippecanoe County. In 1862, he returned to White County, and resided on his father-in-law's farm until the death of his own father, when he bought the interests of the other heirs and took up his residence on the home farm, which he has increased to 735 acres. Mr. Ward was married, September 10, 1860, to Catherine G. Brady, a native of this county and of Scotch and Irish descent. To this union have been born three children, two of whom are yet living. Mr. Ward is a member of no church or organization, and is independent in politics.

WILLIAM WARD was born in Boone County, Ind., April 26, 1842, and is the second of the sixteen children born to Philip F. and Eliza (Goldsbery) Ward, natives of Delaware and Ohio respectively. At the age of eighteen, Philip Ward came with his parents to Boone County, this State, and he was there married on his twenty-first birthday. In the fall of 1858, he came to this township and bought a farm of 200 acres, on which he lived until the spring of 1875, when he sold out and bought a place in West Point Township, which he still owns. In the same year, he moved to Reynolds, where he now lives in retirement. William Ward quit his father's farm at the age of twenty-one, and for six years farmed on shares; in the spring of 1869, he bought 120 acres in this township, which he has since increased to 370 acres. He was married, March 4, 1863, to Elizabeth Blickenstaff, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind. To this union were born three children, two now living—Jewel F. and Joseph P. January 30, 1869, Mrs. Ward died, a member of the Christian Church. November 18, 1869, Mr. Ward married Martha Wilson, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and this lady has borne her husband six children. In politics, Mr. Ward is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

HIRAM M. WHEELER was born in Connecticut October 16, 1836, and is one of the four children born to Challings S. and Sibyl (Bunnell) Wheeler, natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. Challings S. Wheeler was born in 1800; was a farmer, then engaged in saw and grist milling. At one time owned and operated two distilleries, and was also engaged for a time in iron smelting. He was married in Connecticut,

and in 1833 moved with his family to St. Joseph County, Mich., where he and two brothers entered a large tract of land, and subsequently improved a farm, and where he became Township Assessor. In 1875, he came to this township and bought a farm of 180 acres; in the fall of 1881, he rented his farm and moved to Reynolds, where he now lives in retirement. Until twenty-one years of age, Hiram M. Wheeler assisted his father, receiving a fair education meanwhile. He then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked in a distillery three years; then took charge of his father's distillery at Three Rivers, Mich., for a year; he next went into the grocery business at the same place for five years. During a part of this time, from September, 1861, to September, 1862, he was leader of the regimental band of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry. In 1865, he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he took charge of a distillery for three years. He then bought a farm of 1,040 acres in Harrison County, Iowa, which he cultivated for about seven years. In the spring of 1875, he came to this township and purchased his present farm of 220 acres, on which he has just erected one of the finest frame residences in the county. He was married in 1857 to Esther J. Macomber, a native of New York, and to this union five children have been born, three yet living. Mr. Wheeler held the office of Township Clerk, while in Michigan, and also the combined offices of Trustee, Assessor and Director, while in Iowa. He is largely engaged in the manufacture of tiles and in the shipping of grain and stock, and is one of the most prominent farmers and business men of the county.

JOHN S. WINGARD was born in Franklin County, Penn., September 8, 1817, and is the second of the eight children now living born to Henry and Elizabeth (Snively) Wingard, both natives of Pennsylvania. John S. Wingard remained on his father's farm until twenty-seven years of age, when he came to Carroll County, this State, where he worked by the job or month for nearly two years. In the fall of 1847, he bought a half interest in a grist mill, which he retained about three years, and then traded for a partially improved farm of 150 acres in this township and about \$700 in cash. On this farm he has ever since resided, and has improved it in a high degree. He was married, August 28, 1847, to Anna Scheutz, a native of Wayne County, Ind. To this marriage have been born eight children, four of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Wingard are members of the Dunkard Church, and in politics he is a Republican. Mr. Wingard's father was a farmer by occupation, and was for many years Assessor in his native county.

GEORGE W. WOLVERTON was born in this township August 22, 1849, and is the elder of the two sons born to Philip and Margaret Wolvert. He received an ordinary common school education in youth,

having always lived on the home farm. Of this he owns now a moiety, to which he has added until his farm now comprises 720 acres. It is well improved, and his residence and other buildings are among the best in the county. He is probably one of the most extensive stock-breeders in the county, rearing on an average 100 head of cattle and sixty of hogs per annum. He was married, December 22, 1874, to Nancy J. Reynolds, a native of this county, and daughter of Benjamin Reynolds, one of the county's pioneers. To this marriage have been born three children, of whom two are living—Ella and Guy. Mrs. Wolverton is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wolverton belongs to no church, neither does he belong to any secret organization. He is a Democrat in politics, and a leading farmer of this township, as well as county.

PHILIP WOLVERTON, JR., was born in this township January 30, 1852, and is the younger of the two sons born to Philip and Margaret (Barnhart-Glazier) Wolverton, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Philip Wolverton, Jr., has always resided on the old home farm, a part of which he now owns, and to which he has added other land, making him the owner of 720 acres in all. He is extensively engaged in the stock business, and in 1878 began rearing thoroughbred horses, and owned at one time the well-known running horses "Oollawa" and "Jennie Blanch;" both are now dead. He at present owns the thoroughbreds "Young Albion," "George L.," "Orphan Girl," "Jennie Oy," and "Topsey." Besides these, he owns a number of half-breeds, making forty-two head in all. In the fall of 1882, he purchased a herd of thoroughbred short-horn heifers, which is probably the finest in the county. December 1, 1880, Mr. Wolverton married Miss Emma J. Price, a native of Carroll County, Ind., who bore her husband one daughter—Margaret E., and died at her home May 13, 1882, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Wolverton is a Democrat, and has filled the office of Township Assessor one term.

LOUIS WOLVERTON was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, February 1, 1832, and is the third of the eight children born to Philip and Mary (Pritchett) Wolverton, the former born in Northumberland County, Penn., November 29, 1805, and the latter in Pickaway County, Ohio, and of German and English descent respectively. Philip Wolverton was but fourteen years of age when he reached Pickaway County, Ohio. At the age of fifteen he entered an apprenticeship of three and three-quarters years at blacksmithing; he then worked a year and a half as journeyman, and then opened a shop of his own at Jefferson. In 1831, he came to the then uncreated township of Big Creek, entered about 300 acres of land, hired a man to build a cabin, and then returned to Ohio. In the fall of the same year, he hired Samuel Virden to come out and

commence improving the place. In the fall of 1834, he brought out his own family and moved into his primitive cabin. Here Mrs. Wolverton died in 1843. In 1847, Mr. Wolverton married Margaret, widow of Louis C. Glazier, a daughter of Benjamin Barnhart, and a native of Ohio. To this union were born two sons—George W. and Philip, Jr. Mrs. Wolverton died in August, 1876. Mr. Wolverton continued adding to his estate until he was the owner of farms aggregating 2,500 acres, a part of which he subsequently deeded to his children. He owned, at the time of his death, which occurred August 4, 1869, between 1,300 and 1,400 acres. He died a Mason, but was a member of no church. Louis Wolverton remained on the home farm, a part of which he now owns, until twenty-one years old. In the spring of 1856, he and Lemuel Newell bought 200 acres in Prairie Township, this county, but Mr. W. sold his interest in the fall and bought a farm in Newton County; he did not move upon this, however, but in the fall of 1857 purchased his present farm of 280 acres. He was married, September 22, 1858, to Eliza A. Hornbeck, born in White County March 30, 1840, and daughter of William Hornbeck, one of the early settlers. To this marriage have been born three children, two of whom are still living—Frank and Vint. Mr. Wolverton is a Freemason and a Democrat, and is one of the most prominent farmers of the township.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BOZE was born in this township February 25, 1841, and he is the eldest of ten children born to George and Sarah (Conwell) Boze, named as follows: William, Philip, Hezekiah, Mary, Margaret, Henry, Elizabeth, Stephen, James and Willie. The father was born in Western Ohio in 1813, was a farmer, and died in this township in May, 1866. William was born about three miles south of his present place, on which he settled shortly after his marriage. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, took part in many skirmishes and minor engagements, and acted as a marine for many months on the flotilla which was endeavoring to open up the Mississippi River. He also took part in the defense of a battery at Riddle's Point, Mo. December 21, 1865, he married Margaret Collins, who bore him two children—Clara and George—and died in February, 1872. November 27, 1873, he married Laura E. Blades, who has given birth to three children—Sarah, William (deceased), and James. In November, 1870, he was elected Township Trustee and for four years discharged the duties

of the office most efficiently and satisfactorily. He is the oldest native born male citizen now residing in the township, and he enjoys the respect of all his neighbors. He lives seven miles north of Monticello on his well tilled farm, which gives every indication of being cared for with skill and thrift.

WASHINGTON COLLINS was born in Ohio October 1, 1833, and is one of the seven children born to Allen and Eunice (Barber) Collins, and named as follows: Julia, Washington, Elizabeth, Nancy, William, George and Margaret. The father was a farmer, and died in this township in October, 1877. The family had resided in Nicholas County, Ky., in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and in Clinton County, Ind., and in the spring of 1851 came to this county and located in Jackson Township, where they lived some eight years, and then came to this township. November 2, 1854, he married Elizabeth Price, who has borne him five children—Ira, Joseph, John, Aaron and Ida F. Mr. Collins owns a farm of 147 acres situated six miles north of Monticello, on which he has erected a fine two-storied frame dwelling. He has been a member of the Church of God (New School Dunkard) since January, 1876, and in the spring of 1882 was elected to the office of Assessor of Liberty Township.

JOSIAH COONROD was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 15, 1832, and is one of eight children born to Adam and Matilda (Morrall) Coonrod, and named as follows: Jacob, William, Josiah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha, Mary and Melissa. The father was born in Virginia about the year 1799, was a farmer, and died in Marion County, Ohio, in 1878. At the age of twenty-seven, Josiah Coonrod came to this township and located a few rods east of his present farm, to which he removed a short time after arriving. It is situated nine and a half miles northeast of Monticello, comprises 160 acres, and is improved with a good two-storied frame dwelling, a most convenient barn and commodious outbuildings. He was married, February 11, 1858, to Mary Engler, who has borne him six children—David, William, Adam, John, Norah and Josiah, the youngest deceased. Mr. Coonrod is a careful farmer and a skillful stock-raiser, and he realizes probably more from his stock than from his crops, cattle and sheep receiving his special attention.

JESSE E. COPE was born in Jefferson County, Ind., July 1, 1817, and is one of the eight children in the family of David and Charlotte (Truit) Cope, which children were born in the following order: Elizabeth, John, Minerva, Mary, Charlotte, Jesse, Margaret and Nancy. Of these, Mary, Jesse and Nancy only are living. The father was born in Kentucky and died when Jesse was very young in Jefferson County, Ind. At the age of eighteen, Jesse went with his mother to Tippecanoe County,

Ind.; and in January, 1850, he came to this county and located about three miles northeast of Monticello, and then, some five or six years later, moved to his present place, a farm of 120 acres six miles northeast of said town. He was married, February 14, 1849, to Thurza Ann Stackhouse, who has borne him three children—William (deceased), Mary J. and George. In April, 1868, he was elected Township Trustee, and served two terms. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1856, and enjoys the full confidence and esteem of his townsmen.

GEORGE CULLEN was born in Mifflin County, Penn., May 28, 1804, and he is one of nine children born to Thomas and Margaret (Woods) Cullen, viz.: Jane, John, Thomas, Margaret, William, Joseph, George, Henry and Eliza. George is the only one living. His father was born in Scotland in 1753, and was highly educated, though he worked at shoe-making all his life; he died in Mifflin County in 1828. George went to coopering at the age of fifteen, and worked thereat until 1830, when he began farming. In the fall of 1852, he purchased his present farm; he married, November 8, 1825, Susan Allen, who bore him nine children—John, Margaret, Allen, William, Elizabeth, George, Joseph, Marion and Peter. Of these, Margaret, Allen and Marion are dead, and the mother died in 1844. May 24, 1854, Mr. Cullen married Caroline Kingsberry, who died in 1859. His third marriage was to Clara Bonnet, October 18, 1859. Mr. Cullen now resides seven miles northeast of Monticello, on his fertile and well-cultivated farm of 283 acres, forty acres of timber being one-half mile south; he raises a variety of crops, but pays his chief attention to wheat and corn, and has also given some attention to horses; he has a comfortable dwelling, stables, wind mill and other conveniences; he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1830; he has served four years as Trustee, six years as Commissioner, and is at present Justice of the Peace; he is one of the most tried and trustworthy settlers of Liberty Township, and has won universal respect and esteem.

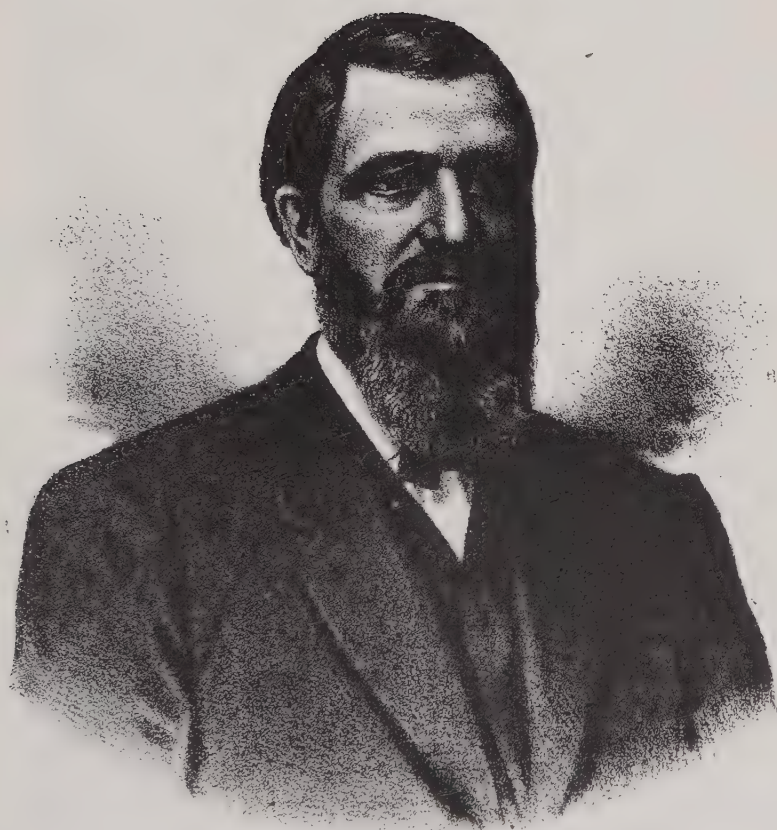
JAMES P. DAVIS was born in this county February 29, 1837, and he is one of the eleven children born to Isaac and Mary (Phillips) Davis. When James P. was about six years old, he went with his father from Big Creek Township, this county, to Carroll County, Ind., where they remained about six years, and then came back to White and located in this township, three miles southwest of James' present place, to which he came in April, 1876. May 12, 1859, Mr. Davis married Eliza J. Engler, who has given birth to three children—Isaac, Mary and Ida. Mary is dead. In November, 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and returned in July, 1865; his residence

is eleven miles northeast of Monticello, and he has a farm of 160 acres of fine, level land, with comfortable dwelling, stables, wind mill and other conveniences; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of Liberty's most enterprising citizens.

EDWIN W. HOCH was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 10, 1836, and is the only child born to William and Susanna (Flieger) Hoch. The father of Edwin was born in Pennsylvania; worked at tailoring all his life, and died in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1857; the mother had preceded him many years. When the mother died, the father took Edwin to Harrisburg, where he lived until he was nineteen; from there he went to Ashland County, Ohio, where he lived a few months. In June, 1856, Edwin came to this State, settling in Wabash County, then moving to Miami County, and in March, 1861, coming to this county; here he lived several years in West Point and Big Creek Townships, and then came to his present farm in this township in April, 1865; he learned the machinist's trade, but has chiefly followed farming; he was married, February 4, 1858, to Parmelia Huddleston, who bore him five children—Mary, Frederick, Anna, William and John—and died June 8, 1875; he next married Hester Billingsley. Mr. Hoch has a fine farm of 142 acres twelve miles northeast of Monticello, on which he raises corn, wheat and potatoes chiefly, and which he has drained extensively, rightly considering the lack of drainage facilities one of White County's greatest evils. Mr. Hoch has served as Assessor and Commissioner of Drainage, and he is an industrious and thrifty farmer and respected citizen.

JAMES HUGHES was born in Greene County, Penn., February 11, 1839, and is one of seven children born to John C. and Lucinda (Smith) Hughes, and named as follows: Phoebe, John, Rowland, Thomas, Stephen, James and Nancy (deceased). The father was born in Washington County, Penn., was a tanner by trade, and died in this township in January, 1872. James Hughes was but eight years of age when he came to this township with his father; he was married February 8, 1866, to Elizabeth Benjamin, who has borne him nine children—Oscar, Joseph, Silas, Frank, Jephthah, Mary, Thomas, Estella and Pearl. The first three are dead. In January, 1865, Mr. Hughes enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out and returned home in October. In the fall of 1874, he was elected Township Trustee and filled the office nearly four years; he was among the earliest settlers of the township, and underwent all the severe experiences of pioneer life; his home is on a fine farm of 142 acres, located seven miles northeast of Monticello.

JOHN C. KARR was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 25, 1824, and is one of eight children born to Moses and Ann (Wilson) Karr,



McAllister.
(DECEASED.)

viz.: Andrew, Nancy, Robert, William, John, James, Matthew and Katharina, all of whom are dead excepting John. The father was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1781, and died at Logansport, Ind., in January, 1855. At the age of fifteen, John C. came to this county with his father, and located two miles west of where he now lives, and in the fall of 1849 moved on his present farm. He was married, May 31, 1849, to Rachel Moore, who has given birth to eleven children, viz.: Joseph, Sarah, Emma, Moses, James, Matthew, Isaac, Rosa, John, Huldah and Welcome. Of these, Emma and Moses are dead. Mr. Karr's farm is located ten miles northeast of Monticello, and consists of 306 acres. In 1876, he erected an elegant two-story brick dwelling at a cost of some \$5,000, and the place is otherwise highly improved. He makes a specialty of raising wheat, but pays due attention to other crops and also to live stock. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church about thirty-five years, and is an indefatigable Sabbath school worker, and a citizen of enterprise and great worth.

JAMES W. MASON was born in Carroll County, Ind., September 9, 1838, and is one of the six children born to Ephraim and Sarah (Phillips) Mason, and named as follows: Joseph, Margaret, James, John, Riley and Bruce. Of these, Joseph and John are dead. The father was born in Virginia in 1807, farmed during most of his life, and died where James now lives, in January, 1867. The family came to this county about 1840, lived at various points, and in February, 1852, settled on the present farm, twelve miles north of Monticello. James was married, December 20, 1861, to Sarah Malone, who has given birth to five children—James (deceased), Ralph, Mary, Mark (deceased) and Pearly (deceased). In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Griswoldville, Columbia, S. C., Bentonville and Raleigh, and returned home in June, 1865. Mr. Mason has a level and fertile farm, raises wheat chiefly, but gives some attention to general products and to live stock. He is industrious, thrifty and worthy, and commands the respect of his fellow-townsmen.

THOMAS B. MOORE was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 9, 1824, and is one of the seven children born to Thomas and Maria (Lupartis) Moore, viz.: John, Thomas, Mary, William, Rachel, Ann and Ellen. Rachel is dead. The father was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1796; moved to Pittsburgh, and thence to Marietta, Ohio, in Fulton's first steamboat, the "Clermont;" he then moved to Morgan County, and thence came to this county, where he died shortly after the breaking-out

of the late war. At the age of twenty-eight, Thomas B. left Morgan County, and came to the farm where he now resides. He was married September 20, 1849, to Louisa W. Paul, who has given birth to seven children—Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, Benjamin, John, Lily and Joseph. Of these, Mary and Jacob are dead. Mr. Moore's farm is located ten and one-half miles north of Monticello, and comprises 520 acres, one-half under cultivation, and the other half in timber. He raises the usual variety of crops and gives equally as much attention to live stock. He is the heaviest land-owner resident in the township, but he has acquired it all by the hardest work and the strictest economy, having come here with very limited means. In the spring of 1854, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was so efficient that he was induced to hold the office for twelve consecutive years. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since he was fifteen years of age, and is a tried and trustworthy citizen.

GEORGE W. RIFFLE was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 19, 1823, and is one of five children born to John and Mary (Beedle) Riffle, which children were named Eliza, Jane, George, Sarah and John. Eliza and John are dead. The father was born in Pennsylvania, in August, 1795, spent his entire life in farming, and died in Fountain County, Ind., in June, 1872. George was but four years of age when he went to Fountain County, where he lived until 1851, and then went to Champaign County, Ill.; ten years later, he returned to Fountain County, and in 1876, moved to Montgomery County, Ind., where he resided three years, and then in March, 1879, came to his present place. He was married, November 21, 1844, to Rebecca Wright, who has borne him eight children—Byron, John, Eva, Margaret, Albert, Ada, Dora and Frank. His present residence is five miles northeast of Monticello, and he is owner of a well-cultivated farm of 240 acres, on which is a large and comfortable two-story frame dwelling. He has spent six years of his life at blacksmithing, three years as a merchant, four as a shipper of live stock, but his chief attention has been given to farming. In April, 1882, he was elected School Trustee; he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity about twenty-eight years, and he is a strong Prohibitionist.

JOHN SHELL was born in Marion County, Ind., April 10, 1844, and is one of the three children born to Arnold and Frances (Pence) Shell, viz.: Andrew, John and Joseph. The father was born in Tennessee in 1814, was a farmer and carpenter, and died in this township in January, 1867. John was but four or five years old when the family came here and located four miles northeast of his present place, to which he came in November, 1876. In November, 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in July,

1865. November 23, 1871, he was married to Mary E. Ross, who has given birth to seven children, the living being named as follows: Luella, Anna, Estella, Lizzie and Ivan. Mr. Shell now resides six and one-half miles north of Monticello. He is a Prohibitionist in principle and strictly temperate in his habits, and is strongly in favor of compulsory education.

JOHN SNYDER was born in Mifflin County, Penn., September 22, 1821, and is the elder of the two children yet living born to Henry and Christina (Rothrock) Snyder. Henry Snyder died when his son, John, was but six years old; the latter remained with his mother until thirteen, and then went to serve a three years' apprenticeship to a tanner; he followed the trade as a journeyman for a number of years, and then started a tannery of his own in Huntingdon County, which he operated about three years and then sold, and in 1847 came to Union Township, this county, where he bought 275 acres of land, on which he lived until the spring of 1876, when he sold out and bought 200 acres in Liberty Township, on which he has ever since resided, with the exception of two years, from March, 1881, to March, 1883, when he was the Superintendent of the County Poor Farm. In December, 1840, he married Nancy Way, who bore him six children, three of whom are still living. Two of the boys served during the late war, and one, Henry W., died soon after his return from disease contracted in the army. Mrs. Snyder died in August, 1852, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. February 23, 1854, Mr. Snyder married Nancy J. Bratton, who has borne him seven children, of whom four are yet living. In politics, Mr. Snyder is a Democrat, and Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN S. STEVENSON was born in Sussex County, England, December 3, 1830, and is one of the nineteen children born to Richard and Mary (Knight) Stevenson, and of these the following only are living: Jane, John, Mary, Richard, William and Agnes. The father is still living in the county of his birth, Sussex, England. At the age of twenty, John landed in New York City and came directly West to Paulding County, Ohio. In March, 1861, he came to White County and located about a mile west of Monticello; he moved thence to Carroll County, where he lived three years; then for eight years resided in Kansas; he returned to Monticello for a few months and, in February, 1879, settled on his present place. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the action on Hatteras Island, the seven days' fight, the second battle of Bull Run, the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, at the latter place receiving a rifle shot in the right wrist, the ball passing out at the elbow. This wound caused his confinement in the hospital about one year. He

was mustered out in July, 1864. February 2, 1864, he married Eliza Worthington, who bore him two children—Mary and Lucy, and died August 15, 1871. On the 9th of September, 1878, he married Elizabeth Snyder, who has borne him two children—Viola (deceased) and Charles. Mr. Stevenson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1878, and takes great interest in the cause of temperance.

SAMUEL WOLFE was born in Washington County, Penn., May 29, 1824, and he is one of the eight children born to William and Ruth (Wolfe) Wolfe, and named as follows: Samuel, Peter, Elizabeth, Harvey, Sarah, Henry, Luther and Phoebe. The father was born in New Jersey in 1800, was a blacksmith and died in Union Township, this county, in 1860. At the age of twenty-one, Samuel Wolfe came with his father to this county, but in about nine months returned to his home and married, September 5, 1846, Eliza Winget, who has borne him eleven children—Leonard, Theresa, Aminda, Brainerd, Parmelia, Harvey, Luther and Sarah being the names of the living. After his marriage, Mr. Wolfe moved to Athens County, Ohio, where he resided about seven years, coming to his present home in the spring of 1854. In November, 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He has given great attention to the education of his children, Leonard, the eldest, having attended the University of Chicago four years and the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Chicago, graduating at the latter. Theresa and Martin (deceased) attended the Northern Indiana Normal School. Mr. Wolfe has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1849, and was instrumental in establishing the first church in Liberty Township. Mr. Wolfe is a blacksmith and farmer, and resides eight miles north of Monticello.

ALEXANDER YOUNT was born in Darke County, Ohio, February 19, 1828, and he is one of the eleven children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Shank) Yount, and named Catherine, Enoch, Elam, Alexander, Frederick, Sarah, Eliza, Elizabeth, Rose, Rachel and John. The father was born in 1801, devoted his entire life to farming, and died in the summer of 1863, in Cass Township, this county. From the age of four till sixteen, Alexander lived with his parents in Carroll County, Ind.; in the spring of 1843, the family came to this county, locating in Cass Township, where Alexander lived fifteen years, then a year each in Prairie and Big Creek Townships, and in the spring of 1860 came to his present place on Section No. 1, this township. He was married, February 20, 1850, to Emily Bacon, who has borne him three children—Albert, Rosetta E. and Leona M. The eldest is dead. Mr. Yount's farm comprises 170 acres of excellent and well-tilled land, located fourteen miles northeast of Monticello. He has a beautiful frame dwelling, convenient stables, and a

lawn most tastefully set with evergreens. While in Cass Township, Mr. Yount served three terms as Assessor, and he has always been active in the prosecution of any movement tending to the good of the public.

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP.

ELI ALBERTSON was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 1, 1818, and is one of twelve children, whose names were Elmira, Eli, Eliza, Milton, Benjamin, Martha, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ellen, William, Cyrus and Rebecca; of these, Elmira, Milton, Benjamin, Martha, Sarah and William are deceased. The father of Eli was born in North Carolina in May, 1790; was a carpenter and farmer, and died in Indiana in 1878. When Eli was twenty-six years old, he went to Miami County, Ind., where he remained about eighteen years, coming to his present abode in November, 1862. On November 9, 1843, he was married to Roxana Culbertson, by whom he had twelve children, seven of whom are living—Milton, William, Evaline, Melissa, Anna, Charles and James. Mr. Albertson's farm is located five miles south of Wolcott, and comprises 180 acres; he is a general farmer, but gives some attention to raising cattle and hogs. His place is very beautiful, having a fine dwelling house, commodious stables, windmill, etc. Mr. Albertson was at one time, in Wayne County, a schoolmate of Hon. O. P. Morton. He is an esteemed citizen and liberal gentleman, prominent among the people and foremost in every enterprise for the public weal.

GEORGE F. BAKER was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 8, 1852, and is one of the twelve children of Charles and Ann (Gill) Baker, the names of whom were Mary, Charlotte, George, William, Willis, Alice, James, Lizzie, Frank, Fannie, Burdell and Lee; of these, William, Alice and Lizzie, are deceased. The father of George was born in Maryland, in March, 1822; he is a farmer, and now resides one half mile from his son George. When young, George F. Baker removed with his parents to Chicago, who shortly after went to Defiance County, Ohio, thence to Miami County, Ind., and in March, 1860, came to this county. On December 28, 1881, George was married to Martha E. Stanford, by whom he has one child—George. Mr. Baker has lived in his present location since January, 1882. It is ten miles southwest of Wolcott, on an excellent, fertile, improved farm of 160 acres. His main crops are corn, oats and wheat; he also pays attention to the raising of and dealing in cattle and hogs. In 1873, and for some years thereafter, Mr. Baker was a successful school teacher. He is an esteemed citizen and a member of the Methodist Church since 1869.

JAMES BLAKE, JR., was born in Flintshire, England, December 11, 1843, and is the second child of James and Martha (Shone) Blake, whose living children are Martha, James, Joseph, Sarah and John. James Blake, Sr., was born in Cheshire, England, in April, 1808. In 1850, the family removed to America, going to Joliet, Ill., for a few months, and thence to Kankakee County, Ill., where they lived for nearly eighteen years. In February, 1868, James came to West Point Township. On December 16, 1865, he was married to Elizabeth Grimes, by whom he had one child—Alden. Mr. Blake resides six and a half miles southwest of Wolcott, on a well-cultivated farm of 400 acres, forty of pasture, and the remainder wild grass. In addition to farming, he raises stock and deals in cattle. His improvements comprise a comfortable dwelling, commodious stables, large windmill and good fences. It may be said of him, he is "well fixed." Mr. Blake is a successful farmer and an honored citizen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blake are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MARY A. CARR was born in Clark County, Ohio, August 7, 1824, and is one of the seven children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hempleman) Briggs, the names of which children were Lucinda (deceased), Mary, Matilda, Amos, Charles, Elizabeth and Henry (deceased). Mrs. Carr left Clark County at the age of eighteen, and removed to Fayette County, where she remained some years; then returned to Clark County for several years, when she removed to White County; located in Prairie Township, and in March, 1869, took up her residence in West Point Township. On April 3, 1843, she was married to Martin S. Carr, to which union were born four boys—Walter, John, Samuel and Solomon. Walter and Samuel were members of the same regiment—Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the former having served in the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in many battles, and receiving but a slight wound; he was discharged in June, 1865, and Samuel in August of the same year. Mrs. Carr resides five miles southwest of Reynolds, on an excellent farm of 235 acres, forty of timber being in Princeton Township. The land is productive and well improved. The products are principally corn, oats and hay. Samuel Carr gives some attention to stock, and contemplates making a specialty of raising and dealing in cattle.

JAMES H. CARSON is a native of this county, born January 17, 1853. He is one of the nine children of James and Lydia (Brecount) Carson, whose names were Ferguson, Mary, Elizabeth, William, Miles (deceased), James, Lauretta, Geneviva and Honora. The father of James was born August, 1815, in Franklin County, Ind. He came to White County about 1844, and was one of the first settlers of this township, where he died in December, 1875; he was a farmer and school-master. The

mother of James was born near Cincinnati April 8, 1824, and is now the oldest resident of the township. Mr. Carson's home is located six miles southwest of Reynolds, and comprises a farm of 260 acres, forty of which are in Princeton Township. The land is well cultivated, productive and rolling. His chief products are corn, oats, hay and vegetables; he also makes a specialty of cattle and hogs, and deals in stock. He has a fine dwelling house, comfortable stables, and various other improvements. Mr. Carson is a successful farmer and an esteemed citizen.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN was born in Carroll County, Ind., September 12, 1836, and is one of ten children born to Aaron and Elizabeth (Thatcher) Chamberlain, viz., Joseph, Henry, Henrietta, Daniel, George, Emeline, Caroline, Mary, John and Aaron, of whom Henrietta, Emeline, Caroline, Mary and Aaron are deceased. The father of George was born in New Jersey in 1802, was a farmer by occupation, and died in this township in 1849. When very young, George came with his parents to Tippecanoe County, Ind., located at Battle Ground, and in 1844 removed to West Point Township, White County, they being the fifth family to enter this location. On March 15, 1860, George W. Chamberlain was married to Eliza Robinson, by whom he had nine children—Eva, Mary, Caroline, Rosa, John, Josephine, Lee, Robert and Sarah, of whom the first three are deceased. Mr. Chamberlain's residence is eight miles southwest of Reynolds, on a 520-acre farm; he has also 213 acres in timber, three miles north, and 160 in Kansas. He raises chiefly hay, corn and oats, but makes a specialty of raising cattle. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the earliest settlers, as he is likewise one of its most respected citizens.

ROY D. DAVIDSON was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 6, 1828, and is the eldest of seven children born to William and Delia (Simons) Davidson—Roy, John, Elliott C., Jonas W., William H., Daniel S. and Charles L.; Jonas, William and Daniel are dead. His father was born in Franklin County, Penn., February, 1801; was a farmer, held various offices, and took unusual interest in military affairs; he was dissuaded from taking part in the rebellion only by the urgent wishes of his sons, and on account of his age. All his sons, save William, then deceased, were in the late war. The father now resides in Hamilton County, Ind. Roy's grandfathers were soldiers of the war of 1812. When twenty-one years of age, Roy Davidson removed to Nicholas County, Ky., and thence to Boone County, Ind. In 1869, he came to White County, Ind., locating in Princeton Township, and in March, 1876, to his present home. On September 14, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Stephenson, by whom he had three children—William R., Nimrod N. (deceased) and Mary E. Mr. Davidson now lives in the southwest sec-

tion of West Point Township, on 160 acres, forty of which are one and a half miles north, and forty the same distance northwest of his residence. He makes a specialty of stock-raising. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, as Captain of Company I, and was engaged at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, siege of Knoxville, Chickamauga, Resaca and Kenesaw. Previous to his enlistment, he refused a Major's commission from the Confederates—suggestive of true patriotism. He was wounded at Shiloh, and resigned in January, 1864. In May of that year, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, as Captain of Company A, and was mustered out in October, 1864. In 1877, Mr. Davidson served two terms successfully as Township Trustee, raising the township from bankruptcy. In 1882, he was appointed a Commissioner of Drainage for three years. He is a Mason, and a member of the Christian Church.

DAVID DELLINGER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 1, 1814, and is one of four children born to David and Susannah (Graham) Dellinger, whose names were Harrison, Polly, David and Lewis; David alone remaining. The father of our subject was a native of Virginia; was a farmer and wagon-maker, and died in Fairfield County, Ohio. In March, 1855, David moved from Ohio to his present residence. On January 1, 1840, he was married to Barbara A. Warner, by whom he had seven children—Mary, Lewis, Thomas, William, Elvira, Emily and David, two of whom, William and Elvira, are deceased. Mr. Dellinger lost his wife in June, 1872. He now resides seven miles west of Reynolds, on a farm of 560 acres, 440 of which are under cultivation; it is rolling, fertile and well-watered land. Mr. Dellinger gives attention to raising cattle, sheep and hogs, deriving a larger revenue therefrom than from general farming. He is an early settler, a successful farmer, and a valued citizen.

HENRY DOWNING, JR., was born in Sheffield, Eng., May 23, 1839, and is one of the two children—Margaret and Henry—of Henry and Margaret (Burke) Downing. Henry Downing, Sr., was born in Yorkshire, Eng., February, 1810; he followed a number of avocations, and now lives with his son in the enjoyment of old age. When three years of age, Henry Downing, Jr., came with his parents to Licking County, Ohio, where they resided until 1868, in which year Henry, Jr., came to his present location. On September 24, 1863, he was married to Sarah Watson, by whom he had seven children, of whom two, Sarah and Henry, survive. Mr. Downing's residence is seven and one-half miles southwest of Wolcott; his farm comprises 400 acres, 350 being under cultivation; his improvements are of the first order, composed of good dwelling, stables, fences, etc. In addition to farming, he also deals

in stock. Mr. Downing is an Odd Fellow; he takes much interest in church affairs, but is not a member of any religious body; he is, however, an upright man, and greatly esteemed in the community.

JARVIS DURYEA was born in Suffolk County, N. Y., December 8, 1828, and is one of the ten children of Jarvis and Rhoda (Wood) Duryea; the names of the children were Witman, Ruluf, Ann, Stephen, Jarvis, Thomas, Daniel, John, George and Susan; the last two are deceased. The father of our subject was born on Long Island, N. Y., where he was killed by accident; he was a farmer. When our subject was eight years old, he removed with his parents to Brooklyn, where he lived two years, thence back to Suffolk County and remained eight years; he then engaged in the coasting trade, and afterward learned ship-building. In 1857, he came to Chicago and worked seven years, afterward removing to Kankakee for eight years. During the war, he assisted in making gunboats in Missouri, and in 1872 came to his present location. On October 11, 1854, he was married to Mary E. Woolsey, by whom he had five children—Ella, Theodore, Georgianne, Mary and Ethel, the first and last being dead. Mr. Duryea has 272 acres of rolling, productive land; he also raises cattle and hogs; his farm is finely improved with good dwelling house, wind mill, stables and fencing. Mr. Duryea is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a worthy and respected citizen.

JOHN W. FORNEY was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 5, 1845, and is the eldest of the seven children of William and Susan (Humell) Forney, namely, John, William (deceased), Sarah, Elizabeth, George, Mary and Cyrus. The father of John was born in Pennsylvania in 1822, was a miller and millwright, and died in Bureau County, Ill., in 1860. The great-grandfather of John was a soldier of the Revolution, his grandfather a soldier of 1812, his father an officer in the Mexican war, and himself a soldier of the late war, enlisting in 1861 in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and was in the action of Belmont, Mo., Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville; at Dallas he received a scalp wound; he was discharged in June, 1865, having enlisted a second time. At the age of eight, John moved with his parents to Bureau County, Ill.; he removed to Benton County, Ind., in 1870, and to his present location in 1873. Col. John W. Forney, of the *Philadelphia Press*, was a brother of John's grandfather. Mr. Forney has been Township Clerk, Assessor, Collector, Justice of the Peace and schoolmaster. On March 18, 1874, he was married to Annie Buchan, by whom he had four children—Amy, Jessie, Edna and William. Mr. Forney resides eight and one-half miles southwest of Wolcott; he raises wheat, corn and oats, likewise considerable hogs; he is now conducting a post office and store in a hamlet that bears his name, and is much esteemed in the community.

WILLIAM E. FOX was born in Greene County, Penn., February 12, 1843, and is one of twelve children born to Washington and Mary (Kennedy) Fox; six of these children are living—David, William, George, Perry, Julia and Mary. The father of William was born in March, 1817; was a lifelong farmer, and now lives in Greene County, Penn.; William's paternal grandmother is also living. When twenty-three, William removed to Livingston County, Ill., where he resided ten years, and in March, 1876, came to his present location. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Virginia Infantry; he took part in the battle of Romney, W. Va., and was the first member of the regiment to be wounded; he also participated in the battle of Antietam, and was mustered out in March, 1863. On November 4, 1869, he was married to Effie G. Robinson, by whom he has two children—Estella and John J. Mr. Fox now resides on Grand Prairie, four and a half miles southeast of Wolcott, on a farm of 320 acres, all under cultivation and fenced, with good buildings and improvements. He is an honorable and esteemed citizen.

CAPT. ANDERSON IRION was born in Fleming County, Ky., February 7, 1807, and was one of the ten children of Robert and Nancy Irion, of whom John, Frances, Anderson, Henson, Nancy and Milton survive. The father of Anderson was a native of Virginia, chiefly a farmer, and died in Fayette County, Ohio. When the Captain was very young, he removed with his parents to Brown County, and thence to Fayette County, Ohio, whence, in 1853, he removed to West Point Township, White County, Ind., and has lived in his present location since 1873. During the Mexican war, he organized a company, which, however, was not needed, and hence his title of Captain. On January 7, 1833, he was married to Sophia Dragoo, by whom he had ten children—Daniel, Susan, Penelope, Nancy, Henry, Sarah, Robert, Oliver, Mary and Thomas; of these, Nancy, Henry and Thomas are deceased. Mr. Irion resides seven miles southeast of Wolcott, on 120 acres (forty of timber, being one mile north). His farm is attractive and fertile, producing corn, oats and wheat. Mr. Irion has been County Commissioner, serving with honor to himself and satisfaction to his county. He is an old settler of the township and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DANIEL IRION was born in Fayette County, Ohio, November 4, 1834, and is one of the ten children of Anderson and Sophia (Dragoo) Irion. When eighteen years old, Daniel came to West Point Township, White County, Ind., and has resided in his present location since 1875. On July 22, 1860, he was married to Mary E. Dellinger, by whom he had three children—May S., Ida I. (deceased), and Edna D. Mr. Irion's

residence is nine miles southwest of Reynolds, on a fine and cultivated farm of 220 acres. His chief crops are corn, oats and hay; he also gives some attention to raising cattle and hogs. He has many improvements, including good house, stabling, fencing, etc. Mr. Irion has served four terms as Township Trustee, in which position he was extremely popular. He is one of the earliest settlers of the township, a self-made man, a genial gentleman, and a worthy and esteemed citizen.

ROBERT F. IRION was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 3, 1847, and is one of the ten children of Anderson and Sophia (Dragoo) Irion. When six years of age, Robert Irion removed with his parents to West Point Township, White County, Ind., where he yet resides, and on his present place since 1871. On October 2, 1870, he was married to Lavina Carr, by whom he had three children—Minnie, Bertie and Minta, of whom the eldest is dead. Mr. Irion resides on Grand Prairie, five and a half miles southeast of Wolcott, on a farm of 320 acres, 220 of which are under cultivation; he makes a specialty of cattle and hogs. Mr. Irion is one of the early settlers, and recalls the time when wolves and deer were his closest neighbors. He is an industrious and thrifty farmer, and an honored and worthy citizen.

JAMES C. JONES was born in Kane County, Ill., October 14, 1848, and is one of the eight children of Thomas and Anna (Evans) Jones, the names of these children being Evan, Daniel, Elizabeth, James, John, Mary, David and Albert. Daniel, John and David are deceased. The father of James is a native of Wales, has been a farmer, and now resides in Kane County, Ill. James C. Jones has followed farming principally, but has worked somewhat as a carpenter. On February 26, 1870, he was married to Eleanor Pugh, by whom he had two children—Margaret and Albert. In 1876, Mr. Jones removed to Wolcott, where he was engaged for three years in the hardware and agricultural implement business. He now resides four and one-half miles north of Wolcott. His chief products are corn, wheat, oats and hay, also giving much attention to raising hogs, cattle and horses. Mr. Jones is an advocate of public drainage, gravel roads, and the like. He is a successful farmer and a generally respected citizen.

WILLIAM JORDAN, JR., was born in West Point Township, White County, Ind., January 16, 1845, and is one of the twelve children of William and Catharine (Sexton) Jordan, the names of the surviving being Mount Etna, Telitha Cumi, John, Sarah J., George H. and William. The father of our subject was a native of Cabell County, W. Va., born December 17, 1803; was a farmer, one of the earliest settlers of West Point Township, and died May, 1876. When twenty-two years old, William moved to Carpenter Township, Jasper County, where he resided

ten years. In October, 1863, he joined the Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry; he was in the battle of Kingston, N. C., and was mustered out July, 1865. On December 13, 1867, he was married to Olive M. Moffitt, by whom he had seven children—Malaleel, Fannie, Mertie, William, Claude, Gracie and Ora, the second and last two being deceased. Mr. Jordan resides eight miles southwest of Wolcott; he has 320 acres, 70 of which are pasture and 50 timber, and, besides general farming, raises horses, cattle and hogs; his farm is finely improved. Mr. Jordan is a member of the Masonic order, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is an old settler of his township, and a very excellent gentleman.

WILLIAM H. MANTLE was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 13, 1841, and is one of the eight children of Samuel and Rachel (Lusader) Mantle, their names being Isaac, Balson, Mary, Matilda, Alexander, William, Margaret and Jane; of these, the two first are deceased. The father of William was of Dutch descent, was a farmer the greater portion of his life, and died in Pickaway County, Ohio. When William was young, his parents removed to Franklin County, Ohio, thence to Benton County, Ind., Vermillion County, Ill., and again to Benton County, and later to Tippecanoe County, Ind. On April 26, 1871, he was married to Margaret A. Watson, by whom he had two children, one surviving—John. In April, 1872, Mr. Mantle came to his present location, seven miles southwest of Wolcott, having a cultivated and improved farm of 320 acres. His principal products are corn, hay, wheat and flax, but makes a specialty of cattle raising and dealing, together with hogs and horses. Mr. Mantle is an upright and self-made man; he began life without means, but by those great factors—industry and economy—has risen to a position of independence and comfort. Mr. Mantle is a well-respected citizen and a genial gentleman.

JOHN W. MARTIN was born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 12, 1828, and is one of the four children of John C. and Sarah (Painter) Martin. The father of John was born in Hardy County, W. Va., in 1797; he was a carpenter and farmer, and died in Franklin County, Ohio, in April, 1862. Except a brief residence in Union County, Ohio, John W. Martin lived in Franklin County until he came to his present location, in November, 1865. When eighteen years old, he learned stone-carving and lettering at Columbus, Ohio, in which art he became proficient; he also taught school for twenty years. On October 18, 1849, he was married to Samantha Niswander, by whom he had ten children, of whom are living Charlotte, Louis, Virgil, Walter, Ellen, Addie and Lillie. Mr. Martin resides five miles southwest of Reynolds, on a fine farm of 163 acres; the land is mostly under full cultivation, well drained and with many im-

provements. His chief crops are corn, oats, wheat, hay and buckwheat, the last being devoted to the preservation and growth of Mr. Martin's apiary—the largest in the county—from which he has produced one ton of honey in the year; he has also given much attention to raising and dealing in cattle. Mr. Martin is an industrious man and successful farmer.

GEORGE A. MATTHEWS was born in Prairie Township, White Co., Ind., June 2, 1848, and is one of the eight children of Thomas and Mary (Gallaher) Matthews, the names of those living being Samuel and George. Thomas Matthews was born in Armstrong County, Penn., August, 1810. In March, 1846, he moved to Prairie Township, and in 1849 to West Point Township, where he served nine consecutive years as Trustee. In his youth, he served an apprenticeship to the trade of a tanner, but subsequently gave attention to farming; he now resides one-half mile southward from his son George. When one year old, George was brought by his parents to West Point Township, where he resided many years, coming, in 1870, to where he now lives. On January 2, 1870, he was married to Edna Berry. His farm is on Grand Prairie, three and one-half miles southeast of Wolcott, comprising 120 acres, on which is a fine frame building, with commodious barns, stables and other improvements. Mr. Matthews pays much attention to the breeding of stock, in which, as in other branches of farming, he has been successful. He is a most honorable and respected citizen.

CHRISTIAN MILLER was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 28, 1839, and is one of the six children of George and Magdalena (Fester) Miller; of these children, Mary, Christian and Elizabeth only survive. The father of Christian was also born in Wurtemberg in 1799, was a farmer and died in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1869. Christian landed at New York in 1853, where he remained three years; thence journeyed to Hancock County, Ohio, and to his present location in 1868. On April 1, 1863, he was married to Catherine Fulton, by whom he had nine children—Charles, Emma, Flora, Frank, Elizabeth, Albert, Lewis, Clara and Martha. Mr. Miller resides six and one-half miles south of Wolcott, on a fine farm of 267 acres (forty being timber and eight miles north). His chief crops are corn, oats, rye and clover; he also makes a specialty of stock-raising. Out of the trackless prairie, Mr. Miller has wrought this farm by industry. He was formerly a Methodist, but is now an active Presbyterian, having contributed to the organization known as the Meadow Lake Church. He attributes his success to diligence and economy, and is a worthy and respected gentleman.

H. A. B. MOORHOUS was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 22, 1835, and is one of the seven children of William and Catharine

Moorhous. The names of these children were Diana, Calvin, Robert, Franklin, Hiram, Jane and William; of these, Robert and William are deceased. The father of Hiram was born in Dublin, Ireland, January, 1795; was several years a mariner and also worked at shoe-making; he died at La Fayette, Ind., in 1870. H. A. B. Moorhous, when very young, came with his parents to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he remained until he came to West Point Township, in May, 1858, and has resided in his present location since 1867. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and did service in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and others; he was discharged in May, 1865. On December 29, 1869, he was married to Sarah E. Irion, by whom he had five children—Merritt, Delbert, Maud, Claudia and Leona. Mr. Moorhous' home is seven miles southeast of Wolcott, on 400 acres (116 of which are in Round Grove Township) of excellent, well-cultivated land. His main crops are corn, hay and oats; he makes a specialty of cattle and hogs. In 1882, Mr. Moorhous was chosen County Commissioner, an office of great responsibility, which the incumbent is very able to fill.

CHARLES K. PARMELEE is a native of Chicago, Ill., and is one of the four children born to Frank and Adeline (Whitney) Parmelee—Adeline, John, Frank and Charles. The father of Charles was born in New York in August, 1816. In 1853, he began operating the first omnibus line in Chicago, and about 1856-57 he established the first street-car line in that city. He began the omnibus line with a half-dozen omnibuses and as many wagons; he was accommodating and energetic, afterward employing seventy-five omnibuses and the same number of wagons, 250 men and 300 horses. This was one of the most extensive omnibus lines in the world. Charles, in his youth, attended school in Chicago, Racine, Wis., and New Haven, Conn. He was engaged with his father for several years. In 1879, he purchased the Meadow Lake Farm, on Grand Prairie, three and a half miles south of Wolcott, and containing 1,700 acres as fine a stretch of land as can be found. Here, he has erected model buildings, with blacksmith, carpenter and harness shops, hennery, milk-barn, implement house, and a dwelling for the employes; he has also erected a model cattle-barn, with which farmers in Indiana and adjoining States are familiar, many having come long distances to view and take pattern from it in building their own. It was designed by Mr. Parmelee and erected by his chief carpenter, Mr. Thomas W. Pugh. [A full description of this barn may be found in the chapter on West Point Township.] Mr. Parmelee employs from ten to twelve hands in winter and from sixteen to twenty in summer, Patrick Condon being foreman and overseer of the farm. Mr. Parmelee makes a specialty

of breeding Hereford cattle, possessing several head valued at \$1,000 per head, and is Vice President of the American Hereford Breeders' Association; he has constantly from 400 to 500 of these cattle, of the finest that can be procured here or abroad. Mr. Parmelee purposes to build a grand residence in due time, the elegance and commodiousness of which we can conjecture, if not describe.

JOHN F. PRICE was born in Kane County, Ill., December 29, 1843, and is one of the four children of Morris and Hannah (Livingstone) Price; these children were named Robert, John, Morris E. and William H., of whom John and Morris only survive. The father of John F. is a native of Wales, and has been a life-long farmer. He still lives in Kane County, Ill. When twenty years of age, John F. Price traveled West, but after two years returned to Illinois, where he resided until March, 1871, when he removed to White County, Ind., and located in West Point Township, and on his present site in 1880. In January, 1871, he was married to Eliza Walker, by whom he had one child—Freddie, now deceased. Mrs. Price died in June, 1872. On October 7, 1874, Mr. Price married Maggie McAllister, by whom he had three children—Jesse, Frank P. and Roy T. Although a general farmer, Mr. Price gives most attention to stock. He is located three and one-quarter miles south of Wolcott, on Grand Prairie, where he has one of the finest dwelling houses in the township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. JESSE McALLISTER, father of Maggie (Price) McAllister, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1824, and was a brother of Judge McAllister, of Chicago. In 1846, he moved to Orleans, N. Y., where he began mercantile business, thence removing to Illinois in 1849, and engaging in the commission business at Chicago, and later a member of the firm of Sturgis & McAllister, the largest wool buyers in the country. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the Eighth Presbyterian Church at Chicago. Owing to ill-health, in 1870 he moved to Meadow Lake Farm, in White County, Ind., where he resided ten years. On August 10, 1880, Mr. McAllister was suddenly killed while journeying to Chicago with stock. In less than a year afterward, his wife was taken. He was universally esteemed and regretted. Soon after coming to White County, he organized the Meadow Lake Church, where he held regular religious service. A capacity for business and a spiritual nature are seldom so commingled as in him. He was a kind husband and father, and a true friend, the like of whom, alas! is rarely seen.

A. D. RAUB was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., March 14, 1841. [For family record and account of his father see sketch of Jacob Raub, of Big Creek Township.] Mr. Raub came to this county in the fall of 1868, and located in Big Creek Township, changing to West Point Town-

ship in March, 1881. He was married, September 27, 1871, to Laura E. James, by whom he had five children, four of whom survive—John A., Margery W., Annie B. and an infant unnamed. Mr. Raub has been successfully engaged in handling cattle since his nineteenth year; he has also been in the coal and grain business. He is now one of the firm of Chaffee & Raub, cattle dealers, and resides on the farm of the former, five miles west of Chalmers; this farm embraces 2,505 acres, and is known as the Linden Hill Stock Farm. The chief products are corn, oats and hay, which are mainly applied as feed to the stock. This farm was entered by one Thomas Dowling, and is one of the finest for stock purposes in the State, there being thereon usually from 200 to 500 head. In the breeding of horses, the Hambleton and Lexington grades receive especial attention. Mr. Raub's personal estate comprises 350 acres, 190 being in Big Creek and 160 in West Point Township; he also owns two houses and twenty-five lots in Chalmers. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

HENRY C. SHOOP was born in Cumberland County, Ill., September 23, 1840, and is one of the five children of John and Susan (Yontz) Shoop, the names of the living being William H., Henry, Orlo D. and Jennie E. The father of Henry was an educated physician, and died of cholera in Cumberland County in 1851. Left an orphan when twelve years old, Henry lived with relatives in Fairfield County, Ohio. In December, 1854, he came to White County, Ind., where he has made his home. On June 28, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, and took part in the battles of Fredricksburg (Mo.), Perryville and Stone River, where he was shot through the left thigh, which confined him for three months, when he joined Company G, Fifth Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and was discharged July 9, 1864. Thereafter he was appointed United States Detective, in which he continued throughout the war. Mr. Shoop was married, October 4, 1868, to Mary G. Baker, by whom he had six children—Orville (deceased), Edith, Charles, Alice, Orlo and George. Mr. Shoop came to his present location, five miles west from Chalmers, in March, 1881. When a young man, he learned the trade of harness-making, but of late years has devoted himself to farming. He lives on a portion of the Linden Hill Stock Farm, and, from acquaintance with its early history, and having done some fencing thereon, can testify to its great superiority.

SAMUEL G. SNIDER was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 24, 1833, and is one of the eight children of Frederick and Mary (Smith) Snider—James, Hester, Elizabeth, Samuel, William, Martha, Mary and Charlotte, of whom James, Hester, Elizabeth and Martha are dead. Frederick Snider was born in Virginia in August, 1796; was a cabinet-



maker, and came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1833; he was engaged in mercantile business until 1857, since which time he has had the only bank in Centerville, and also one in Richmond, of both of which he is a director. The mother of Samuel was born in Warren County, Ohio, in February, 1804; she is yet living. Samuel G. Snider was married, January 17, 1856, to Fannie E. Bond, by whom he had six children—Charles, Oliver, Mattie B., Clara, William and Walter; Clara is deceased. Mr. Snider came from Wayne to White County in 1857; he is located seven miles southeast of Wolcott, on a good farm of 640 acres, 450 of which are well improved. His chief crops are corn, oats, wheat and hay; he also raises cattle and hogs. In May, 1879, Mr. Snider's house was burned to the ground, but now he has one of the finest residences in the township. Mr. Snider is one of the early settlers, and has been for years a member of the Presbyterian Church; he is likewise an active worker for the church and Sunday school, and an honored citizen. The father of Samuel boasts of having had Gov. Morton as an employe, whom he convinced of the high value of a collegiate education.

CICERO F. THOMAS was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 7, 1834, and is one of twelve children born to Joseph and Sarah (Price) Thomas—James, Joseph, Cicero, Yensi, John, Griffith, Amy, Charles, Mary, Sarah, Lydia and Emma; of these, Yensi, Griffith, Charles, Mary, Sarah and Emma are deceased. The father of Cicero was born in West Virginia in 1805; was a preacher in the Christian Church, and died in October, 1873, in Livingston County, Ill. When a boy, Cicero moved with his parents to Fayette County, Ohio. In November, 1850, he came to White County, Ind.; he long resided in this township, and since 1854 in his present location. On July 4, 1852, he was married to Eliza Halstead, by whom he had five children—Josephine (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Evangeline, John (deceased) and Frank. Mr. Thomas now resides on Grand Prairie, four and one half miles southeast of Wolcott, on a fine farm of 250 acres; he gives considerable attention to raising cattle and hogs. His farm is well-improved, and has a handsome dwelling, commodious stables, good fences, etc. He was twice elected Township Trustee, and several times Assessor. He is one of the earliest settlers in West Point Township, and his father was the seventh voter. He has been for many years a member of the Christian Church, and is a successful farmer and an esteemed citizen.

JAMES S. VAN VOORST was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 7, 1836, and is one of the four children born to S. and Eliza (Kerr) Van Voorst, the names of the children being James, John, Abram and Elizabeth, of whom James alone survives. The father of James was born in Ohio, but became one of the most extensive cattle dealers in White

County, Ind., having from 500 to 3,000 head, and died in Princeton Township. When seven years of age, James was brought to Knox County, Ohio, where he remained until August, 1864, when he removed to his present location. On February 4, 1858, he was married to Mary A. Debolt, by whom he had thirteen children, those living being Catharine, Clara, William, Charles, John, Frank, Mary and Laura. Mr. Van Voorst resides six miles southwest of Reynolds, on a farm of 160 acres, twenty acres of timber lying three quarters of a mile north, and twenty acres four miles northeast of his residence; most of this land is level, fertile and well cultivated. Mr. Van Voorst gives some attention to cattle-raising, and has his best returns therefrom. He has a comfortable frame dwelling, good barns and various other improvements, including a large windmill. He is a prosperous farmer and an esteemed and worthy citizen.

BENJAMIN WALKER was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in January, 1838, and is one of the ten children of Orlando and Rachel (Ladd) Walker; of these children six are living—Harriet, Ilona, Charles, Rhoda, Benjamin and Henry. The father of Benjamin was born in Hampshire County, Mass., in December, 1879, was a farmer, and now resides with his son Benjamin. When quite young, Benjamin removed with his parents to Kendall County, Ill., thence to Kane County, where he resided, except two years in Missouri, until he came to this county, in March, 1870. In 1861, he enlisted for three months, and was engaged in action in Sullivan County, Mo. On February 13, 1866, he was married to Jennie M. Roberts, by whom he had eight children—Everett, Loren, Anna, Merrill, William, Jessie, Walter and Orlando. Mr. Walker resides on his farm of 200 acres, five miles southwest of Wolcott. His main produce is corn, oats and flax, his land being well improved and cultivated. In 1882, he was appointed Township Trustee, in which office he gives great satisfaction. Mr. Walker is a strong advocate of the drainage enterprise, and, indeed, of every public improvement. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a respected citizen.

JOHN WATSON was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in March, 1829, and is one of the eight children of John and Mary (Atkinson) Watson, whose names are William, Martha, Thomas (deceased), Elizabeth, John, Robert, Henry and Sarah. The father of John was also a native of Yorkshire, was a farmer, and died in November, 1870. When eighteen years old, John, with his parents, came to America and located in Licking County, Ohio, where he remained until he came to his present location, in 1866. John Watson was married, August 31, 1850, to Margaret Downing, by whom he had fourteen children—William, John, Ann, Thomas (deceased), Harvey, Mary, Sarah, Martha, Charles, Joseph,

Belle, Eliza, James and George. Mr. Watson's home is seven miles southwest of Wolcott, on 640 acres, 400 of which are under good cultivation; this land is desirably situated, with good drainage. His chief crops are corn and hay, yet he makes a specialty of raising cattle, hogs, sheep and horses; he has a fine two-story dwelling, commodious stables and other improvements; he has been successful as a stock-dealer, which, together with his industry and economy; has made him independent. Mr. Watson is a public-spirited and respected citizen.

OLIVER WILSON was born in Washington County, N. Y., April 27, 1822, and is one of the ten children of Christopher and Martha (Selfridge) Wilson; of these children, Oliver, Elizabeth and Martha only are living. The father of Oliver was a native of Washington County, where he died in 1867; he was a blacksmith. Oliver came to White County and located on the Meadow Lake Farm, and two years thereafter came to his present location, in December, 1871. On March 14, 1855, he was married to Christiana Hyde, by whom he had eight children—Martin, William, John, Mary, Ida, Mattie, Jesse and Gertrude, of whom the first and last alone remain. Mr. Wilson resides four and one-half miles south of Wolcott on a good farm; he raises mainly corn, oats, buckwheat, seeds, etc., and gives some attention to raising cattle and hogs; his farm is well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been the means of establishing a church and Sunday school in their neighborhood. Mr. Wilson was the first Sunday School Superintendent at Meadow Lake, and until recently has so officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the founders of the Meadow Lake Church, and their efforts have been able and worthy in every good work, as in the cause of temperance, where their endeavors and attainments have been as propitious as in that of religion.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH HANAWALT was born in Mifflin County, Penn., October 10, 1823, and is the eldest of twelve children (three now living) born to Henry and Mary (Rothrock) Hanawalt, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The father first visited this county in 1833, and again in 1838, when he entered 240 acres of land; in the fall of 1846, he moved permanently upon a farm north of Burnettsville; he died in June, 1863, aged sixty-seven years; his widow survives him at the age of eighty-three years. Joseph Hanawalt was reared a farmer, but also learned the plasterer's trade; in the fall of 1845, he came to this county and taught school for three months, then returned to Pennsylvania and

was married, August 18, 1846, to Miss Catharine Gressmire, born in Mifflin County, Penn., June 21, 1823, and daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Gressmire, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. To this union were born three children, of whom only one is living—William H. Soon after his marriage, Mr. H. came overland to this county and taught school a term, worked at his trade, etc., until 1849, when he became a resident of Monticello, where he remained seven years, and then moved to the home farm, where he lived until 1862, when he purchased eighty-five acres on Section 6, Jackson Township; in 1866, he moved to Battle Ground, Tippecanoe County, remained two years, returned to his farm, and in 1870 again moved to Monticello, made several exchanges of property, and finally, in 1879, he and son purchased their present home of 160 acres. Mr. and Mrs. H. have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1849.

JOSEPH McBETH was born in Clark County, Ohio, May 3, 1837, and is one of the seven children of William and Anna (Steele) McBeth, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. The family came to this county in 1847; the father died September 9, 1854; the mother survives, at the age of seventy-nine, and resides with her son Joseph. July 4, 1861, Mr. McBeth enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the seven days' fight before Richmond, at Glendale and Malvern Hill, and at Gettysburg, where he was twice shot in the left thigh. After three months' confinement in hospital at Washington, he rejoined his regiment near Culpeper, Va., remaining with it until the battle of the Wilderness, when he was detailed for hospital duty at Philadelphia, where he was honorably discharged in August, 1864. May 3, 1866, he married Miss Elmina M., daughter of David and Lydia (Hibbard) Sheehan, and born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 30, 1839. To this union have been born six children—John S., Anna A., Blanch E., William W., Joseph M. and Pery Morton. Mr. McBeth is the owner of the old homestead of 200 acres; he is a Republican and has served as Township Trustee and Assessor; he is also a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES REID, the youngest of the eleven children of Alexander and Catherine (Anderson) Reid, was born in Scotland July 13, 1813, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a cooper, whom he served three years, and then worked as journeyman until 1834, when he came to America, stopping awhile at London, Canada, and then coming to Fremont, Ohio. There he first worked as a journeyman, but soon started a shop of his own, employing five to eight hands, and turning out 100 barrels per day. In 1842, he married Miss Susannah Glaze, a native of

Ohio, born November, 1821, and daughter of John and Rachel Glaze, of German extraction. To this union were born twelve children, of whom eleven grew to maturity, and ten are now living—Catherine (wife of Henry McFarland), Alexander (a minister and farmer), Rachel (wife of John N. Harbert), Susannah (wife of Jacob B. Timmons), Charles, John, James, Margaret (wife of Perry D. Teeters), Mary (wife of Frank Gibson) and Emma. Mr. Reid came to this county in the fall of 1850, and is one of the three men yet living who settled in this township at that early day. He entered 160 acres of Government land, at \$1.25 per acre; has created a comfortable home and increased his farm to 200 acres. He has served as Township Trustee nine years, and as Justice of the Peace nine years, and has filled other minor offices. Mrs. Reid died in December, 1876, a devout member of the Catholic Church, which church Mr. Reid joined in Scotland. In politics, Mr. Reid is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren in 1836.

SAMUEL SWARTZELL was born in Union County, Penn., October 10, 1825, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Swartzell, natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. The family came to this State in 1851, and settled in Cass County, but a few years later removed to Starke County, where the father died. His widow remarried, and came to live in this township, but died while on a visit to her daughter at Wolcott, Princeton Township. Samuel Swartzell was reared a farmer, but at the age of twenty learned coopering. In 1848, he came to this State, locating near Royal Center, Cass County, and entering 160 acres of land. In 1849, he married Miss Lovisa Snethen, who bore him six children—Alvin B., Abraham, Lydia, Rachael, John M. and Hannah. After losing his wife, Mr. Swartzell, in 1859, married Miss Mary A. Burns, who was born in Union County, Ind., October 15, 1837, and to this union were born eleven children—Elizabeth, Adam, Marion J., Isaac W., Albert P., Jasper F., Martha M., Melissa J., Andrew J., Celestia M. and Ada A. In 1861, Mr. Swartzell sold his farm in Cass County, and came to White, renting land for the first two years, and then buying his present home of eighty acres, which he has greatly improved. Mr. Swartzell had been a Democrat, but on the breaking-out of the late war espoused the Republican cause, to which he still adheres.

WILLIAM J. TEETER was born in Montgomery County, Ind., April 14, 1835, and is the third of four children born to Robert and Harriet (Ramey) Teeter, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. Mr. Teeter began for himself at the age of eighteen, doing job work. April 19, 1855, he married Martha A., daughter of Edwin and Abigail (Ball) Quick, and born in Montgomery County, Ind., June 30, 1836. Five children have been born to their union—Dennis P., Abigail J., Mar-

garet A., George M. and John F. In February, 1862, Mr. Teeter came to this township and located on the land where he now lives as a renter, and thirty days later enlisted in Company D, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and then transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run; was at Dalton and at Resaca; he was wounded three times in less than five minutes. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865. In 1866, he bought forty acres of his present farm, which he has increased to 280 acres, and owns in all 600 acres in Cass Township and eighty in Pulaski; he has two engines for threshing and one separator, and in the winter attaches both engines to a portable saw mill, making from 3,000 to 5,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. T. is a Republican, and has served as Road Supervisor and School Director. Through his instrumentality was established the mail route from Pulaskville to Monticello, and for four years he carried the mail between the two points; he was also the means of having offices established at Sitka and Headlee.

ELIAS VANAMAN was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 26, 1822, and is one of the twelve children born to Elias and Abigail Vanaman, natives of New Jersey, and of German and English extraction. He was reared a farmer, received about three months' schooling and worked for his father until twenty-one. October 21, 1847, he married Miss Sarah Roller, born in Virginia November 17, 1828, and daughter of Peter and Mary Roller. To this union eleven children were born, of whom seven are yet living—Mary, wife of John Barkshire; Abigail, wife of John Grandstaff; John, William, Daniel E., George and Catherine A. Mr. Vanaman came to Indiana with his parents in 1837, settled in Miami County, and there remained until February, 1849, when he came to this township, entered eighty acres of land and built a log cabin, which is now replaced by a substantial frame dwelling. Mr. V. is now the oldest living settler in the township; he was present at the first election, and he has served as Supervisor of Roads and as School Director some fifteen years each. Both he and wife are members of the Church of God.

ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES F. BAKER was born in Baltimore County, Md., March 29, 1822, and is the second of the eleven children born to Jacob and Charlotte (Dove) Baker, both natives of Maryland, and of German and Scotch descent respectively. Jacob Baker was educated and married in his native State, where also he was many years employed in a cotton fac-

tory as a weaver and spinner, and subsequently as a workman in an iron foundry. In 1829, he moved to Licking County, Ohio, where he bought a farm on which he ended his days December 11, 1855. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served through the entire struggle, and throughout his adult life was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Charles F. Baker remained on his father's farm until twenty-five years old, and then for six years farmed on shares; he then moved to Defiance County, Ohio, where he farmed on shares for three years, and in the spring of 1857, moved to Miami County, Ind., and in 1859, to West Point Township, this county, farming on the same plan until 1875, when he bought 303 acres in this township, on which he still resides. September 6, 1847, he married Ann J. Gill, a native of England, and daughter of George and Mary (Scarborough) Gill, who came to the United States in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have had left them six boys and three girls. In politics, Mr. Baker is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

SAMUEL D. BARCUS was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 6, 1825, and is the eldest of the ten children born to William and Maria (Butler) Barcus, natives of Virginia and Georgia, and of English and Irish descent respectively. When but a small boy in 1807, William Barcus removed with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio; about 1818, the family removed to Butler County, where William married and engaged in farming for several years; he then came to Indiana and farmed in Warren, Tippecanoe, Cass and White Counties for about eight years. From 1837 to 1840, he was a hotel-keeper in Tippecanoe and Fountain Counties, and then, until 1860, he farmed in Indiana and Illinois; he then engaged in merchandising in Southeastern Missouri until the fall of 1861, when he came to this county, and died a member of the M. E. Church in June, 1866. Samuel D. Barcus, at the age of twenty-one, left his home and for one year farmed on shares in Tippecanoe County; was then construction foreman on the L. & I. R. R. one year, and in 1850 came to White County and farmed on shares in Liberty, Union, and Prairie Townships until 1859, when he came to this township and bought the farm of 160 acres on which he still resides. May 15, 1849, he married Eliza Hughes, daughter of Hugh and Hannah (Wilson) Hughes, and a native of Greene County, Penn. To this union there have been born nine children, of whom three boys and two girls are yet living. Mr. Barcus is a Republican, and he and family are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN BOURK, one of the ten children of Patrick and Mary (Cardy) Bourk, was born in Ireland in 1817. He was reared a farmer, and came to the United States in 1846, settling in Onondaga County, N.

Y., where he was employed on a farm by the month for about six years. He then went to Brownsville, Ind., where he was employed as a foreman on the Junction Railway for three years. In the spring of 1856, he removed to Tippecanoe County, where for eight years he farmed on shares, and then for one year on the same plan in Benton County, and then again for two years in Tippecanoe County. In 1867, he bought a farm in Warren County, which he worked until the spring of 1869, when he sold out and bought a farm of eighty acres in this township, on which he still resides. In 1861, he married Bridget Kiltay, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Bourk have left to them seven children, three boys and four girls, and the family are members of the Catholic Church, of which church Mr. Bourk's father, who died in Ireland, in 1878, was also a member. In politics, John Bourk is a Democrat.

JAMES J. BRIGGS was born in Cass County, Ind., May 3, 1837, and is the seventh of the eleven children born to Alexander and Jane (Stanley) Briggs, natives respectively of South Carolina and Tennessee, and both of Irish descent. Alexander was taken by his parents to Tennessee when he was a small boy; when a young man, he went to Pennsylvania and farmed two years, and then came to Fountain County, this State, entered 160 acres of land, and farmed until 1832, when he sold out and moved to Cass County, where he bought a farm and lived until 1840; he then came to Liberty Township, this county, bought a farm and resided thereon until his death in 1849. He was married in Fountain County, and for over twenty years was a minister in the Christain Church. James J. Briggs lost his father at the age of twelve, and he was bound out to Mr. A. L. Paterson, of Tippecanoe, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. In 1858, he came to Prairie Township, this county, and for three years farmed on shares; returned to Tippecanoe, bought a small farm, and in the spring of 1865 came back to White and for two years farmed on shares again; he then bought eighty acres in this township, which he has converted into a good farm. July 5, 1858, he married Sarah McKim, a native of Racine, Wis., who bore him six children, and died May 20, 1881, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 31, 1882, Mr. Briggs married Mrs. Anna (Van Meter) Briggs, a native of Cass County, and the mother of four children by her first husband. In politics, Mr. Briggs is a Democrat, and for the past ten years has been Assessor of the township; he is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife of the Methodist.

JOHN V. BROWN was born in Hocking County, Ohio, July 15, 1846, and is the second of the seven children born to Simpson and Charlotte (Beck) Brown, natives respectively of Virginia and Germany. At the age of ten, Simpson Brown was taken by his parents to Ohio. In

1840, he settled in Hocking County, where he farmed on shares; in 1852, he moved to Franklin County, and thence in 1855 to Cass County, Ind.; thence, in 1857, to Fulton County; thence to Tippecanoe County in 1866, and then, 1872, to this township, where he died March 19, 1876, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John V. Brown remained with his father until February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until August, 1865. On his return, he farmed on shares in Tippecanoe County until the spring of 1872, when he came to this township and bought a 160-acre farm of unimproved land, which, thoroughly improved, constitutes his present farm. February 24, 1875, he married Charlotte H. Warner, a native of La Fayette, Ind., who has borne him four children, three of whom are yet living—Addie M., Jennie M. and Effie B. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican, and for one term served as Township Trustee; he is a member of the Pine Grove Horse-Thief Detective Association, and he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

PETER BURNS was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1828; is the youngest of the four children born to Lawrence and Ann Burns, and was left an orphan when but three years old. He was reared by an aunt until he reached his teens, and was then employed until twenty-two, mostly at farm labor. In 1850, he came to the United States and settled at La Fayette, Ind., where for a few months he was employed on what is now the C., C. & I. Railroad, and afterward on a farm until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in December, 1864, having taken part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, the Atlanta campaign, and many other engagements of lesser importance. After his return, he farmed on shares in Benton, Warren and White Counties, until April, 1878, when he bought 160 acres of land in this township, his present home. September 13, 1867, he married Margaret M. Clark, a native of Scotland, and daughter of James and Mary (Fie) Clark, her father being one of the earliest settlers of Tippecanoe County. To Mr. and Mrs. Burns have been born ten children, of whom four boys and three girls are still living. In politics, Mr. Burns is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

PHILANDER L. BUSH was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., August 28, 1837, and is one of the five living children born to William S. and Jane (Kilgore) Bush, natives of Marion County, Ind., and Ohio respectively. The parents of William S. Bush were pioneers of Tippecanoe County, and there the latter was reared from childhood, was married, and there he died, in 1850, on his homestead, which bore the name of the Mound farm, near Dayton. P. L. Bush was but thirteen years old when

his father died ; he then removed with the family to Green County, Wis., and was employed at farming five years ; he commenced to learn blacksmithing, but abandoned it at the end of four months, and in the fall of 1855 returned to Tippecanoe County, and served an apprenticeship at hatting, in La Fayette, of two and a half years. He then engaged in farming in various parts of Indiana and Illinois until the fall of 1875, when he came to this township and bought eighty acres of wild land and developed a farm, on which he still lives. November 24, 1861, he married Lydia A. Morris, a native of Tippecanoe County, who has borne him nine children, seven still living. In politics, Mr. Bush is a Democrat, and for the past five years has been a Justice of the Peace of the township ; in 1882, he was nominated as County Commissioner, but his office precluded his acceptance of the honor offered him by his party.

A. JACKSON DERN, M. D., was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 24, 1853, and is the fifth of the nine children born to Ethan R. and Zelda (Shafer) Dern, both natives of Fairfield County, both descendants of Revolutionary ancestors of Dutch extraction, and respectively born February 10, 1821, and December 19, 1828. Ethan R. Dern, at the age of thirteen, lost his father, when the support of his widowed mother and several younger brothers and sisters devolved mainly on him. He worked as a laborer on farms and on a canal for several years, and after his marriage, June 26, 1846, farmed on shares for a time ; he then bought 160 acres in Fairfield County, but in 1855 sold out and came to Carroll County, Ind., bought 160 acres, on which he resided just twenty-one years, and in 1876 came to Union Township, this county, and bought the farm of 200 acres on which he now lives. A. J. Dern received an excellent education at the common schools, the Frankfort Academy and Asbury University. At the age of nineteen, he began teaching during the winter and attended school the remainder of the year for several seasons. In 1875, he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1876 took an extensive tour through the East and South, including the Centennial Exposition. In April, 1877, he entered the office of Dr. S. R. Cowger, of Monticello, and read medicine until March, 1879, in the meantime attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. In March, 1880, he located in this township, where he has now a good practice, and in February, 1881, was appointed Postmaster at Dern, where he also started a grocery in the spring of the same year. September 23, 1879, he married Amanda Young, a native of Pulaski, Ind., born January 18, 1857, and the youngest of the thirteen children born to Daniel and Amelia (Payne) Young, both natives of Pennsylvania. The Doctor had born to him, May 13, 1881, a son, christened Guy. In politics, Dr. Dern is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are his parents.

JOSEPH C. HARRIS was born in Adams County, Penn., August 31, 1831, and is one of eight children born to Thomas and Jane (Coshun) Harris, both natives of Maryland and of English and Holland descent respectively. Thomas Harris, a farmer, was married in his native State and soon after moved to Pennsylvania, where he bought a farm and resided until 1840, when he came to Wayne County, this State, where he farmed on shares four years; then moved to Tippecanoe County, and for one year farmed on shares on the spot where Purdue University now stands; then went to Grand Prairie, same county, where, for four years, he farmed on shares. In 1849, he bought a farm of 200 acres, same county, which he conducted until he died in 1865, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Joseph C. Harris left his father's farm at the age of seventeen, purchased a breaking-plow and four yoke of oxen, and for six years engaged in breaking wild prairie land. He then bought forty acres in what is now Round Grove Township, cultivated the land until his father's death, when he returned to Tippecanoe and took charge of the homestead until his mother's death in 1868. In 1869, he bought the farm of 100 acres in this township on which he now resides. January 29, 1857, he married Mary Jane Reed, of Clark County, Ind., who has borne him eight children, all still living. Mr. Harris is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

HILLIS HAWKINS was born in Benton County, Ind., March 22, 1847, and is the third of the nine children born to Robert and Sarah (Carter) Hawkins, both natives of Butler County, Ohio, and of English descent. About 1826, when some nine years old, Robert Hawkins came to Tippecanoe County, this State, and was there reared; after his father's death, he farmed on the home place until about 1840, when he moved to Benton County, where he herded cattle and farmed two years, then returned for two years to Tippecanoe County, and then, in 1844, bought a partially improved farm of 200 acres in Benton County, which he subsequently traded for other land in the same township, Pine, on which he still lives; he is now owner of 920 acres in Benton and 800 acres in White County. Hillis Hawkins was employed on the home farm until twenty-seven years of age, and then, from 1874 to 1878, farmed a part of his father's lands in this township; then bought 330 acres of these lands, and has resided thereon since 1879. In politics, Mr. Hawkins is a Republican.

WILLIAM A. HOLLADAY was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., September 24, 1844, and is the eldest of fourteen children born to James and Mary (Acord) Holladay, both natives of Ohio, and of Irish and German descent respectively. In 1828 or 1829, when about six years old, James Holladay came to Tippecanoe County with his parents, and was there reared and married. In 1845, he came to this county and engaged in

farming in Prairie and West Point Townships. September 1, 1874, he died. a member of the Christian Church; his widow, a member of the Baptist Church, is now a resident of this township. William A. Holladay was employed on the home farm until twenty-one years old; he then farmed on shares until 1872, when he bought 120 acres of land in this township, on which he is still living; he was married, February 22, 1872, to Christina Burroughs, a native of Carroll County, Ind., born October 24, 1843, and daughter of Jacob and Maria M. (Ramey) Burroughs, who were among the pioneers of Tippecanoe County. To this union have been born three children—Lee E., Nellie G. and Alta B. In politics, Mr. Holladay is a Democrat. Mrs. Holladay is a member of the Christian Church.

A. F. HUMPHREYS was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 17, 1848, and is the fifth in a family of twelve children born to John L. and Julia A. (Sidels) Humphreys, natives respectively of Warren and Clinton Counties, Ohio, and of English and German descent. John L. Humphreys was educated and married in his native county, and soon after his marriage moved to Clinton County, bought 100 acres of unimproved land and developed the farm on which he still resides, and which he has since increased to 1,100 acres; he was for several years Trustee of his township, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A. F. Humphreys, in the spring of 1870, left his father's farm and moved to Warren County, Ind., where he ran a ditching machine for about three months, then worked as farm laborer one year and a half, then farmed on shares in Warren and Benton Counties four years, and then came to this township and bought the 140 acres on which he still resides. November 16, 1871, he married Isabel Banks, a native of Wabash County, Ind., who has borne him two children—Lillie M. and Joseph O. In politics, Mr. Humphreys is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD HYDE was born in England April 1, 1839, and is the youngest of three children born to Edward and Fanny (Simpson) Hyde. The father followed his occupation of dairy farmer in England until 1876, when he came to this country, and died at Bloomington, Ind., May 4, 1878. Edward Hyde, our subject, served an apprenticeship and worked at the machinist's trade from the age of fourteen until twenty-two, and in the spring of 1863 came to this country and settled in Franklin County, Ind., where he was employed by the month on a farm, and worked in a type foundry until 1874, when he made a three months' visit to the old country. In the fall of 1875, he came to this township, and bought eighty acres of his present farm of 170 acres. February 21, 1878, he married Rachel Ashby, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and daugh-

ter of John and Sarah (Fordsman) Ashby, who were among the early settlers of the county named. There were two children born to this marriage—Princess Victoria and Fanny A. Mr. Hyde was a member of the “Ancient Order of Shepherds” in England, and in politics is liberal, but he usually votes with the Democrats.

JONAS JONES was born in Howard County, Md., September 17, 1823, and is the second of the three children born to Cyrus and Mary (Updegraff) Jones, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and both of German descent. Cyrus Jones was reared and married in Howard County, where he was engaged in farming until about 1833, when he moved to Somerset County, Ohio, where he bought 100 acres of land, on which he ended his days, a member of the Society of Friends. Jonas Jones lost his mother when he was but seven years old, after which he made his home with an uncle in Maryland until sixteen, when he hired out by the month on farms and on the B. & O. R. R. for several years, afterward for six years in a flouring mill. In 1856, he moved to Illinois, where he farmed two years; returned to Maryland for a few months, and then came to Indiana, and for eleven years farmed on shares in Tippecanoe and White Counties. In the spring of 1870, he moved upon 120 acres in this township he had purchased the previous year, and has since made it one of the finest farms in the township. He was married in October, 1858, to Harriet Madden, a native of Howard County, Md., and to this union two children have been born—Amos and Nannie. In politics, Mr Jones is a Republican.

JOHN LARKINS, son of Daniel and Margaret (Quinn) Larkins, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, about 1833, and is the seventh in a family of eight children. The father, who was a farmer, died in Ireland in 1865, a member of the Catholic Church. John Larkins emigrated to Canada in 1851, and was employed on a farm a year. In 1852, he moved to Dunkirk, N. Y., and for a few months worked on a railroad, and then moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and worked there as a farm hand four years and on shares one year; he next farmed in Warren and Benton Counties on his own and on rented land for about six years. In March, 1865, he sold his land in Warren County, and enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Stephenson, Va., in September. He then farmed on shares in Benton County until 1871, when he came to this township and bought 160 acres wild land, on which he now resides, and which is well improved. February 10, 1855, he married Catherine Scanlon, a native of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Morris and Nancy (Conner) Scanlon, natives of County Kerry, Ireland. To this marriage have been born ten children, of whom eight—four boys and four girls—are still living. Mr.

and Mrs. Larkins and their entire family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN A. LONGNECKER was born in Pendleton County, Ky., December 29, 1820, and is the eldest of the ten children born to Jacob and Sarah D. (Porter) Longnecker, natives respectively of Maryland and Kentucky. Jacob Longnecker was reared from childhood in Kentucky, was there married and there was engaged in farming until 1833, when he came to Clinton County, this State, thence, three or four years later, to Tippecanoe, and thence, in 1841, moved to Livingston County, Ill., where he bought a farm of 320 acres, on which he resided until his death in March, 1860. John A. Longnecker worked with his father until twenty-one years of age, and then farmed on shares in Tippecanoe County for about ten years, when he bought a small farm, which he worked until the spring of 1862, when he came to this township and settled on seventy acres of wild land which he had bought two years previously. January 9, 1842, he married Rosanna Gats, a native of Dayton, Ohio, who bore him seven children (only one of whom still lives—Louisa C., now Mrs. Edward Stanford), and died February 9, 1880, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Longnecker is a Democrat.

JAMES McCOMB was born in Madison County, Ohio, March 15, 1850, and is the youngest of the six children born to Robert and Maria N. (Hair) McComb, natives respectively of Ireland and Ohio. Robert McComb was reared and educated in Ireland until thirteen years of age, when he went to Scotland; remained there until eighteen, and then came to the United States and settled in Madison County, Ohio, where he married, bought a farm and resided until about 1853, when he moved to Benton County, Ind., where he purchased another farm, on which he resided until his death, March 14, 1860; his widow died April 4 of the same year, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James McComb received a good common school and academic education, and at the age of thirteen left his home and went to La Fayette, where he worked as a teamster a few months and then went to Benton County, where he farmed by the month for three years; he then went to farming and stock-raising on his own account until the spring of 1874, when he came to this township and engaged in stock-dealing for two years, and then bought the 160 acres on which he now lives. March 2, 1882, he married Rebecca J. Brandon, a native of Independence, Warren Co., Ind., and this union has been blessed with one daughter—Nellie D. In politics, Mr. McComb is a Democrat.

WASHINGTON MILLER was born in Berkeley County, Va., December 1, 1836, and is the fifth of the six children born to John and Mary (Runner) Miller, both natives of Virginia and of English descent.

John Miller was a farmer in Virginia, was there married, and came to Tippecanoe County, this State, in 1837, bought a farm south of La Fayette. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and met his death in 1866 from injuries incurred from being thrown from a buggy. Washington Miller was employed on the home farm until he was twenty-five years old, and in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in December, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Resaca and the Atlanta campaign, and was several times wounded, though slightly. On his return, he farmed on shares four years in Tippecanoe County, and then bought a farm, which he worked until the spring of 1875, when he came to this township and bought the farm of 150 acres where he now resides. February 22, 1866, he married Mary J. Nalley, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, who has borne him six children. Mr. Miller is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

RICHARD J. NORTH was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., January 15, 1842, and is one of the fourteen children born to Jonathan and Hannah (Reed) North, natives respectively of Ohio and Delaware. Jonathan North, a farmer, was married in his native State, and in 1827 moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he entered sixty-five acres of land, which he worked until 1830, when he went back to Ohio and farmed two years on shares, and then returned to Tippecanoe County, where he died January 11, 1859, aged fifty-nine years. Richard J. North, at the age of eighteen, began working out by the month; in July, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, and was mustered out at Nashville in July, 1865, having been in all the marches and engagements of his regiment, and having been slightly wounded while on picket duty at Columbia, Tenn. On his return, he farmed on shares until 1873, in Tippecanoe County, and then came to this township and farmed here for two years on shares. In the fall of 1874, he bought forty acres of wild land, to which he has since added forty acres. October 28, 1866, he married Eliza J. Morris, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and a daughter of Cornelius and Nancy (Layton) Morris, who were early settlers. To this marriage have been born four sons and three daughters. Both Mr. and Mrs. North are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

PATRICK O'CONNOR was born in County Limerick, Ireland, about 1823, and is the third of six children born to Patrick and Mary (Shane) O'Connor. The father died when Patrick the younger was but seven years old, and the latter was then cared for by relatives until he had reached the age of twelve, from which time until 1849 he was employed as hostler at a hotel. He then came to the United States and

located in Chester County, Penn., where he was employed four years as teamster for a paper-mill; he next lived in Dover, Del., two and a half years, and in July, 1855, came to Prairie Township, this county, where he farmed on shares until 1859, when he came to this township and bought a forty-acre farm, which he has since increased to 150 acres. February 3, 1851, he married Julia Murphy, daughter of Dennis and Mary Murphy, and a native of Ireland, who has borne him nine children, three of whom only are yet living—Patrick Perry, Margaret E. (now Mrs. John Ryman) and Julia A. C. In politics, Mr. O'Connor is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN W. PAYNE was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., February 17, 1837, and is the third of the eight children born to Philip and Hester (Wilkins) Payne, both natives of Chillicothe, Ohio, and of German descent. Philip Payne was married in his native county, and soon afterward, in 1832 or 1833, moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he bought 120 acres of wild land, which he redeemed from its natural state, and on which he resided until his death in 1856, after having increased his farm to 210 acres. John W. Payne, until twenty-three years old, assisted on the home farm, and then, in the spring of 1861, came to this township, where he farmed on shares six years. In 1867, he bought eighty acres, on which he still lives. He married, March 22, 1857, Sarah Hedrick, a native of Clinton County, Ind., and to this union there have been born six children, of whom five are yet living. In politics, Mr. Payne is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STEWART RARIDEN was born in Randolph County, N. C., October 2, 1812, and is the fourth of the six children born to John and Mary (Osborn) Rariden, both natives of North Carolina, and of Irish and English descent respectively. John Rariden served through the entire Revolution under Gen. Greene. He was married in his native State at the close of the war, and in 1815 moved to Lawrence County, Ind., residing there a few years, and then returning to North Carolina, where he died in 1855. The mother of Stewart Rariden died when the latter was but five years old, after which he lived with an uncle in Lawrence and Greene Counties until he was twenty-two. He then farmed on shares for two years in Greene, where he next bought a farm, on which he resided until 1845, when he sold and moved to Monroe County, where he farmed until the spring of 1851, when he came to this township and entered eighty acres, to which he has since added eighty more, and here he has lived ever since. September 8, 1835, he married Mary J. Beech, who was born in Spencer County, Ky., February 27, 1817, and was the daughter of Elliott and Mary (Buskirk) Beech, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs.

Rariden have had born to them eight children, of whom four are yet living—Robert, Elliott S., Anna E. and Samuel J. Mr. Rariden is a Republican, and has been Trustee of this township, and both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

LEVI ROLLINGS was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., October 29, 1842, and is the second of the four children born to William and Melinda (Stanley) Rollings, natives respectively of Baltimore, Md., and Wayne County, Ind. William Rollings was brought to Tippecanoe County when a mere lad, was there reared on a farm, was there married, and there died June 23, 1855. The following year the family came to this township and settled on 133 acres of wild land which had been entered by the grandfather of Levi Rollings. The latter was employed at home until August 11, 1862, when he enlisted in the Tenth Indiana Battery, and served until mustered out July 11, 1865, at Indianapolis. He fought at Stone River, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, after which last-named battle he was assigned to the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, in which he took part in all the battles of the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns. For four years after the war, he farmed on shares in Iroquois County, Ill., and then moved to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he was employed running an engine, threshing and sawing wood for about three years, and then returned to Tippecanoe County, where again he farmed on shares until the spring of 1882, when he came to this township and engaged in farming. December 11, 1869, he married Anna M. Sanders, a native of London, England. Mr. Rollings is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS H. ROWE was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 17, 1835, and is the elder of the two children born to William T. and Mary A. (Hair) Rowe, natives respectively of Virginia and Clermont County, Ohio. Thomas Hair, the father of Mrs. Mary A. Rowe, was among the first to settle at Fort Washington, now known as Cincinnati. William T. Rowe was born in Fluvanna County, Va., February 8, 1795, and in 1803 moved to Ohio with his father and settled near the then village of Chillicothe. He attended school seventeen days only, but was an extensive reader and became a well-informed man. His parents died when he was aged about seventeen, leaving under his protection six younger brothers and sisters, for whom he found places as best he could until his marriage, when he took them all to his home. At the age of eighteen, he became a mail contractor, and until 1850 ran a mail stage line from Chillicothe to Columbus, Ohio, and for many years held extensive mail contracts in several other States. He purchased real estate from time to time until he was the owner of a well-improved farm of 2,200 acres in Madison County, Ohio. For many years, he was Probate Judge of the

same county. In the fall of 1849, he moved to Benton County, Ind., and bought some 500 or 600 acres of land, and was there elected County Commissioner in 1850. In 1853, he removed to Tippecanoe County, bought a farm of 200 acres, and there died, June 1, 1878, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than sixty years. Thomas H. Rowe was employed on his father's farm and in carrying the mail until twenty-one years old, when he began life on his own account. In 1864, he came to this township and settled on 600 acres of wild land owned by his father, of which 320 acres are now his own. For the first fifteen years, he was exclusively engaged in herding, but subsequently added general farming. He was married, March 12, 1862, to Mary C. Swartz, a native of Floyd County, Ind., and daughter of George and Sarah (Brown) Swartz, of Pennsylvania. The two children living born to this union are William B. and Jessie M. Mr. Rowe is a Democrat and has served six years as Justice of the Peace, and four years as Trustee of this township; he is a Freemason, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH RYMAN was born in Bavaria September 9, 1832, and is the elder of two children, and the only one living, born to Andrew J. and Eve (Hummerbauch) Ryman. Andrew J. Ryman was reared a shoemaker, but at the age of fifteen became a soldier in the Prussian Army, and was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Austerlitz, where he had both legs broken. He afterward became an officer under Napoleon I, and accompanied the French Army in the disastrous Russian campaign. Having served in the German and French Armies twenty-two years, he was appointed, after the fall of Napoleon, Revenue Collector at one of the German posts, which position he held five or six years, and then engaged in farming in Germany until 1857, when he came to the United States and settled in Tippecanoe County, this State, where he died, November 7, 1864, a member of the Catholic Church. Joseph Ryman came to Tippecanoe County with his father and farmed on shares until February, 1870, when he came to this township and settled on forty acres of wild land he had purchased the previous year, and which he has since increased to 100 acres. In September, 1855, he married Catharine Paff, a native of Bavaria, who has borne him seven children, six still living. In politics, Mr. Ryman is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

ELEAZER H. SCOTT was born in Hamilton County, Ind., January 2, 1835, and is one of the eleven children born to Anderson W. and Mary (Burnside) Scott, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. Anderson Scott came to Wayne County, this State, when a young man; bought a farm near Richmond; was there married and there re-

sided about seventeen years, when he sold out and moved to Hamilton County, where he bought a farm of 200 acres, on which he lived until 1850, when he moved to Tippecanoe County, and thence to Kankakee County, Ill., in 1857. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the storming of Forts Donelson and Henry; at the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded and was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged, and in July, 1862, was discharged on account of his wounds at the hospital at Camp Denison, Ohio. In November, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served through the Georgia campaign, and was again wounded at the battle of Resaca. He was mustered out in June, 1865, and bought a farm in Newton County, Ind., which he sold in 1877, since when he has been living with his children. He is seventy-five years old, has been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the G. A. R.; his wife died August 23, 1879, and she, also, was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. E. H. Scott, at the age of nineteen, began life for himself, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Seventy-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, which formed a part of Gen. Wilder's brigade. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, was through the Atlanta campaign, fought at Franklin and Nashville, and was at the storming of Selma. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in July, 1865, farmed a year in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and in the spring of 1867 came to this township, of which he has been twice elected Trustee. July 30, 1856, he married Hannah T. Darby, who was born in Marion County April 7, 1839, and is now the mother of seven children. Mr. Scott is the owner of a good farm of 240 acres; he is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES H. SHRIVER was born in Germany September 15, 1840, and is the youngest of the three children of Julius H. and Mary S. (Struby) Shriver. Julius H. was a farmer, and brought his family to the United States about the year 1847, and for a time employed himself at gardening near Louisville, Ky.; in 1849, he bought a farm in Floyd County, Ind., which he worked until 1868, when he came to this county and made his home with his son, Charles H., for nine years, and then returned to Floyd County, where he resided with his daughter until he died, a member of the Lutheran Church, October 3, 1882, in his eighty-fourth year. Charles H. Shriver worked out on a farm and at teaming between the ages of eleven and twenty-three, and then farmed on shares a year in Tippecanoe County. In April, 1867, he came to this township, bought eighty acres of wild land, developed a farm and increased it

to 238 acres. January 1, 1866, he married Sarah B. McComb, a native of Madison County, Ohio, and daughter of Robert and Maria (Hair) McComb, and to this union have been born six daughters, of whom four are yet living—Ollie M., Cora J., Lizzie C. and Bertha R. In politics, Mr. Shriver is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE SMITH, the youngest of the ten children of George and Catherine (Rodgers) Smith, was born in County Meath, Ireland, March 17, 1829. His father, who was a weaver, died in his native country in 1851, a member of the Catholic Church. Our subject came across the Atlantic in 1848, and for nearly two years was employed at farming in Canada. In September, 1849, he came to the United States and settled at La Fayette, Ind., and was employed at railroading and teaming until 1855; he next farmed on shares in Tippecanoe, Warren, Benton and White Counties until the spring of 1873, when he bought 160 acres wild land in this township, which he has since improved and on which he now lives. February 10, 1855, he married Mary A. Golden, a native of La Fayette, and daughter of Edward and Ellen (Kelley) Golden, both natives of Ireland. Of the ten children born to this marriage, seven are still living—Edward P., James J., Mary, Stephen, Margaret Ellen, Julia B. and George F. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

ISAAC SMITH was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 21, 1830, and is the second of the six children born to Seth and Nancy (Clemens) Smith, both natives of Virginia and of English extraction, the former being a descendant of a family of Quakers who landed with William Penn, and the latter of the puritans of Massachusetts. Seth Smith was reared from boyhood in Greene County, and was there married. In 1836, he moved to Madison County, Ohio, and bought a farm, which he worked until 1846, when he moved to South Solon and engaged in the dry goods trade for a year, and then followed the live-stock business until his death, from cholera, in August, 1849. Isaac Smith, from the age of sixteen to twenty-three years, worked out by the month at farming and cattle-driving, and then farmed four years on shares in Madison County, Ohio, where he next bought a farm, which he worked two years when he sold. moved to Greene County, and a few months later, in the fall of 1859, came to Prairie Township, this county, where he farmed on shares until the opening of 1862, in the spring of which year he came to this township and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Indianapolis in June, 1865. He was married, November 24, 1853, to Nancy Correll, a native of Madison County, Ohio, and of her children two boys and three girls are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were among

the seven organizers of Pine Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, and both still hold to that faith. In politics, he is a Republican, and he has served two terms as Township Trustee.

ELIZABETH A. STANFORD was born in Floyd County, Ind., October 10, 1828, and is the daughter of George and Sarah (Brown) Swartz, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. George Swartz moved to Floyd County when a young man, bought a farm, married, and in 1850 died, a member of the M. E. Church, of which he had for many years been a class-leader. His daughter, Elizabeth A., was married February 14, 1850, to William Stanford, who was born in London, England, February 8, 1826. He came to Floyd County, this State, when a young man, bought a farm, on which he lived seven years, and taught school in connection with farming. In 1857, he passed a year in Tippecanoe County, then taught school two years at Independence, Warren County, then bought a farm in same county on which he lived four years when he returned to Tippecanoe County and farmed on shares for awhile. In October, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Second Lieutenant of his company. He served till the close of the war, and returned home in the summer of 1865, but soon after again went South on business and has not been heard from since. It is supposed that he died soon after leaving home. In the spring of 1867, Mrs. Stanford brought her family to this township, purchased a farm of eighty acres of land, which she placed under cultivation, and which she has increased to 200 acres. Mrs. Stanford has had left her six children, three boys and three girls, all married. She is and has been since her girlhood a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDMUND STEELY was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 1, 1820, and is the seventh of the eleven children born to John and Margaret (Emmerson) Steely, who were respectively of English and Irish descent. John Steely was a small boy when taken to Pickaway County by his parents, and he was there reared and married. Soon after the last event, he entered 160 acres of land, to which he kept adding until, at the time of his death, August 6, 1842, he owned 1,200 acres in Pickaway County, besides a large tract in Indiana. Edmund Steely, in 1843, began farming for himself on the home place, which, in the division of the estate, had fallen to him. In 1851, he sold out and came to Tippecanoe County, this State, farmed on shares a year, and in 1853 came to this township, bought 627 acres lying partly in White and partly in Tippecanoe County, on which he resided until 1876, since when he has alternated between the farm and Montmorenci, Tippecanoe County. December 1, 1842, he married Martha A. Brink, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, who bore him nine children (six yet living) and died June

6, 1863. Mr. Steely was next married, November 15, 1865, to Mrs. Sarah E. (Brown) White, a native of Tippecanoe County, but to this union no children have been born. In politics, Mr. Steely is a Republican.

JAMES C. STOCKTON was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., October 19, 1847, and is the eldest of the seven children born to Charles L. and Elizabeth J. (Eastburn) Stockton, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. When only four years of age, Charles L. Stockton was brought by his parents to Wayne County, this State, and a few years later, in 1822, to Tippecanoe County, then an unbroken wilderness. There his father entered a large tract of land—the same on which the city of La Fayette now stands—and when a lad of ten or twelve Mr. Stockton carried water for the men who erected the first log cabin on the site of that city. On reaching his majority, he followed teaming for several years, after which he bought 240 acres of land in the northwest part of the township, then quite wild, built a log cabin of the most primitive character, but subsequently developed the farm on which he yet resides. He began life with no capital, save an ax and a stout heart, but acquired property, outside his homestead, amounting to 1,340 acres; he was married when thirty-five years old, and is now seventy-one, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. James C. Stockton finished his education at the Battle Ground High School, and until twenty years of age was employed on the home farm; he then married, farmed a year in Tippecanoe County, and in April, 1869, moved upon a tract of 1,020 acres of wild land in this township, and owned by his father. In March, 1872, his father deeded him 140 acres of this tract, which he has increased to 280 acres. January 23, 1868, he married Catherine E. Miller, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and daughter of William and Mahala (Groves) Miller. To this union have been born nine children, of whom five boys and three girls are yet living. Mr. Stockton is W. M. of Octagon Lodge, No. 511, A. F. & A. M., is a Democrat, and from 1874 to 1878 was Justice of the Peace, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., January 4, 1852, and is the fourth of the seven children born to Charles L. and Elizabeth J. (Eastburn) Stockton; he was educated at the common and high schools, and was employed on the home farm until twenty years of age, giving his services to his parents, and then for the next two years cultivated a part of the place, receiving the entire crop as a recompense. In January, 1873, his father deeded him 320 acres of wild land in this township, upon which he moved in the spring following, and on which he still lives. March 17, 1875, he married Sarah C. Talbert, a native of Boone County, Ind., and a daughter of James and Sarah (Larkins) Talbert, natives of New Jersey and Ohio.

The Talberts were early settlers of Boone, and for many years James Talbert was a minister of the United Brethren Church. To Mr. Stockton's marriage have been born six children, of whom only one is now living—Wilber O. Mr. Stockton is J. W. of Octagon Lodge, No. 511, A. F. & A. M., is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALEXANDER L. TELFER was born in New York City April 17, 1848, and is the eldest of the four children born to Robert and Elizabeth (Laurie) Telfer, natives of the city named. Robert Telfer was a wood engraver by profession; at the age of eighteen he was elected Captain of the State Militia; he was married in his native city, and in 1863 came to West Point Township, this county, where he died, July 13, 1868. He was a member of no church, but held to the Universalist belief. Alexander L. Telfer was educated at the public schools of his native city, where his youthful years were passed, with the exception of a short residence in Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia. In 1862, he was employed as a copyist, for nine months, in the law office of I. T. Williams, New York, and in the spring of 1863 came with his parents to this county and worked on a farm for five years. After the death of his father, he farmed on shares until 1872, and then bought seventy-eight acres in this township, on which he still resides. December 26, 1876, he married Mary E. Reddish, a native of this county and daughter of Noah and Almina (Bartholomew) Reddish, who were among the early settlers of White County. To this marriage have been born two children—Robert and Laurie. Mr. Telfer is a member of the Universalist Church and in politics is a Republican.

MILTON W. WEAVER was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., November 18, 1829, and is the eldest of the eleven children born to Patrick H. and Alice (Dimmitt) Weaver, who were natives of Virginia and North Carolina. Patrick H. Weaver, when six years of age, 1809, came with his parents to this State, locating in Wayne County; in 1822, he moved to Tippecanoe County, where he still resides on his farm of 160 acres. He was a soldier during the Black Hawk war, and is now owner of considerable quantities of land in Tippecanoe and adjoining counties, besides his farm. Milton W. Weaver, in January, 1853, came to this township and settled on 160 acres of wild land owned by his father. This he partially improved and soon after bought forty acres adjoining. In the fall of 1863, he returned to Tippecanoe County, and enlisted, in December, in Company I, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered out in September, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. In the spring of 1867, he sold his place in this township, farmed a year on shares in Tippecanoe County, and then came back to Round Grove and bought the eighty acres on which he still resides. He also owns a part of the old homestead in

Tippecanoe County. September 16, 1852, he married Sarah Baltimore, a native of Wayne County, Ind., who has borne him twelve children, of whom eight are yet living. Mr. Weaver is Road Superintendent of the township, is a member of the Pine Grove Horse-Thief Detectives Society, and in politics is a Republican.

CHARLES N. WESTFALL was born in Germany March 21, 1837, and is the youngest of the four children born to John and Christina (Kroger) Westfall. John was a farmer, a soldier in the German Army during the coalition against Bonaparte, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He died in Germany in 1873. Charles N. Westfall came to this country in about 1853, and for a year or so worked in New York State; in 1855, he came to Michigan City, this State, where he worked a year, thence to Chicago, thence to Racine, being employed at both places in the lumber yards; in 1858, he returned to Michigan City, and for two years was engaged in fishing. He then came to this township, where he farmed by the month two years; then farmed in Jasper County on shares one year, and in the fall of 1881, enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until June, 1862, when he was discharged for disability. For six months he again farmed in Jasper County, and then for three years in Tippecanoe County, then for two years in Benton County. In the spring of 1866, he bought eighty acres in this township, which he has since increased to 240 acres, and in the spring of 1883 started a grocery store at Dern. In 1863, he married Alice S. Hickok, a native of Ohio, who bore him six children, and died in 1873, a member of the M. E. Church. In 1874, Mr. Westfall married Adelia Wingard, a native of this county. In politics, Mr. W. is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS YOUNG was born in Scotland April 14, 1818, and is one of the eight children living born to John and Jane (Bethel) Young, natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland. Thomas Young was reared on a farm until twenty years old, at which time he shipped as a sailor in the coasting trade, in which he remained four years; he next shipped in the East and West India and American trade, and visited all the principal seaports of the world, acting for four years as Steward of his ship. In November, 1847, he arrived in New Orleans, and was employed a few months at steamboating on the Mississippi River. He next engaged in farming and cattle-dealing in Meade County, Ky., and in 1868 bought 160 acres in this township, upon which he moved in 1871, having passed one year of the time intervening in Northeastern Mississippi. March 29, 1850, he married Susan Anderson, a native of Nelson County, Ky., who has borne him seven children, five of whom are still living—four boys and a girl. Mr. Young is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics, is a Democrat.

PART II.

HISTORY OF PULASKI COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION—GEOLOGY—THE SOIL—ECONOMIC AND SANITARY QUESTIONS—THE INDIANS—CREATION AND ORGANIZATION OF PULASKI COUNTY—THE COUNTY SEAT—PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—PUBLIC LANDS—THE CIRCUIT COURT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE LAND OFFICES—THE POOR HOUSE—THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—THE PETROLEUM COMPANY—STATISTICS—CATALOGUE OF PUBLIC OFFICERS—POLITICS.

THE physical features of Pulaski County present no special attractions, yet there are certain economic questions, arising from the consideration of soil and climate, which bear more or less upon the health and happiness of the citizens, and which necessarily require some attention. Geologically considered, Pulaski County lies upon the line dividing the Upper Silurian limestones from the Lower Devonian sandstones, though all these primitive rocks are covered, in some places to a great depth, by drift deposits. This line enters the county in Beaver Township, thence passing northwesterly, and leaving the county near the northwestern corner of White Post Township. All that portion of the county east of this line lies within the Upper Silurian region, where, if excavations are made to a sufficient depth, limestone rocks are likely to be found next underneath the drift. All west of the line lies within the Lower Devonian region, where sandstone is likely to be found after passing through the drift. As geological lines of this character are usually very irregular, these statements are, of course, only approximately correct.

The Drift.—It must be borne in mind, then, that all the surface soil of Pulaski County, from a few feet in depth along the Tippecanoe River, to more than 200 feet in depth on some of the surrounding

elevations, belongs to what is known as the Drift deposits, or soil which has been transported here from distant regions through the agency of ice, and deposited upon the primitive rocks of the Silurian and Devonian periods. As the rocks of these periods are too far down to ever be of much practical value, their further consideration will be dropped, and the nature and characteristics of the Drift will be noticed. Geologists suppose that, during a period called glacial, all the earth's surface north of about forty degrees of north latitude, was covered, sometimes to the tops of the highest mountains, with a vast body of ice, that is thought to have been formed during a period of some 12,000 years, when the north pole was turned farthest from the sun, owing to a peculiar variation in the direction of the earth's axis through a period of about 24,000 years. At least, all the evidences show that the earth's surface north of about forty degrees of north latitude was once, and for a long period, covered with vast fields of ice, and at other periods with tropical vegetation, even as far north as the eighty-second degree of north latitude. After the ice had been formed through this long period of years, the north pole slowly returned toward the sun in response to the motion of the earth mentioned, and, as it did so, the southern border of the vast ice field began to melt away. This resulted in a general southerly movement of the ice, which was forced along, pushing down the elevations of land, and slowly but surely grinding the primitive rocks into powder, sand or gravel, and transporting them to latitudes farther south. Glacial markings are found on the rocks everywhere, and all indicate that the movements of the glaciers were southerly. In this movement, the glaciers took, or scooped up, vast quantities of soil in northern localities, which became frozen in until the ice had reached the warmer sections and had thawed, when such soil was dropped upon the primitive rocks, or upon similar deposits of transported earth. This soil is now known as the "Drift," or "Boulder deposit," and covers all Northern Indiana, including Pulaski County, to a depth of from a few feet to several hundred feet.

It will be at once seen, that soil deposited under the conditions above stated, would render the surface very uneven or billowy, forming, in some places, high hills, and, in others, deep hollows. The action of the elements in subsequent periods would reduce the hills and elevate the vales. The deep hollows without outlets would become lakes. Lowland would unite with lowland, and the chain thus connected would form a brook or river. Thus is presented in outline what, no doubt, actually took place; and thus is reached the consideration of the surface features.

The Soil.—The character of the soil and the configuration of the land, considered in relation to the effect upon life and property, may be classified as follows: 1. Nature and peculiarity of the surface features

and soil. 2. Economic and sanitary questions arising from their consideration. In regard to the first, it may be stated that about half of the county is prairie land, the other half woodland. The woodland is situated mostly along the water-courses, but is sometimes found far out on prairie tracts, and is almost invariably located on the sand hills and ridges. The forest trees are usually scrubby oaks, though very large trees are often found near the streams. Hickory, sugar and soft maple, walnut, whitewood, and a few other varieties of wood are found in limited quantities. The surface in the neighborhood of the streams is well drained by natural outlets, but back some distance becomes very low and level, and largely lacks natural facilities for drainage. There are large tracts of land so low and wet, that their utilization, even for pasturage, is only partly successful. The woodland soil is usually very sandy, so much so as to be quite sterile and unproductive. The prairie land is usually alluvial, richer and better for the agriculturist. Tippecanoe and Metamoung Rivers and their branches drain the entire county. Bruce Lake, lying on the line between Harrison Township and Fulton County, is the only lake. An arm of Grand Prairie extends several miles into the southwest part of the county. Other prairies are Rocky, Two-mile, Fox-grape, Dry, Northwestern, Oliver's and Pearson's. A few of the groves are named. Farther west in Illinois, the groves are all named; and farther east in Indiana, Ohio, etc., all prairies are named. Pulaski County is situated between these two extremes. The wet prairies, when properly drained, are excellent for grazing; and the dry prairies are excellent for almost all the farm products. Soil for brick, tile and pottery is found in various portions of the county. Extensive fields of bog-iron ore underlie the wet prairie tracts in Cass, Rich Grove, Franklin, Jefferson and other townships. Several are so rich in the ore that it is only a question of time when smelting works will appear.

Drainage.—Owing to the large amount of wet land in the county, a very important subject is that of drainage. It may be said, in general, that all land should be underdrained. It is clear that in times of heavy rains the rolling lands are washed of a large portion of their richest material; and also, as the rain itself contains many necessary elements of fertility, if it be permitted to run off without having first passed through the soil, such elements are lost, or conveyed to the low lands. Here, then, are two causes which combine to impoverish the rolling lands.

Judicious underdrainage will, in a large measure, prevent both. The following may be considered a general summary of the benefits of underdrainage:

1. The surplus water which greatly damages the growth of crops is removed.

2. The depth of the soil is increased, thus allowing the roots of plants to descend to greater and better depth for the necessary food, and beyond the action of continued droughts.

3. Air, containing vital elements of life for the plant, is admitted to the roots.

4. The soil is enabled to absorb fertilizing substances from the lower depths of the ground, that otherwise could not be used.

5. The decayed vegetation in the soil, and the nitrogenous food absorbed from the air during a considerable time of fair weather, are prevented from being washed away by sudden freshets.

6. Such rainfalls are passed through the surface soil, which absorbs the ammonia, nitrogen, and other plant foods contained therein.

7. The surplus water, after passing through the surface soil, is carried off rapidly through the drains, thus preventing the severe cooling process of the evaporation of such water, and rendering the soil warm and porous.

8. The warmth and moderate moisture promote the germination of seed.

9. The cheerless labor of replanting is avoided.

10. The packing and baking of the soil is prevented; it is left open, porous and easily pulverized.

11. Winter crops are prevented from being frozen out.

12. The damages of long-continued wet weather are avoided.

13. The surface soil, from its porosity, can, in time of drought, absorb moisture from the air, and draw drafts of water from the lower depths of the ground, a most desirable state of affairs.

14. The uniformity and yield of crops are satisfactory.

15. The quality of crops is greatly improved.

16. Years of useless labor are saved and enjoyed.

17. The source of half the diseases incident to humanity is destroyed, and all the attendant blessings follow.

Perhaps the strongest reason for a thorough system of drainage, especially about dwellings, is the certain means thus adopted for the total avoidance of the various malarial disorders resulting from the poison spread broadcast in the atmosphere by the large quantities of decaying vegetation. That many of the fevers, such as typhoid, typho-malarial, intermittent, remittent, bilious, ague, etc., and their attendants, neuralgia, pneumonia, bronchitis, diphtheria and consumption, are largely due to malarial poison, is no longer a question of doubt. In order to avoid these distressing disorders, the cause must be removed; this can only be done by judicious drainage. The real magnitude of the cause is not fully realized. Families will continue to drink from wells that are the silt-

basins of barnyards or backyards, implanting seed in the blood of children, that, in after years, make their appearance in the full and sorrowful fruitage of permanent blood or epidermic disorders. The plowing and opening of new land are followed by a saturation of the atmosphere with malarial poison, as the decay of vegetation in the soil is rapidly increased; but, after a few years, when the cultivation of the soil leads to the swift destruction of such vegetation, the cause is thus removed. The drainage of wet lands is followed in a similar manner by a severe poisoning of the atmosphere; but, after the sun and the elements have destroyed the mosses, grasses, roots and branches, a most fruitful cause of disease is removed. The citizens of Pulaski County are beginning to realize the splendid results of drainage. J. H. Falvey, the County Auditor, states, that about 200 miles of open drains have been dug in the county, and almost the whole of this has been done within the last ten or fifteen years. The total cost of this vast system of artificial water-courses, is not far from \$75,000. Compared with open drainage, the underdrainage is almost reduced to naught. It remains for the future to fully develop the seventeen benefits of underdrainage specified above. But the most important point remains to be considered. Prominent physicians who have lived and practiced in the county for many years state that malarial disorders are reduced from twenty to fifty per cent from what they were thirty and forty years ago, and that the greater portion of this great reduction has taken place within the past fifteen years. It certainly does not require any reasoning to connect the reduction of malarial ills to the destruction of malarial poison by the drainage and cultivation of the soil. The future will see still greater results in the same direction.

The Indians.—For many centuries prior to the advent of the white man, the territory embraced in what is now Pulaski County was claimed and occupied by native Americans, or Indians. All the region of country whose approximate corners are Detroit, the mouth of the Scioto River, the mouth of the Wabash River, and the southern point of Lake Michigan, was the property of the Twigtwees, or Miamis, until they relinquished portions, first to other tribes, and later by cessions to the whites.* Within this vast scope of country they had lived for many generations, engaged in all the barbarous and peculiar customs of savage tribes. Here they were found as early as 1672, by French traders and missionaries, and here they had undoubtedly lived for centuries before. But during the latter part of the last century, and the early part of the present one, as the resolute white men began to enter the domain of the In-

* At the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, Mish-e-ken-o-quah, or Little Turtle, a distinguished Miami chief, said to Gen. Wayne: "I hope you will pay attention to what I now say. * * * It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; thence he extended his lines to the head-waters of the Scioto; thence to its mouth; thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan."—*American State Papers, Indian Affairs, I, 570.*

dians lying northwest of the Ohio River, the soil was slowly yielded to the stronger race, and the Eastern tribes of Indians began to enter the broad territory of the Miamis. Thus it was that eventually the major part of the Miami lands was relinquished to members of other tribes, and finally by them ceded to the whites. At the time of the appearance of the whites in Northern Indiana, from 1820 to 1840, the greater portion of the Miami lands north of the Wabash River was occupied by the Pottawatomies, while the former tribe occupied the country south of the Wabash. What is now Pulaski County was ceded by the Pottawatomies to the United States on the 26th of October, 1832, by a treaty held near Rochester, between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis and Mark Crume, Commissioners in the service of the Government, and Wah-she-o-nos, Wah-ban-she, Aub-bee-naub-bee, and other chiefs on the part of the Pottawatomies. The Indians did not leave for their new homes west of the Mississippi until about the year 1842, though the first detachment went in 1838 or 1839. The treaty of 1832 was not confirmed by President Jackson until 1836. Very soon after the conclusion of the treaty of 1832, white trappers, hunters and squatters began to appear in what is now Pulaski County, and ere long their rude log cabins could be seen here and there on the streams.

Creation of the County.—The following is the act creating the county of Pulaski :

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

* * * * *
SECTION 11. That all the territory within the following boundary shall constitute a county to be known by the name of Pulaski: beginning at the northwest corner of Township 31 north, Range 4 west, thence east twenty-four miles, thence south with the meridian line eighteen miles, thence west with the line dividing Townships 28 and 29 north twenty-four miles, thence north with the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5 west eighteen miles to the place of beginning.

* * * * *

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 7, 1835.

No other action was taken by the State Legislature regarding Pulaski County, until the population had become sufficient to warrant its organization, when the following special law was passed :

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:* That from and after the first Monday of May next, the county of Pulaski shall enjoy all the rights and privileges, benefits and jurisdictions which do or may properly belong or appertain to separate or independent counties.

SEC. 2. That William Warden and John Barr, of White, and David Martin, of Carroll, and James Gordon and James H. Kentner, of Cass Counties, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeable to an act entitled "An act fixing the seats of justice for all new counties hereafter laid off." The Commissioners aforesaid shall meet on the first Monday of May next, at the house of John Pearson

in Winnemack, in the county of Pulaski, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of White County, either in person or writing, to notify said Commissioners of their appointment on or before the first Monday of April next, and for such services he shall receive such compensation as the law requires.

SEC. 3. The circuit court and the Board of County Commissioners when elected under the writ of election from the executive department, shall meet at the house of Mr. Pearson, and hold their first session, and adjourn to any other place they see proper until the public buildings are erected.

SEC. 4. The board doing county business may, as soon as elected and qualified, hold special sessions not exceeding three during the first year after the organization of said county, and appoint an Assessor, and make all other necessary appointments, and do all other business that may be necessary, and take such steps to collect State and county revenue as may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. The circuit court of the county of Pulaski, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the passage of this act, be held at the county seat of said county, or as near as a convenient house can be had for that purpose, the Friday after the courts are held in White County; and the courts in Jasper shall be held the Monday after the courts in Pulaski; and said county of Pulaski shall remain attached to the county of White for judicial purposes, until twelve months from the passage of this act. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 18, 1839.

The County Before its Organization.—Previous to these enactments, however, and probably before the county had a single permanent white family within its borders, provision had been made for the administration of justice by the attachment of the territory now composing the county to other organized counties, as will be seen by the following enactment:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: That all the territory lying north of the county of Cass to the line dividing Townships 32 and 33 north be and the same is hereby attached to said county for judicial and representative purposes and that all the territory lying north of the county of White and of the territory attached thereto to the aforesaid line be and the same is hereby attached to the county of White for the same purpose. This act to be in force from and after its publication in the *Indiana Journal*, printed at Indianapolis.

Approved December 24, 1834.

From this, it will be seen that the eastern tier of townships in Pulaski County was attached to Cass County, and the three western tiers were attached to White County. In 1829, when Cass County was organized, the Commissioners of that county ordered all the attached territory on the north to the State line organized as St. Joseph Township. As the last enactment quoted above was not approved until 1834, it is probable that the eastern tier of townships of Pulaski County was not a part of this St. Joseph Township. The eastern tier remained attached to Cass until Pulaski was organized. Immediately after the above enactment of 1834 was passed, the Commissioners of White County attached the three tiers of townships of Pulaski County to old Union Township of the former county, of which they remained a part until September, 1837, when, by a reorganization of the townships of White County, they became a part of Monon Township. At this time, all of Pulaski County north of old Lib-

erty Township of White County was attached to such township. Thus Pulaski County remained until its organization in pursuance of the enactment quoted above, approved February 18, 1839.

The First Election.—During the spring of 1839, George P. Terry, then living at what is now Winamac, was appointed a Sheriff by Gov. Wallace to organize the county of Pulaski. Mr. Terry ordered an election of three County Commissioners, two Associate Judges and one County Clerk and Recorder, to be held on the 13th of May, 1839, and so far as known the polls were opened in no other place in the county except Winamac. The following is the result of this election: Associate Judges, Elijah T. Oliver, 38; Andrew Keys, 29; Joseph Conkling, 8; County Commissioners, John A. Davis, 24; Peter W. Demoss, 22; Jesse Coppock, 20; Moses Holmes, 14; Clerk and Recorder (one man), John Pearson, 19; Joshua Lindsey, 8; Alexander Patterson, 7. The officers of this election were, Clerks, David Harris and William Wall; Judges, Joseph Smith and Jesse Conn; Inspector, David Klinger. Unfortunately the names of the voters at this first election in the county cannot be given. Before this election was held, the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, William Wardon, John Barr, David Martin, James Gordon and James H. Kentner, met, took the oath to faithfully comply with the law, before Joshua Lindsey, Justice of the Peace, performed the duties enjoined upon them by law, and made the following report of their proceedings:

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, to locate the seat of justice of Pulaski County, met at the house of John Pearson, in the town of Winamac, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1839, and after being duly sworn according to law, proceeded as follows, to wit: We have selected the town of Winamac as the seat of justice of Pulaski County, the court house to be on the court house square as designated on the plat of said town. We have further received of William Polk and John Pearson, proprietors of said town, as a donation, the public square as designated on the town plat. Also an acre of ground [on which] to build a public seminary, on the north of Madison street and opposite Lots 121 and 168, being 280 feet on said street, and running at right angles back for quantity. Also, two acres of ground at some suitable point adjacent to the town for a public graveyard. Also, we [they] will further agree to donate for the purpose of a court house for said county Lot 33, on which is a good hewed-log house, erected 18x26 feet, for the term of four years from this date, after which it is to be considered the property of the proprietors, their heirs or assigns. Also, one note of \$1,575, and payable in three years with interest from date. Also, one note of the same date and amount, payable in four years from date, with interest as aforesaid note of three years. Also, the sum of \$125 to be paid at the first session of the Commissioners' Court. Given under our hands and seals this 8th day of May, 1839.

JOHN BARR,
JAMES GORDON,
DAVID MARTIN,
WILLIAM WARDON,
J. H. KENTNER,
Locating Commissioners.



Ira Brown
DECEASED.

The bond of William Polk and John Pearson specified the following property donated to the county: The public square for county buildings; Lot 159 for a schoolhouse; one acre of land for a county seminary north of Madison street, opposite Lots 121 and 168; two acres for a public graveyard on the southwest corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Town 30, Range 2 west, and donate Lot 33 with the house thereon for the term of four years to be used for court purposes. The three years' note for \$1,575 donated to the county was signed by William Polk, John Pearson, John Harrison and George P. Terry. This note was dated May 8, 1839. Another note for the same amount, and for the same purpose, but having four years to run, was made on the same day, by the same four parties. The one for \$125 due at the first session of the Commissioners was signed by William Polk and John Pearson.

The Board of Commissioners.—At the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the county of Pulaski, held at the house of John Pearson in Winamac, the place fixed by law for holding courts, on the 27th of May, 1839, pursuant to law, present John A. Davis, Peter W. Demoss and Jesse Coppock, Commissioners elect of the county. Each Commissioner produced his certificate of election from the organizing Sheriff, duly sworn to, and was permitted to take his seat with the board. At the election of the 13th of May, 1839, John A. Davis had been elected Commissioner for the long term—three years; Peter Demoss for two years, and Jesse Coppock for one year. The first act of the Commissioners on this, their first meeting, was to lay off the county into three Commissioners' districts as follows: No. 1. To begin at the northeast corner of the county; thence south to the south line of Township 31, Range 1 west; thence running west with the township line to the western line of the county. No. 2. To begin at the northeast corner of Township 30, Range 1 west; thence south to the southeast corner of said township; thence west with the township line to the western boundary of the county. No. 3. To begin at the northeast corner of Township 29, thence running south to the corner of said township; thence west with the south line of said county to the western boundary of the county. It was then ordered that the county be laid off into the following civil townships: All that portion of Pulaski County lying east of the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4, and north of the line dividing Townships 30 and 31, to be known as Tippecanoe Township. All that portion of the county in Township 30 and Ranges 1, 2 and 3, to be known as Monroe Township. All that portion of the county in Township 29 and Ranges 1, 2 and 3, to be known as Beaver Township. All that portion of the county lying west of the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4, to be known as White Post Township. It was ordered that an election be held in Tippecanoe Township at the house

of Eli Demoss, with Jesse Justice, Inspector; in Monroe Township at the house of John Pearson, with David Klinger, Inspector; in Beaver Township at the house of Asa Inman, with Moses L. Washburn, Inspector; in White Post Township at the house of Mrs. Cowan, with Lewis Dowson, Inspector. It does not appear that the day of election in these townships was fixed at this time. At this time, the report of the Locating Commissioners quoted above was received by the county board.

Miscellaneous Items.—At this first meeting of the County Commissioners, the Sheriff of White County was paid \$8 for notifying the Locating Commissioners to fix the seat of justice of Pulaski County. Comfort Olds was appointed Three Per Cent Commissioner. Michael Munson was appointed Assessor. A tax of 50 cents was levied on each \$100 valuation for county purposes, and a poll tax of 50 cents. Peter Quigley was appointed County Treasurer. The Sheriff was ordered to post notices that an election would be held in each of the townships June 15, 1839, for one Justice of the Peace, one Constable, one Supervisor of Roads, two Overseers of the Poor and two Fence Viewers. John C. Waldo was appointed County Agent, and Isaac Olds, County Surveyor. The first road was ordered established in August, 1839, at a special session, and extended from the Rochester & Monticello State road, Section 3, Township 29, Range 2, to intersect the State road extending from Winamac to Monticello, ending at the northeast corner of Section 34, Township 30, Range 2. Moses L. Washburn was appointed Viewer. On the 6th of August, the 3 per cent Commissioner reported on hand \$865.75. Of this, \$300 was ordered expended on the Chicago State road, east of Winamac. In October, 1839, Michael Monson was appointed County Collector.

The Squatters.—Considerable land in the county was occupied previous to the sale of the public lands. (See Chapter I, White County history, for dates of sales.) Quite a number of families had come into the county prior to its organization, and had “squatted” upon tracts of land which they expected to purchase as soon as the market was opened, or before. As the time approached for the sale, it became apparent that shrewd, unscrupulous speculators were on the lookout, ready, like hawks, to pounce down upon the unsuspecting “squatters,” and secure the farms which, in many cases, had been subjected to quite an extensive state of cultivation, before the latter were aware of their peril. This induced many to prove up their “claims” before the public sale of the land. In this manner they founded their title, and blocked the heartless game of the speculators. A number of the first tracts of land entered in the county will be seen in the following table :

PURCHASERS.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.	LOCATION.
Runion Compton	2	29	1	155.89	Aug. 20, 1838.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Runion Compton	2	29	1	80	Aug. 20, 1838.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.
John Fisher	3	29	1	320	Aug. 20, 1838.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$.
John Deisher	7	29	1	162.41	Aug. 20, 1838.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Dudley Madden	25	29	1	80	Aug. 20, 1838.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Joseph S. McNutt	33	29	1	640	Aug. 20, 1838.	All W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Nathaniel Benjamin	34	29	1	160	Aug. 20, 1838. }	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Nathaniel Benjamin	34	29	1	160	Aug. 20, 1838. }	
John H. Thompson	34	29	1	160	Aug. 20, 1838.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.
John H. Thompson	34	29	1	80	Aug. 20, 1838.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Josiah C. White	35	29	1	80	Aug. 20, 1838.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Josiah C. White	35	29	1	80	Aug. 20, 1838.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Josiah C. White	36	29	1	320	Aug. 20, 1838.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Josiah C. White	36	29	1	160	Aug. 20, 1838.	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Josiah C. White	36	29	1	160	Sept. 3, 1838.	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.
John H. Thompson	35	29	1	80	Sept. 3, 1838.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Joseph T. Wallace	32	29	1	160	Sept. 5, 1838.	{ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$.

In addition to these, the following men entered land in 1838: James Higginbotham, John Nerhood, James Lemon, Samuel C. Sample, Ira Brown, Elisha Hall, Samuel Burson, George Heater, Robert R. Dickey, Elias Weiker, William Fisher, William J. Walker, John Reeder, James Lemou, Jr., David Fisher, Noah S. Larose, Moses L. Washburn, Mercer Brown, Joseph Smith, Benjamin Grant, William Craig, Robert Scott, William Murphey, Isaac Coppock, William M. Sherrard, John Dowl, Samuel Collins, George Stump, Bethsheba Cowan and Strother Moore. The following additional men entered land in 1839: Thomas J. Falcon, George Shull, Peter Nichols, Jacob Nichols, George Wood, Mrs. Louisa Wood, John Hollenbeck, Samuel McFadden, Henry Worley, William McConnel, Thomas Buck, Henry Tomlinson, John Harman, James Pierce, Robert Quigley, Elijah T. Oliver, Peter Blue, James G. McKinley, John Tilman, Sr., William Rogers, Andrew Tilman, Daniel D. Gemberling, Martin R. Tilman, Lawrence Cunningham, Archibald Hammel, Jacob Ruff, George Wollenburg, Jonas Good, Samuel Decker, Joseph Felker, Daniel McCanfil, Amos Benfer, Daniel March and William Rhonemus. In 1839, 129 tracts of land were entered; in 1840, 27 only, and in 1841, 175.

The Circuit Court.—The first term of the Pulaski County Circuit Court was begun on the 24th of April, 1840, the court assembling first in the house of John Pearson, but immediately adjourning to the school-house. Hon. Isaac Naylor, President Judge, was present, as was also Elijah T. Oliver, one of the two Associate Judges. E. A. Hannegan, Samuel C. Wilson, Hiram Allen and Thomas M. Thompson were sworn in as lawyers, Wilson acting as Prosecuting Attorney. The Grand

Jurors were Moses L. Washburn, Foreman, Tilghman Hackett, John Shoe, Joseph Conkling, Asa Inman, Moses R. Holmes, Elijah Justice, Oliver B. Hayden, Peter W. DeMoss, Andrew Farmer, Joseph T. Wallace, Joseph Wason, David T. Woods, John Reeder, John Davenport, Moses Cleveland, Jesse Conn and Joseph Smith. The Petit Jurors were Robert White, John A. Davis, William W. Curtis, John Reese, James Ballinger, William C. Coppock, John C. Waldo, John Dowl, Jacob Phipps, William Fisher, Lewis Dawson, Michael Munson, George Stump, Elisha Hall, Eli Demoss, Comfort Olds, David Fisher, Andrew Hamilton, Robert White, Jr., Jacob Replogle, John Nitcher, Jesse Justice, Hampton W. Hornbeck and Jesse Coppock. One appealed case, John A. Davis *vs.* George P. Terry, was brought before the court, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff. The Grand Jury returned an indictment against Benjamin Ganson for retailing spirituous liquors without a license. At the October (1840) term of the Circuit Court, held in the schoolhouse, Judge Naylor was present; also E. T. Oliver and Andrew Keys, Associate Judges, and S. C. Wilson, Prosecuting Attorney. In the case of the State *vs.* Benjamin Ganson, the defendant pleaded guilty, whereupon he was fined \$2, which amount went into the County Seminary fund. The grand jury returned the following indictments: The State *vs.* Andrew Keys; assault and battery. The State *vs.* J. T. Wallace; assault and battery. The State *vs.* Joseph Conkling; assault and battery. The State *vs.* Allen Whitson and James Murphy; assault and battery. Among the early practitioners of law in the county were Daniel D. Pratt, J. W. Wright, H. P. Biddle, W. Z. Stuart, W. S. Palmer, G. W. Blakemore, D. M. Dunn, T. A. Weakley, C. D. Hathaway, E. A. Hannegan, G. S. Adams, J. Turpie, L. Chamberlain, H. H. Evans and J. W. Eldridge.

County and State Roads.—The County Commissioners, as rapidly as the funds would allow, began to view, lay out and complete roads in all directions. Several State roads, extending across the county, had been commenced before the county was organized; these were pushed as speedily as possible to completion. What was known as the three per cent fund had been provided by the State for the purpose of building roads. A Commissioner was appointed, and required to expend this fund under the orders of the County Commissioners. Something like \$250 was thus due the county annually. Before the county was organized, Lewis Dawson, then a resident, had been appointed Three Per Cent Commissioner by the Board of White County. This was in 1838. During the summer of this year, under his superintendency, George Stump built in the western part of the county what became well known as the "Stump Bridge." The Logansport & Winamac road was one of

the first, having been commenced in 1837. In 1838, Congress established a postal route from Logansport *via* Winamac, Sherwood's Ferry on the Kankakee, Valparaiso to City West, in Porter County, on Lake Michigan; also one from Monticello *via* White Post to Winamac. At the time Lewis Dawson was appointed Three Per Cent Commissioner for Pulaski County, there was due the county from that fund the sum of \$4,000. This was almost a godsend. The La Fayette & Michigan City State road was one of the first to reach the county. From this, early time, on through the years until the present, the county records are filled with hundreds of roads viewed, laid out and built, at a cost in the aggregate of hundreds of thousands of dollars. From a beginning of one or two State roads running along over a picked location on the higher lands, there is now a perfect spider-web of well-graded and well-bridged highways, some of which are almost as solid as graveled turnpikes. There is much more work and expense of a similar character for the future to develop.

The County Board, at its first meeting, levied the tax mentioned a few pages back, and took measures to have the same collected. Hotel, mercantile and liquor licenses brought in some revenue, but large amounts were paid out annually for many years for wolf scalps. Notwithstanding the heavy tax levied, the county could not meet its necessary obligations, and was forced to issue its "orders" due at some distant day. Though these orders depreciated considerably in value, still they were almost a legal tender in the county, and, in the almost total absence of bank issues or coin, served the excellent means of helping to increase commercial transactions. Men holding the orders would buy store supplies with them; the merchant would hand them to the Auditor in payment for his licenses, and the Auditor would destroy them, and, when necessary, issue others in their place, under the orders of the Commissioners. Taxes were extensively paid with them. In the exchange of personal property and commodities, they were frequently used to settle balances. But, like all paper serving the purpose of money, there came a time for their redemption. In 1845, taxes to the amount of \$882.66 were paid with county orders. In 1849, orders to the amount of \$3,000 were scattered over the county. At this time, owing to the fact that the county was making but little effort to pay them, new orders sold at 62½ cents on the dollar. Soon after this, however, the debt was ordered to be funded in county bonds drawing six per cent interest, payable in five years. Upon the sale of the bonds, which were taken at about their face, the old orders were redeemed and canceled. The following is the report of the Three Per Cent Commissioner from 1839 to 1842, inclusive:

Received from Lewis Dawson.....	\$900 00
Received from Indianapolis.....	215 00
Received from Indianapolis.....	302 38
Received from Indianapolis.....	259 00
Received from Indianapolis.....	282 00
Total receipts.....	\$1,958 38
Amount paid out as per vouchers	1,501 00
Balance on hand.....	\$457 38

County Buildings.—As will be seen a few pages back, the proprietors of the county seat donated a small hewed-log building in 1839, to be used four years as a court house, and then to revert to the owners. For some reason, which was probably for want of sufficient room, this building was not used either by the courts or by the County Commissioners. The schoolhouse was the court house; but this structure was not completed until 1843, though begun in 1840, and so nearly finished that it could be occupied. At the March term of the board in 1841, in accordance with the provisions of the contract between the proprietors of the county seat and the county agent, the lots in Winamac were disposed of thus: The agent chose one lot, then the proprietors two, then the agent one, then the proprietors two again, and so on, until all the lots had been selected by either of the parties. Those belonging to the county were immediately offered for sale and disposed of as fast as a satisfactory price could be secured. Quite a revenue was obtained from this source. At this time, also (March, 1841), a suitable building in which to hold court was sought, but could not be found, and thus the schoolhouse came into use for that purpose. If the writer is correctly informed, the log building designed at first for a court house was really and wholly occupied by the county officers and the land officers. If this is true, it is clear why the courts were compelled to use the schoolhouse. It was not the wish to build an insignificant court house that would have to be replaced within a few years, and the county felt too poor to build a good one. In this dilemma, the schoolhouse was used. Talk, however, of building a new house was freely and extensively (at the county seat) indulged in, and this, ere-long, discovered and developed the plan by which the old frame court house was built. In April, 1843, there were fifty-six county lots remaining unsold. There was also unoccupied and unsold the land for a cemetery, for a seminary and for a court house; and there was a note of \$1,575, donated by the proprietors in 1839, which would fall due in the autumn of 1843. These facts and the earnest desire to have a new court house led 109 property holders to petition the County Commissioners to give up most of the above donations and to take in lieu thereof from the proprietors of Winamac a money consideration of \$3,717. The prayer

of the petitioners was granted, specifications were prepared and proposals for the new building were called for. Stephen Bruce, Abraham Bruce, John Steiner and Rudolph Hoch engaged to erect the building. About this time the above arrangements were almost wholly changed, and Rudolph Hoch undertook to erect the building, receiving his pay largely in town lots. William M. Lemon, Rufus Brown and O. H. P. Grover were appointed building committee. The building was begun, but after the work had reached an important point Mr. Hoch found himself unable to proceed, owing to a lack of money, his consideration for the job being largely town lots. He refused to continue the work, and Carter D. Hathaway, County Attorney, was ordered by the Commissioners to bring suit on his bond. Daniel D. Pratt was afterward employed for the same purpose. A compromise, however, was effected by the appointment of appraisers, who estimated the value of the work done by Mr. Hoch at \$948.43, which amount was paid him in money and town lots. He was wholly released from the contract, and the buildings (court house and jail) were completed by others. The first court was held in the new house late in 1849. Thus this insignificant frame court house, which cost something less than \$1,000, and the jail, which did not cost half as much, were struggled over for six long years before completed. The fable of the mountain and the molehill comes vividly before the mind.

In 1857, the propriety of building a new court house began to be discussed. Jacob Shoup was sent to Rochester to get specifications of the new court house there. The subject dragged along until June, 1859, when proposals for the contemplated building were advertised for in the *Pulaski Democrat*, and in August the contract was given to Mathew J. McBird, who immediately began the work. The building was to be finished by August 1, 1861, provided the Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad was sufficiently completed by the 1st of May, 1860, to transport the necessary materials, but if not then one year was to be added to the time. If the materials could not be brought on the railroad by May 1, 1861, either party was at liberty to retire from the contract. The structure was to cost \$12,000, to be paid in monthly installments as the work progressed, and when the cash on hand was exhausted bonds were to be issued for the remainder due. About this time, the old frame court house was abandoned, and the county offices were removed to the lower story of the new Odd Fellows Hall, situated just south of the court yard. While the new county buildings were being constructed, town lots were ordered sold and other means were pushed to provide the necessary means. During the latter part of 1862, the present brick court house was completed and immediately occupied by the county officers. It was found necessary to

issue several thousand dollars in bonds ; they were afterward paid as they fell due. In 1862, the old court house was sold to Rudolph Hoch, one-half the purchase price to be paid in advance and the remainder in six months.

Jail.—The present brick jail building was commenced in 1870 and completed in 1871, the architect being Edwin May, and the contractors Richard Epperson and Samuel Favorite. The building was to include a Jailer's or Sheriff's residence and a jail proper, and was to cost \$7,000. Some alterations were made in the original contract, but the building substantially as above described was completed and occupied.

Library.—An enactment of the Legislature, approved in 1838, provided for the subscription of funds for a county library ; and, immediately after the organization of the county, money for this purpose began to accumulate. Nothing was done with the library fund, except to loan it out at interest until the autumn of 1848, when, on the written request of C. D. Hathaway, John Pearson and some eight or ten others, a county library association was organized, William C. Barnett being appointed Treasurer, and John Pearson, Librarian. The funds (some \$300) were deposited with the Treasurer, who was directed to expend a certain portion in books. This was repeated from time to time, \$120 being thus spent in 1854, until at last, about the time of the last war, the books were distributed to the townships, and the county library, like the hope of youth, became a thing of the past. Before this, however, in 1857, what was known as the "McClure Library Association" was formed for the purpose of procuring a library of useful books "to improve ourselves in reading, discussions and lectures, and to acquire useful and practical knowledge." After continuing a number of years, the association was abandoned. Its books may yet be seen in the county.

Land Offices.—From 1839 until about 1857, Government land offices were established at Winamac. E. A. Hannegan was the first Register and Dr. Jesse Jackson was the first Receiver. Grosvenor S. Adams was Jackson's clerk, and H. P. Rowan was Hannegan's. Among the Registers who succeeded Hannegan were Maj. John Gardner, Col. Sigler and D. A. Farley. Among the Receivers after Jackson were Jeremiah Grover, A. L. Wheeler and W. M. Patterson. The presence of these offices at Winamac, especially in early years, added greatly to the interests centered there, and brought many important personages to the town.

County Seminary.—A legislative enactment of February, 1838, made provision for the maintenance of county seminaries throughout the State by the appropriation of certain fines and penalties, such as for breaking the Sabbath, for profane swearing and for assault and battery, etc., etc., and it was made the duty of the Board of Commissioners in each county

to appoint Trustees, who were to constitute a body politic, with general powers to found, control and maintain such seminary of learning. Funds for this worthy object began to accumulate, even before the county was organized, but their accumulation was slow, the funds in 1854 amounting to only \$247.65. The law provided that as soon as \$400 had been accumulated, the erection of a seminary might be commenced, but this sum was not reached, and no house was built. The organization of free public schools throughout the State did away with the seminary project, and the funds were turned over to the support of the common schools. The proprietors of Winamac in 1839 donated suitable lots for the county seminary, but they were not used, and after remaining the property of the county until about 1864, were sold to several citizens of the county seat.

County Poor.—The old way of taking care of the indigent and helpless was to appoint Overseers of the Poor in each township, who were required to provide for the paupers at the expense of such townships. The care of the poor was sold to the *lowest bidder*. Sometimes great hardships were thus wrought upon the helpless, as they often fell into the tender mercies of heartless persons, who endeavored to make money out of the bargain, and this generally could only be done by neglecting, half-clothing and half-starving the unfortunates. After many years, the system was so far changed that the county, instead of the townships, bore the expense and assumed the responsibility, though still the care of the paupers was sold to the lowest bidder. Finally a "county physician" was employed at so much by the year to furnish the poor with the necessary medical attendance. The following is taken from an early record :

This is to certify that the undersigned Overseer of the Poor of the Township of Monroe, sold at private sale a certain pauper by the name of ———, of said township, to Jesse Klinger, for the sum of \$5 per week, this 14th day of October, 1839.

Given under my hand, etc.

OLIVER B. HAYDEN.

This pauper was doctored by John M. Cowan and Hugh Carroll. In 1843, a certain Dr. W. Hambel Salter presented a bill of \$188.79 to the Commissioners for medical attendance upon one of the county paupers. The bill was duly considered and the amount cut down to \$50, which sum was paid the doctor in full for his services. The poor expense for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1851, was \$762.56; but for the following year it was only \$585.80. At last, in March, 1865, the present poor farm was purchased of James Boyles for \$6,000, a portion of which amount went to pay off certain mortgages against the property. The farm at that time consisted of 165 acres, on the southwest quarter and the north part of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 30 north, Range 2 west. Joel Whipple became the first Superintendent of the Poor Farm. Here

the county paupers (some ten or twelve in number) were removed. At this time there was upon the farm only an ordinary farmhouse, but some additions were made until the few inmates were comfortable. Mr. Whipple remained Superintendent until the spring of 1869, when he was succeeded by Joseph K. Boyles, who remained until 1875, his successor being Elias Pattison. In 1875, an addition was built to the poor house by Peter J. Eldridge, at a cost of \$538. Mr. Boyles again became Superintendent in 1877. In 1881, the fine, two-storied brick poor house was built at a cost of \$3,300. This building and the farm upon which it rests are a credit to the humanity of Pulaski County. Joseph Shields is the present Superintendent, and has the care of some thirteen inmates.

Townships.—In May, 1839, Tippecanoe Township was created and at that time included the present Tippecanoe, Franklin and Rich Grove Townships. In September, 1854, Rich Grove was created, leaving Franklin and the present Tippecanoe together under the latter name. In June, 1855, Franklin was created, leaving Tippecanoe as it now is. In May, 1839, Monroe Township was created to include the present Monroe, Harrison and Jefferson Townships. In March, 1841, Harrison was created, leaving the present Monroe and Jefferson Townships together under the former name. In March, 1851, Jefferson was created, leaving Monroe as it is at present. In May, 1839, Beaver Township was created, to include the present Beaver, Indian Creek and Van Buren Townships. In March, 1842, Van Buren was created, leaving Indian Creek and Beaver together under the latter name. In December, 1842, Indian Creek was created, leaving Beaver as it now is. In May, 1839, White Post Township was created, and at that time comprised the present White Post, Salem and Cass Townships. In September, 1843, Salem was created, leaving Cass and White Post together under the latter name. In March, 1850, Cass was created, leaving White Post as it now is. This, in brief, has been the alteration in the political divisions of the county.

Medical Society.—In 1876, the "Pulaski County Medical Society" was organized by the following prominent physicians: H. E. Pattison, William Kelsey, G. W. Thompson, H. Kittinger, W. H. Thompson, D. J. Loring, J. H. Mullin and F. B. Thomas. The society was organized as an adjunct of the Indiana State Medical Society. The officers were a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and three Censors. The specified objects of the society were "the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the interests of the members, the extension of the bounds of medical science and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering, and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community." A seal was adopted bearing the words "Pulaski County Medical Society,

organized June, 1876." A graduate of medicine in good moral standing, by the payment of \$2 into the treasury, could become a member. The full anticipations of the founders of this society have not been realized.

Petroleum Company.—In May, 1865, there was incorporated at Winamac the "Tippecanoe Petroleum Company," the object of which was to mine coal, petroleum, etc., in Pulaski, Cass, Fulton, Marshall, Starke, Jasper and White Counties. The company started in business with the announced modest capital of \$200,000, and the term of existence was to be fifty years. The reader will probably recognize the names of some of the following incorporators: Daniel Sigler, Melvin McKee, J. S. Wright, Daniel A. Farley, W. L. Farrow, H. P. Rowan, W. S. Huddleston, M. D. Falvey, W. H. Jacks, F. B. Thomas, W. C. Barnett, G. T. Wickersham and Jacob Nickless. It is stated that when the formation of this company became publicly known the price of kerosene at Winamac fell flat, though the statement is probably a character of satire. It was argued that surely a capital of such magnitude ought to fully develop the vast resources of petroleum stored up at numerous points in the county, and no one thought of questioning the energy and ability of the incorporators. They were all prominent men in the community where they resided, and their connection with the company was positive assurance of its usefulness. The citizens of Winamac raised their heads a degree higher, looked sagely down their noses, and thought unutterable things. The incorporators were in ecstasies. The future sky was radiant. For further information on this score, the reader is cited to the incorporators.

Railroads.—In 1853-54, the New Albany & Salem Railroad was built across the western part of the county. This was an important event, and brought with it renewed growth and prosperity. In 1859, the road became the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad and this is yet the name. In 1860-61, the Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad was built across the central part of the county. This was a great era for Winamac, which, for years, had been anxiously waiting the appearance of the iron horse. Since then it has been no trouble to float the commerce of the county. The Atlantic Railroad was built across the northeastern corner in 1882. These roads were assisted somewhat by the citizens, but to what extent cannot be learned.

Agricultural Society.—At an early period, efforts looking to the formation of a society for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, etc., were made; but the limited population, the lack of means and the absence of the necessary interest, owing largely to unfavorable surroundings, effectually ended all enterprise in the right direction. Even after the lapse of

years, when the population was much greater, and in comfortable circumstances, and when proper efforts would have been rewarded with success, no further attempt was made. At last, in 1872, the "Pulaski County Agricultural and Mechanical Society" was created and organized by the following stockholders, each of whom at first took the number of shares set opposite his name: Jacob Nickless, 2; George Burson, 2; G. T. Drake, 2; Phillip Walters, 1; Israel Hoch, 1; Jonas Good, 2; F. S. McCay, 1; John A. Wirick, 1; P. J. Falvey, 2; F. B. Thomas, 10; J. P. Barnett, 2; John M. Baker, 1; G. R. Allen, 2; George Parrott, 2; John Mulvane, 5; J. C. Eisert, 1; James Key, 1; William Overmeyer, 1; Jacob Keiser, 1; T. H. Keys, 6; J. C. Faris, 1; J. W. Vint, 1; Jacob Shoup, 3; William Kelsey, 2; I. B. Washburn, 2; E. P. Washburn, 1; B. F. Zellers, 1; J. H. Dick, 1; W. C. Barnett, 5; D. B. Phillips, 2; William March, 1; D. A. Singer, 1; William Enyart, 1; Jacob Megahan, 1; Jacob March, 1; Samuel A. Smith, 1; Bennett Brothers, 3; Enos Kissinger, 1; Cyrus Nye, 1; Thomas Casey, 1; William Key, 1; John Wilson, 1; Adam Simmermaker, 1; Samuel Decker, 1; L. W. Estes, 5; D. W. Brown, 1; W. S. Huddleston, 5; Daniel Martz, 1; Samuel Good, 5; Charles N. Raver, 1; S. R. Richey, 1; J. B. Agnew, 10; John Lowery, 1; S. I. Brown, 2; M. D. Falvey, 5; W. R. Ballinger, 4; J. R. Dukes, 2; Daniel Bruce, 2; Peter Kroft, 1; Mike Burgle, 2; J. D. Vurpillat, 3; L. Ruff, 3; William Spangler, 2; Jesse Taylor, 4; John W. Clark, 1; Abner Byers, 1; James Gill, 1; G. W. Mull, 1; William Zeider, 1. The articles of association were recorded January 14, 1873. The stock was divided into 150 shares of \$10 each. A board of eight Directors was elected as follows: F. B. Thomas, W. S. Huddleston, G. R. Allen, J. B. Agnew, Daniel Bruce, William Overmeyer, Thomas H. Keys and George Burson. Suitable grounds near Winamac were purchased for \$650, and put in condition, with fences, sheds, floral hall, and a race track one-half mile in length. It was found necessary to levy an additional assessment for \$1,000 to cover the necessary expenses. The grounds comprise twenty acres, favorably situated northwest of town. The first officers were: President, Thomas H. Keys; Vice President, G. R. Allen; Secretary, George Burson; Treasurer, Jacob Shoup. The first fair was held in 1873; was well attended and encouraging. Fairs have continued to be held annually since, with the exception of the years 1876 and 1877, when none were held, owing to the opposition on the part of some of the stockholders. The present officers are: President, H. Kittinger; Vice President, J. B. Agnew; Secretary, Jesse Taylor; Treasurer, J. D. Vurpillat; Directors: H. Kittinger, Jacob Shoup, J. B. Agnew, A. D. Perry, F. B. Thomas, Jesse Taylor, W. R. Ballinger, J. D. Vurpillat, W. C. Bennett, J. H. Holsinger, J. Bair, Daniel Bruce and George Douglas.

Statistics.—In 1840, the population of the county was 561; in 1850, 2,595; in 1860, 5,711; in 1870, 7,801; in 1880, 9,851. In 1840, there were 62 males under five years of age; 37 from five to ten years; 37 from ten to fifteen; 23 from fifteen to twenty; 73 from twenty to thirty; 41 from thirty to forty; 14 from forty to fifty; 16 from fifty to sixty; 3 from sixty to seventy. Of females, there were 51 under five years; 53 from five to ten; 30 from ten to fifteen; 20 from fifteen to twenty; 48 from twenty to thirty; 28 from thirty to forty; 15 from forty to fifty; 7 from fifty to sixty; 2 from sixty to seventy; 1 from seventy to eighty. In 1840, there was not an established school in the county. In 1880, there were 3,636 school children. In 1870, there were 578 taxable polls, and in 1880, 1,276. In 1880, there were 2,221 voters. In 1840, there were 122 engaged in agriculture; 2 in commerce; 5 in manufacturing or trading; 4 learned professors or engineers. In 1855, there were 765 polls. In 1856, there were 1,910 school children, but in 1860 only 1,897.

In 1880, there were acres of wheat, 15,416; bushels of wheat, 173,021; acres of corn, 17,765; bushels of corn, 366,875; acres of oats, 6,776; bushels of oats, 83,036; acres of barley, 31; bushels of barley, 84; acres of rye, 853; bushels of rye, 6,187; acres of potatoes, 2,171; bushels of potatoes, 34,201; acres of sweet potatoes, 18; bushels of sweet potatoes, 468; acres of tobacco, 1; pounds of tobacco, 1,510; acres of buckwheat, 207; bushels of buckwheat, 2,031; acres of timothy meadow, 14,286; tons of hay, 22,318; bushels of seed, 181; acres of clover, 3,817; bushels of seed, 1,349; bushels of blue grass seed, 705; acres of flax, 124; bushels of seed, 505; tons of hemp straw, 8; threshing machines, 25; bushels of plums, 2; bushels of cranberries, 768; bushels of quinces, 1; pounds of grapes, 15,855; gallons of strawberries, 1,551; gallons of cherries, 2,369; acres of melons, 18; acres of cabbage, 14; acres of beans, 46; acres of onions, 8; acres of cranberries, 18; acres of strawberries, 55; stands of bees, 1,202; cattle in 1880, 10,834; cattle in 1881, 17,158; horses in 1880, 2,719; horses in 1881, 4,216; mules in 1880, 617; mules in 1881, 256; hogs, 15,513; sheep, 12,054; pounds of wool in 1880, 39,061; gallons of cider, 31,091; gallons of vinegar, 4,391; gallons of wine, 333; gallons of sorghum, 8,850; gallons of maple molasses, 40; pounds of maple sugar, 600; gallons of milk, 730,838; pounds of butter, 178,926; dozens of eggs, 102,473; pounds of feathers, 1,321; population of county in 1880, 9,851; marriages for eleven years, ending 1880, 923; number of pianos, 19; organs and melodions, 61; sewing machines, 937; number of teachers, 94; schoolhouses, 86. The following table explains itself:

ABSTRACT OF PROPERTY AND TAXES OF PULASKI COUNTY—FOR THE YEAR 1881.

TOWNSHIPS.													
Monroe	Beaver	Tippecanoe	Harrison	White Post	Van Buren	Indian Creek	Salem	Cass	Jefferson	Rich Grove	Franklin	Winamac	Totals
VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS.	VALUE OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS.	VALUE OF LOTS.	VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS.	VALUE OF LOTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.	VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.	VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.	TOTAL VALUE OF TAXABLES.	POLLS.	STATE TAX.			
\$183,375	\$65,345	\$248,720	\$ 410					\$299,745	132	\$426 06			
183,375	7,850	96,825						119,360	80	183 67			
104,890	32,335	137,225	1,210	\$6,225	7,435			210,100	161	333 00			
183,480	38,020	173,500						347,875	133	384 39			
103,735	42,550	146,285	2,760	17,170	19,980	73,980	27,540	247,875	125	384 19			
123,630	31,020	156,640	1,870	8,185	10,065	69,620	66,705	303,020	212	469 80			
175,560	35,055	210,615						289,965	152	424 37			
115,520	28,170	143,690	6,675	20,280	26,955	62,140	27,540	280,325	148	394 40			
83,200	23,990	107,190						168,225	81	242 39			
93,065	5,495	98,560						113,290	52	162 01			
62,385	13,045	75,430						129,025	65	187 61			
72,485	7,385	79,870						144,310	49	137 72			
1,755	8,215	9,970	34,750	60,365	95,115	75,565	7,655	188,305	141	236 37			
\$1,346,045	\$308,475	\$1,654,520	\$48,360	\$114,445	\$162,805	\$623,685	\$300,270	\$2,741,280	1,531	\$4,065 97			
NEW STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	TUITION TAX.	SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.	ROAD TAX.	BRIDGE TAX.	SPECIFIC AND POOR TAX.	CORPORATION AND SCHOOLHOUSE.	DOG TAX.	TOTAL TAX OF 1881.	DELIN- QUENT TAX OF 1880 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.	TOTAL TAXES, IN- CLUDING DELIN- QUENCIES.
\$60 02	\$546 08	\$1,566 25	\$300 06	\$150 03	\$366 05	\$750 13	\$600 10	\$300 06		\$76 00	\$5,140 84	\$1,318 98	\$6,439 82
23 95	231 56	638 63	179 58		219 59	299 31	249 45	119 71		184 00	2,219 45	751 07	2,970 52
42 09	417 17	1,132 58	105 21	315 62	396 12	526 04	420 83	210 42		118 00	4,017 08	1,093 77	5,110 85
49 64	463 62	1,307 52	124 10	248 20	687 01	620 51	496 40	248 30		98 00	4,707 58	766 00	5,473 58
53 62	491 42	1,402 86	134 03	134 04	196 54	670 18	536 14	268 07		90 00	4,361 09	696 37	5,057 46
60 63	591 06	1,621 83	151 58	303 17	712 33	757 92	606 34	303 18		116 00	5,693 84	1,418 74	7,112 78
58 06	540 49	1,527 63	290 31	290 31	511 46	725 76	590 31	290 31		110 00	5,349 20	1,317 32	6,665 52
53 40	501 20	1,408 99	267 00	133 50	74 00	667 50	533 93	267 00		95 00	4,395 98	1,137 78	5,533 76
33 65	309 69	881 72	252 36		376 99	420 61	336 43	165 24		85 00	3,107 14	466 93	3,574 07
22 67	207 35	592 72	133 35	113 35	309 37	283 37	226 69	113 35		48 00	2,192 23	655 05	2,847 28
25 85	239 30	678 78	129 26	129 26	226 38	323 14	238 51	129 26		69 00	2,396 35	728 70	3,125 05
28 87	255 46	546 25	216 52	248 70	168 85	360 88	288 70	144 35		35 00	2,731 30	649 71	3,381 01
37 65	371 66	1,011 64		470 57	223 48		376 46	188 23	1,446 96	22 00	4,445 02	2,206 69	6,651 71
\$550 10	\$5,166 06	\$14,517 30	\$2,263 36	\$2,576 75	\$4,468 17	\$6,405 35	\$5,500 70	\$2,750 38	\$1,446 96	\$1,046 00	\$50,757 10	\$12,786 31	\$63,543 41

The Old Settlers' Association.—This association was organized at the court house in Winamac September 15, 1879. Hon. Stephen Bruce was elected President, and W. E. Carter, Secretary. The objects of the association were the renewal of old associations, the preservation of early records, etc. The meeting was adjourned to meet on the fair ground the last day of the fair, 1879. It was then voted to hold the first re-union of old settlers one week from that date. The day came, and as the President was absent, Hon. Jacob Shoup was called to the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John P. Barnett, Dr. F. B. Thomas, and others, and 120 names were presented for membership. A large assemblage was present, and a most enjoyable day was passed recounting old incidents and jokes. On the 25th of September, 1880, the second re-union was held. President Stephen Bruce delivered the opening address. He was followed by Hon. Jacob Keiser, Hon. W. C. Barnett, Rev. A. Lewis, Dr. F. B. Thomas, and others. The election of officers resulted: J. P. Barnett, President; W. E. Carter, Secretary. At the re-union September 17, 1881, J. B. Agnew, Sr., acted as President. The orators were Hons. Jacob Keiser and Samuel Decker. The officers elected were J. B. Agnew, Sr., President; W. E. Carter, Secretary. The meeting of September 2, 1882, was held at Huddleston's Grove, the officers being present and addresses being delivered by Rev. A. Lewis, Hon. Samuel Decker, Rev. J. P. Barnett, and others. The present officers are Jacob Shoup, President; T. B. Hedges, Secretary. Would it not be well for this association to put on record all the old items that can be gathered, either from memory or from written accounts, for some future historian? Now is the time to do this, if ever.

Receipts and expenditures of Pulaski County for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1882:

AMOUNT IN COUNTY TREASURY JUNE 1ST, 1881.

On account of county revenue.....	\$1874 18
On account of specific fund.....	1548 96
On account of poor fund.....	1424 83
On account of bridge fund.....	5195 52
On account of stray fund.....	49 05
On account of road fund.....	6195 26
On account of township fund.....	1504 25
On account of special school fund.....	2868 68
On account of dog fund.....	457 39
On account of corporation fund.....	264 14
On account of schoolhouse fund.....	703 14
On account of township tuition fund.....	1347 16
On account of common school fund (principal).....	125 02
On account of Congressional school fund (principal).....	835 13
On account of tax sale redemptions.....	72 63
On account of liquor license.....	400 00
On account of Congressional school fund interest.....	456 93

Total amount in treasury June 1st, 1881.....\$25322 22

AMOUNT RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

On account of county revenue, December settlement, 1881.....	\$5817 14
On account of county revenue, May settlement, 1882.....	9158 06
On account of county revenue, miscellaneous receipts.....	7564 95
Total amount of above receipts.....	\$22540 15
On account of specific fund.....	1425 06
On account of poor fund.....	1425 08
On account of bridge fund.....	5759 62
On account of State tax.....	4094 08
On account of State-house tax.....	569 96
On account of school tax.....	5378 31
On account of school fund interest.....	777 77
On account of docket fees.....	70 00
On account of swamp lands.....	110 80
On account of University lands.....	296 93
On account of interest on University lands.....	160 67
On account of tuition fund (common).....	9847 20
On account of Congressional school fund (principal).....	2945 03
On account of Congressional school fund (interest).....	2074 87
On account of common school fund.....	1329 68
On account of liquor license.....	1250 00
On account of road fund.....	6931 79
On account of township fund.....	2264 83
On account of special school fund.....	4770 07
On account of township tuition fund.....	2485 72
On account of dog tax fund.....	956 58
On account of corporation fund.....	528 80
On account of schoolhouse fund.....	1065 03
On account of tax sale redemptions.....	2652 20
On account of 3 per cent fund.....	56 78
Total receipts.....	\$81767 01

AMOUNT PAID OUT DURING THE YEAR.

On account of county orders redeemed.....	\$20391 86
On account of county bonds canceled.....	4000 00
On account of specific fund.....	1532 25
On account of bridge fund (\$5,000 transferred to county revenue).....	9215 88
On account of State Treasurer on account of State revenue.....	11297 85
On account of tuition (common).....	9847 20
On account of road fund.....	10171 44
On account of township fund.....	2720 54
On account of special school fund.....	5426 38
On account of township tuition fund.....	2704 01
On account of dog fund.....	1001 31
On account of corporation fund.....	494 90
On account of schoolhouse fund.....	1199 82
On account of Congressional school fund.....	2630 12
On account of Congressional school fund interest.....	1717 44
On account of liquor license.....	1150 00
On account of common school fund.....	1322 00
On account of tax sale redemptions.....	2545 56
On account of estray fund.....	49 05
On account of poor fund.....	1424 83
On account of Bloomington University.....	160 67
Total disbursements.....	\$91003 06

BALANCE IN COUNTY TREASURY JUNE 1, 1882.

Of county revenue.....	\$ 22 42
Of bridge fund.....	1739 31
Of specific fund.....	1441 77
Of poor fund... ..	1425 08
Of road fund.....	2955 61
Of township fund.....	1048 54
Of special school fund.....	2212 37
Of dog fund.....	412 66
Of corporation fund.....	298 04
Of schoolhouse fund.....	568 35
Of township tuition fund.....	1128 87
Of common school fund.....	132 70
Of Congressional school fund.....	1150 04
Of Congressional school fund interest.....	814 36
Of tax sale redemptions.....	179 27
Of liquor license.....	500 00
Of three per cent fund.....	56 78

Total.....\$16086 17

County orders outstanding.....\$ 401 03

County bonds outstanding, at 6 per cent interest..... 8000 00

Total indebtedness.....\$8401 00

ITEMIZED LIST OF COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

On account of fees and salaries.....	\$3859 49
On account of jurors.....	1679 15
On account of bailiffs.....	285 50
On account of poor.....	2786 14
On account of specific.....	375 05
On account of criminals.....	469 60
On account of public buildings.....	268 02
On account of Coroner's inquests.....	77 70
On account of public highways.....	265 95
On account of poor farm.....	4915 22
On account of elections.....	85 20
On account of books and stationery.....	801 08
On account of assessors.....	936 75
On account of insane.....	381 35
On account of printing and advertising.....	261 30
On account of courts.....	847 00
On account of ditches.....	619 81
On account of fox and wolf bounty.....	107 50
On account of County Superintendent.....	893 00
On account of fuel.....	181 66
On account of County Attorney.....	130 00
On account of County Poor Superintendent.....	326 16
On account of common school fund interest.....	247 86
On account of special Judge.....	10 00

Total.....\$20760 49

County Commissioners.—The first County Commissioners were elected May 13, 1839, and were sworn in May 27, Jesse Coppock for one year ; Peter W. Demoss for two years ; and John W. Davis for three years, the length of the term of each being determined by the number of votes polled. Moses Holmes was appointed May 21 to succeed Mr. Davis, resigned ; but, as he did not qualify, Joseph Wason was appointed on the 25th. Robert Scott, 1840 ; John M. Cowan, 1840 ; Jesse Justice, 1841 ; Martin H. Venard, 1842 ; Ira Brown, 1843 ; Jonas Good, 1843 ; Moses L. Washburn, 1846 ; Edward Highland, 1847 ; Elijah T. Oliver, 1848 ; Felix B. Thomas, 1848, by appointment to succeed Oliver ; John Decker, 1849 ; Joseph B. Shultz, 1849 ; Martin Weygandt, 1850 ; C. S. Rice, 1851 ; Jacob Shoup, 1853 ; John Decker, 1854 ; Artemus Estabrook, 1855 ; W. C. Barnett, 1857 ; Coneway Stone, 1858 ; W. R. Williams, 1859 ; Laban W. Estes, 1860 ; Michael Klickner, 1862 ; John Decker, 1863 ; Jacob Byers, 1864 ; Jacob Shoup, 1865 ; David Hubbell, 1866 ; Daniel Martz, Jr., 1867 ; Laban W. Estes, 1870 ; Leonard N. Hollett, 1873 ; F. G. Campbell, 1874 ; David Hubbell, 1875 ; Martin Seeley, 1876 ; C. P. Warren, 1877 ; James A. Low, 1878 ; C. R. Parcel, 1880, appointed ; Robert Lowery, 1880 ; B. F. Zellers, 1881 ; George Stump, 1882.

Treasurers.—Peter Quigley, 1839 ; G. S. Adams, appointed May, 1840 ; H. P. Rowan, appointed June, 1843, vice G. S. Adams ; T. F. Stokes, 1847 ; William C. Barnett, 1847 ; Robert T. Hedges, 1850 ; H. P. Rowan, 1852 ; Thomas H. Keys, 1857 ; Daniel A. Farley, 1861 ; A. D. Perry, 1865 ; J. B. Agnew, 1867 ; Jacob Byers, 1871 ; John S. Thompson, 1875 ; John R. Conner, 1878 ; John Shill, 1883.

Auditors.—John Pearson, 1839–53 ; William S. Huddleston, 1853 ; John Gardner, 1857 ; G. T. Wickersham, 1861 ; Jacob Nickless, 1863 ; C. G. Hartman, 1873 ; Jacob Nickless, 1877 ; Jeremiah H. Falvey, appointed April, 1878 ; John R. Conner, 1883.

Recorders.—John Pearson, 1839–53 ; Joseph B. Agnew, 1853 ; G. T. Wickersham, 1857 ; John Nickless, 1860 ; James R. Dukes, 1865 ; Sylvester Brucker, 1873 ; Joseph M. Steis, 1880.

Clerks.—John Pearson, 1839–53 ; J. B. Agnew, 1853 ; G. W. Reddick, 1857 ; W. H. Jacks, 1861 ; P. J. Falvey, 1871 ; W. H. Barkalow, 1881 ; William March, 1882 ; J. H. Kelley, 1883.

Sheriffs.—George P. Terry, appointed by the Legislature 1839, and John C. Waldo his Deputy ; David Klinger, October, 1839 ; H. P. Rowan, 1841 ; John P. Miller, 1843 ; Eli Brown, 1847 ; James Boyles, 1849 ; Thomas H. Keys, 1851 ; Andrew D. Perry, 1855 ; Charles G. Cleland, 1859 ; B. F. Korner, 1863 ; W. R. Ballinger, 1867 ; Alonzo Starr, 1871 ; R. C. Teeters, 1875 ; Norman Scott, 1877 ; John Shill, 1877 ; John Kruger, 1880.

School Examiners.—Benjamin Ganson, 1841; James Embree, 1844; Eli Brown, 1845; Jeremiah Haws, 1847 (some uncertainty here); W. S. Huddleston, 1855; Alonzo Starr, 1856; W. S. Huddleston, 1856; G. T. Wickersham, 1858; W. S. Huddleston, 1861; A. W. Reynolds, 1865; G. T. Wickersham, 1866; G. W. Klinger, 1868; Simon Weyand, 1869; Charles W. Wickersham, 1875; Robert L. Marshman, 1876; William E. Netherton, 1879.

Surveyors.—Isaac Olds, 1839; William M. Lemon, 1839; Julius Huff, 1846; Carter D. Hathaway, 1847; A. D. Moore, 1850; R. T. Parkhurst, 1853; J. O. Parratt, 1854; D. H. Hawes, 1855; Daniel Agnew, 1861; D. H. Hawes, 1863; Russel Allen, 1864; J. G. Boyles, 1868; J. A. Whipple, 1873; L. J. Noe, 1874; D. H. Hawes, 1874; G. W. Byers, 1875; W. B. Burson, 1877; John G. Boyles, 1878; Jerome T. Bruce, 1880. This is not a perfect list of Surveyors.

County Assessors.—Michael Munson, 1839; Samuel Burson, 1840; Henry P. Rowan, 1841; William Fisher, 1841; William M. Lemon, 1842; Jesse Hodges, 1843; Eli Brown, 1845; John Steiner, 1847; A. J. Moore, 1849; Henry Krouse, 1852; Job J. Holmes, 1853. About this time the assessment was made by townships.

County Agents.—John C. Waldo, 1839; Henry P. Rowan, 1842; G. P. Terry, 1843; Jeremiah Hawes, 1848; T. F. Stokes, 1851. Soon after this, the office was merged in with that of the Treasurer.

Three Per Cent Commissioners.—Comfort Olds, 1839; W. S. Whitson, 1842; David Klinger, 1843; Eli Brown, 1844 (some uncertainty here); J. A. Howland, 1851. Soon afterward the office was abolished.

Coroners.—Moses Holmes, 1839; Moses Cleveland, 1840; Moses Holmes, 1841; Luke Hacket, 1841; William N. Wall, 1843; Hampton W. Hornbeck, 1845; George S. Phillips, 1848; James Gill, 1852; Jacob N. Little, 1864; Asa M. Pearson, 1866; G. W. Thompson, 1874; Thomas B. Hedges, 1878.

Representatives.—John B. Wilson, 1839; William Coon, 1841; Ira Brown, 1842; Samuel Decker, John M. Cowan, Felix B. Thomas, 1852; John Reese (only a partial list can be given), John P. Barnett; George Burson, 1876; George W. Peters, 1883.

State Senators.—Harper Hunt, 1841; Thomas Lyon, 1842; George W. Baker, of Cass, 1849–52; W. C. Barnett, of Pulaski, 1852–56; Charles D. Murray, of Howard, 1856–60; Richard P. De Hart, of Cass, 1860–62; John Davis, of Cass, 1862–64; N. P. Richmond, of Howard, 1864–68. (Only a partial list can be given.)

Circuit Judges.—Isaac Naylor, 1840; Samuel C. Sample, 1841; John W. Wright, 1842; Horace P. Biddle, 1847; Robert H. Milroy, 1852; Thomas S. Stanfield, 1853; A. G. Deavitt, 1856; Elisha Egbert

1857; Andrew L. Osborne, 1858; Thomas S. Stanfield, 1871; Edwin P. Hammond, 1873; Bernard B. Dailey, 1875; John H. Gould, 1876; Dudley H. Chase, 1877; Elisha T. Field, 1881.

Associate Judges.—Andrew Keys and Elijah T. Oliver, 1839; Samuel Ward and Ephraim Dukes, 1846. In 1853, the office was abolished.

Probate Judges.—Benjamin T. Ballinger, 1839; Daniel G. Hathaway, 1846; Ira Brown, 1850. In 1853, the office was abolished, the Judge of the Common Pleas Court assuming jurisdiction of probate matters.

Common Pleas Judges.—The office was created in 1853, and Hugh Miller became the first Judge; Carter D. Hathaway, 1857; William C. Talcott, 1861; Hiram A. Gillett, 1869; D. P. Baldwin, 1871; John Mitchell, 1873. In 1873, the office was abolished.

Politics.—The political features of the county may be summed up in few words. It has been stated frequently, and is so understood and maintained in the county, that at no time in the past has the opposition to the Democracy succeeded in carrying an election; but when the tally sheets, which are yet in existence, though yellow and faded by the passage of time, are examined, a different tale is told. That the county, even from its organization, in 1839, when out in full strength, *may have been* Democratic, does not alter the fact that at two general elections the Democratic candidates have been retired by small majorities. On the other hand, it is not known that the full Democratic strength was not out. Still, owing to the small majorities which the successful candidates received, there are serious doubts whether the Whigs, in view of superior numerical strength, were justly entitled to their victories. Reference is made here to the general ticket, and not to exceptional candidates who have been elevated by friendly Democratic votes. At the gubernatorial election in August, 1840, when the polls were opened in but two townships* in the county, and when the enthusiasm of the Whigs over the approaching Presidential campaign was deep and universal, the county went Whig by the following small majority:

* At this time, the entire county comprised the four townships of Tippecanoe, Monroe, Beaver and White Post. (See *Supra*.)

CANDIDATES.	MONROE TOWNSHIP.	BEAVER TOWNSHIP.	TOTAL.	MAJORITY.
FOR GOVERNOR.				
Tilghman A. Howard (D).....	51	7	58	....
Samuel Bigger (W).....	50	9	59	1
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				
Benjamin Tulley (D).....	50	7	57	....
Samuel Hall (W).....	51	9	60	3
FOR CONGRESS.				
Edward A. Hannegan (D).....	51	7	58	....
Henry S. Lane (W).....	50	9	59	1
SENATOR.				
Charles W. Cathcart (D).....	50	7	57	....
Sylvanus Everets (W).....	51	9	60	3
REPRESENTATIVE.				
John B. Wilson (D).....	49	7	56	....
Delbert Newel (W).....	52	9	61	5
COMMISSIONERS (TWO).				
Moses R. Holmes (D).....	50	6	56	....
Ira Brown (D).....	51	5	56	....
John Cowan (W).....	50	10	60	4
Robert Scott (W).....	50	10	60	4
CORONER.				
Tilghman Hacket (D).....	50	6	56	....
Moses Cleveland (W).....	49	8	57	1
Total vote.....	101	16	117	....

Notwithstanding the fact that the polls were opened in but two of the four townships, nearly the full strength of the county was out, the citizens of White Post and Tippecanoe voting in Beaver and Monroe. In November, 1840, the Democratic majority was nine, though a lighter vote was polled than in August. In 1841, the Democratic majority ran from six to fourteen, and in 1842, to still higher figures. But in 1843, at the August election, there came the following change:

CANDIDATES.	MONROE.	BEAVER.	TIPPECANOE.	HARRISON.	WHITE POST.	VAN BUREN.	INDIAN CREEK.	TOTAL.	MAJORITY.
FOR GOVERNOR.									
Samuel Bigger (W).....	52	7	8	20	5	5	2	99	4
James Whitcomb (D).....	47	6	8	2	14	5	13	95	....
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.									
J. H. Bradley (W).....	51	7	8	20	4	5	2	97	1
J. D. Bright (D).....	48	6	8	2	14	5	13	96	....
FOR CONGRESS.									
S. C. Sample (W).....	52	7	8	20	4	5	2	98	3
E. M. Chamberlain (D).....	47	6	8	2	14	5	13	95	....
REPRESENTATIVES.									
H. Robinson (W).....	51	7	8	20	4	5	2	97	1
D. McConnell (D).....	48	6	8	2	14	5	13	96	....
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.									
D. M. Dunn (W).....	47	7	9	11	4	2	....	80	....
W. Z. Stewart (D).....	44	2	7	8	1	5	13	80	....
J. N. Pettitt (F. S.).....	6	4	....	....	13	3	1	27	....
SHERIFF.									
J. P. Miller (W).....	21	6	....	19	....	3	4	53	....
William Keys (D).....	26	....	1	....	13	4	9	53	....
B. F. Lane.....	29	1	5	3	4	2	....	44	....
J. R. Price.....	23	6	10	....	2	....	1	42	....
TREASURER.									
H. P. Rowan (D).....	57	7	10	6	16	7	10	113	36
S. Bruce (D).....	41	5	6	16	3	3	3	77	....
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.									
Jonas Good (W).....	83	8	16	12	7	9	14	149	111
William Fisher (D).....	14	4	....	8	11	1	....	38	....
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.									
Ephraim Dukes (D).....	32	....	5	14	5	....	....	56	....
Elisha Hall.....	23	8	....	....	....	....	3	34	....
James Embree (W).....	39	3	11	5	....	6	9	73	....
ASSESSOR.									
J. Hodges (D).....	46	8	10	20	15	9	12	120	53
W. Collins.....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....
G. P. Terry.....	15	4	6	2	3	1	2	38	....
CORONER.									
W. N. Wall (D).....	47	10	16	18	3	....	1	95	9
Luke Hackett.....	45	3	....	2	14	9	13	86	....
Total vote.....	99	13	16	22	19	10	15	194	....

The growth of anti-slavery sentiment in Pulaski County was slow, though there were a few who had taken the position of a limitation of slave territory from the start, and who had been joined by others as the years went by until the question of the annexation of Texas became the leading political topic. These scattered individuals had not sufficient numerical strength to place a ticket in the field, and were obliged to content themselves with occasional love feasts over the moral status of the slavery question. The extraordinary scenes that were transpiring in Congress were not unknown to the citizens of the county, and when at last the Wilmot Proviso was introduced to forever prohibit slavery in any of the territory acquired from Mexico, a warm sentiment was kindled in the county which led to various public meetings and the rapid growth of

anti-slavery opinion. At last the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1850, sowed the seed from which grew the Republican party. There was intense feeling in the county during the war of 1861-65, but the Democrats easily gained every victory. The National Republican movement swept the county in 1872 by a large majority. The "Greenback" movement is the only other one of note. This party owed its origin to the hard times growing out of the depreciation of values from the close of the war until the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Some 241 votes have been polled for this party. The following continuous exhibit shows the vote by townships at every Presidential election since the organization of the county :

NOVEMBER, 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Tyler.
Monroe.....	48	48
Beaver.....	12	8
Total.....	60	51

NOVEMBER, 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Polk and Dallas.	WHIG. Clay and Fre- linghuysen.	LIBERTY. Birney and Morris.
Monroe.....	47	57	1
Beaver.....	9	6	.....
Tippecanoe.....	11	8	.....
Harrison.....	5	22	.....
White Post.....	17	5	.....
Van Buren.....	9	11	.....
Indian Creek.....	21	3	.....
Salem.....	5	11	.....
Total.....	124	123	1

NOVEMBER, 1848.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Cass and But- ler.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.
Monroe.....	57	38
Beaver.....	8	7
Tippecanoe.....	38	17
Harrison.....	17	34
White Post.....	28	9
Van Buren.....	23	15
Indian Creek.....	45	8
Salem.....	8	7
Total.....	224	135

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Pierce and King.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.
Monroe.....	62	46
Beaver.....	10	14
Tippecanoe.....	42	37
Harrison.....	19	48
White Post.....	37	12
Van Buren.....	34	17
Indian Creek.....	74	11
Salem.....	27	18
Cass.....	24	3
Jefferson.....	4	4
Total.....	333	210

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Buchanan and Breckinridge.	REP. Fremont and Dayton.	AMERICAN. Fillmore and Donaldson.
Monroe.....	83	44	9
Beaver.....	51	16	1
Tippecanoe.....	62	30	.....
Harrison.....	26	60	3
White Post.....	40	43	1
Van Buren.....	57	29	5
Indian Creek.....	88	28	2
Salem.....	36	52	4
Cass.....	59	9	2
Jefferson.....	9	9	.....
Rich Grove.....	32	5	.....
Franklin.....	14	7	.....
Total.....	557	332	27

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Douglas and Johnson.	REP. Lincoln and Hamlin.	DEM. Breckinridge and Lane.	UNION. Bell and Everett.
Monroe.....	108	77	.....	2
Beaver.....	42	29	.....	.....
Tippecanoe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	51	73	.....	.....
White Post (1).....	25	61	.....	.....
White Post (2).....	13	8	.....	.....
Van Buren.....	110	69	.....	.....
Indian Creek.....	105	57	.....	.....
Salem.....	49	59	.....	1
Cass.....	61	17	2	4
Jefferson.....	21	17	.....	.....
Rich Grove.....	32	9	2	.....
Franklin.....	15	12	.....	.....
Total.....	632	488	4	7

NOVEMBER, 1864.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. McClellan and Pendleton.	REP. Lincoln and Johnson.
Monroe.....	146	64
Beaver.....	39	31
Tippecanoe.....	83	40
Harrison.....	30	63
White Post.....	45	80
Van Buren.....	67	70
Indian Creek.....	103	39
Salem.....	47	52
Cass.....	39	16
Jefferson.....	18	16
Rich Grove.....	34	6
Franklin.....	17	11
Total.....	718	488

NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Seymour and Blair.	REP. Grant and Colfax.
Monroe.....	204	107
Beaver.....	59	34
Tippecanoe.....	77	78
Harrison.....	44	89
White Post (1).....	53	66
White Post (2).....	28	7
Van Buren.....	97	94
Indian Creek.....	130	40
Salem.....	59	54
Cass.....	85	19
Jefferson.....	31	16
Rich Grove.....	42	21
Franklin.....	19	17
Total.....	928	642

NOVEMBER, 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	LIB. REP. Greeley and Brown.	REP. Grant and Wilson.	DEM. O'Connor and Adams.
Monroe.....	135	112	8
Beaver.....	31	37	.....
Tippecanoe.....	72	61	.....
Harrison.....	35	64	.....
White Post (1).....	44	59	.....
White Post (2).....	23	7	.....
Van Buren.....	72	105	.....
Indian Creek.....	54	42	28
Salem.....	46	74	1
Cass.....	58	28	.....
Jefferson.....	18	18	.....
Rich Grove (1).....	18	10	.....
Rich Grove (2).....	14	6	.....
Franklin.....	14	17	.....
Total.....	634	640	37

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Tilden and Hendricks.	REP. Hayes and Wheeler.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Cary.
Monroe	219	145	8
Beaver	81	41	1
Tippecanoe	111	81	.....
Harrison	69	92	.....
White Post (1)	66	80	.....
White Post (2)	31	7	.....
Van Buren	112	126	27
Indian Creek	139	48	2
Salem	97	136	3
Cass	87	41	.....
Jefferson	43	24	1
Rich Grove (1)	31	5	.....
Rich Grove (2)	29	16	.....
Franklin	24	30	.....
Total	1,139	872	42

NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEM. Hancock and English.	REP. Garfield and Arthur.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Monroe	200	157	60
Beaver	73	40	11
Tippecanoe	111	86	17
Harrison	60	87	30
White Post (1)	67	85	5
White Post (2)	29	11	.....
Van Buren (1)	41	106	31
Van Buren (2)	40	48	18
Indian Creek	129	51	41
Salem	52	107	38
Cass	74	51	.....
Jefferson	39	18	16
Rich Grove (1)	33	14	9
Rich Grove (2)	27	12	1
Franklin	29	24	12
Total	1,004	897	289

CHAPTER II.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

THE OLD MILITIA SYSTEM—PULASKI COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR—
OPENING SCENES OF THE GREAT REBELLION—THE FIRST CALL TO
ARMS—LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—CAP-
TAIN THOMAS' COMPANY—PROGRESS OF THE ENLISTMENT—SUPPRES-
SION OF THE "DEMOCRAT"—POLITICAL ANTAGONISMS—THE DRAFT—
BOUNTY AND RELIEF—STATISTICS IN TABULAR FORM—SKETCHES OF
REGIMENTS—ROLL OF HONOR—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FROM the time of the first settlement in Pulaski County until the great rebellion of 1861, with the single exception of the brief but brilliant campaign in the land of the Montezumas, nothing had transpired to disturb the peaceful pursuits of social life and the steady observance of civil liberty and law. Mothers and maidens had never felt the anguish of separation from loved ones at the stern call of a nation at war. Children had grown to manhood without ever seeing a soldier in military dress, and their loving hearts knew nothing of the sad, wild, glorious things which go to make up war, save what they had read, or what they had been told by their grandfathers who had been with Harrison, or perhaps with Washington. The old militia system which had been so efficient and popular during the old Indian wars on the frontier, and directly after the close of the war of 1812-15, had loosened its hold upon the public mind during a protracted period of profound peace. Prior to the war with Mexico, a more or less nominal organization was effected and carried on in Pulaski County, and annual musters were enjoyed by large and motly crowds, more intent on frolic and roystering than improvement in military discipline. The cities and larger towns of the State were the only places where military drill was appreciated, and where strict discipline and military pride attained a proficiency nearly equal to that which prevailed in the regular army. An enactment of the State Legislature, in 1831, provided for the enrollment of all able-bodied militia, and the formation of regiments in the various judicial districts; but the law was largely inert, owing to a lack of sufficient interest due to the sense of public security which the peaceful times afforded. In about the year 1842, or early in 1843, however, a militia organization, called the "Winamac Rifle Rangers," was completed at the county seat, and, on the 15th of April, 1843, an election of officers took place at the house of Eli Brown, with the following result: For Captain, Rufus Brown, 26 votes;

John P. Miller, 8; First Lieutenant, Stephen Bruce, 33; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Klinger, 20; John R. Price, 13; Thomas H. Keys, 1; Ensign, Job J. Holmes, 15; Thomas H. Keys, 6; Luke Hacket, 1. The one receiving the highest number of votes for each office was declared duly elected. Soon after this, the company met for parade, on which occasion hundreds were present to see the evolutions of the company, and enjoy the sport. But within two or three years the military fire died out, and was not again kindled until the Mexican war, when another organization was partly completed, but soon abandoned. In 1852, owing to the unsettled state of internal public affairs, the system was again revived by legislative enactment, and each Congressional District was required to thoroughly organize its militia. This law met with general public favor and response. The County Commissioners directed the Auditor to procure from Indianapolis the quota of arms due the county under the law. This was accordingly done, and the arms were distributed to the members of the new company of militia. For a few years, until the novelty wore off, the militia mustered quite often; but about the year 1857, the arms were returned to the capital of the State, and no other call to arms was made until 1861. After this war, or in 1876, the militia was again organized, and guns were obtained from the State; but in 1879, the system was again abandoned, and the muskets were returned to Indianapolis.

Mexican War.—So far as can be learned, no man, then a resident of Pulaski County, served his country in the war with Mexico. A company was organized at Logansport, with Stanislaus Lasalle, Captain; W. L. Brown, First Lieutenant; D. M. Dunn, Second Lieutenant; G. W. Blackmore, Third Lieutenant. Another was organized at Crown Point, with Joseph P. Smith, Captain; William H. Slade, First Lieutenant; Samuel N. Whitcomb, Second Lieutenant. Doubtless, each of these companies contained men who, some time in the past, made Pulaski County their abiding place. The following is as perfect a list as could be procured by the writer of the men who served in the Mexican war, and who have since resided in the county. There may be some mistakes in this list: John P. Liming and his son, Andrew Liming, the latter now a resident of Van Buren Township, also served in the last great war; Zemariah Williamson, who died in the service, and whose father secured his land warrant of a quarter-section in Van Buren Township; Peter Lane, who formerly lived near Winamac; Mr. Updegraff; O. H. P. Grover, an early resident of Winamac, who served in the Logansport company in the First Indiana Regiment; Charles Humphrey; J. B. Agnew, a resident of Winamac and one of its most prominent citizens, who lost his leg in a skirmish with Mexican guerrillas; Mr. Phipps, John Hodges, E. P. Potter, Charles Hathaway, G. H. Barnett and Francis H.

Snyder. Doubtless, this is but an imperfect list. It would be interesting to give a more extended account of the military services of each of the above men, but this is impossible, owing to their scattered location. Andrew Liming, yet living on the same farm, obtained from the Government in virtue of his military warrant, was in the Third Indiana Regiment, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. He was a young man then, in the prime of life, and recalls vividly the details of that decisive battle. He denies positively the alleged cowardice of Indiana troops—a stigma that was unwillingly borne by them until wiped out by scores of gallant achievements during the last stupendous war. He insists that the Second Indiana, which was posted on a plateau about 200 feet high, and on the extreme left of Gen. Taylor's battle line, did not leave the field until ordered to retreat by the Colonel; and even then the momentary disorder into which the men were thrown was wholly due to the fact that they had not been drilled to retreat—an important and vital omission in the military education of a true soldier. His own regiment, the Third Indiana, was posted to support Washington's battery, which was so well served that, when Santa Anna endeavored to force the pass in solid column, the storm of shot and shell was so terrific that his swarming legions were sent flying back in full retreat. Then it was that the Mexican commander flanked to the right and fell upon Taylor's left, forcing the Second Indiana back across a deep ravine, and gaining the rear of the Government troops. Another important point insisted upon by Mr. Liming, who was so situated that he could see all the movements of both armies, detracts somewhat from the credit usually accorded Jefferson Davis (ex-President of the Confederacy). He states that Davis had nothing to do with repelling the charge of the Mexican Lancers after the Government troops had been flanked, except, perhaps, the moral effect which the presence of his men afforded. The command of Davis was back some four hundred yards from the front, and simply served to support the regiments which forced the Mexicans back across the plateau.

The boys who went to Mexico must not be forgotten under the shadow of the last great war. It was no holiday undertaking to go from the comparatively cold climate of the Northern States to the hot and peculiar climate of Mexico. The appalling sacrifice of life from disease abundantly attests the peril which the men assumed for the country's good. Many were left there in lonely, deserted and forgotten graves, and the rugged cactus comes and kisses with its crimson blossoms the silent mounds where they sleep; the rich flowers of the stately magnolia shed their fragrant perfume around; the long festoons of silvery moss hang pendant above the quiet graves; the rustling wind and the dancing

rain pay their passing tribute to the glory of the departed ; and over all the strange, bright birds of that sunny clime chant the sad requiem of death. The boys are gone, but their names are living jewels in the bright casket of memory.

The Rebellion.—During the latter part of 1860 and the early part of 1861, the warmest interest of the citizens of the county was centered upon the important political changes that were overshadowing the country. Some felt the coming storm, and accurately predicted the prolonged and dreadful results. Others had no fear that the American people would have the courage and hardihood to spring upon the country a gigantic civil war in the support of any principle likely to be involved. As State after State in the South passed ordinances of secession, all the better citizens of each party were united upon the question of supporting the administration of Mr. Lincoln and upholding the constitution and the laws. As yet the all-important question of slavery had not been seriously considered as to its partial suppression or total obliteration ; and all those bitter sentiments and controversies which were to array one section of the North against the other, almost to the extent of open war, were yet unknown, and the county, as a whole, was united and hopefully tranquil.

The Fall of Sumter.—When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter swept over the country like a flame of fire, the most intense excitement in all places prevailed. The suspense in Pulaski County was bewildering. The first reports depopulated the rural districts, suspended all agricultural and other pursuits, and flooded the towns, telegraph offices and news stations with vast crowds of excited, indignant and determined citizens. All former political antagonisms were speedily relinquished. Men everywhere forgot their daily employment, and gathered at cross-roads and villages to discuss the political situation, denounce the rebellion and encourage one another with hopeful and loyal words. Every heart was disturbed with direful misgivings. Old men who had passed through the political storms of half a century, who had learned to put their faith in the nobility of the American character, who had seen the Government rise like Neptune from the sea, serene and sublime, until its broad dome shed its protection upon the lowest of God's creatures, turned away in tears, sick at heart, from the dark, desperate and forbidding aspect. Many were palsied with sickening fear at the vision of the horrors of civil war, and, regardless of the safety of the Government, turned first to the protection of their loved ones. Still others flew to the doubtful consolation that no sacrifice of life and property could be too great to quell the rebellion at all hazard and maintain intact the Union of the States. But public sentiment soon recovered from the shock. Men by the thousand, with Spartan hardihood, signified their anxiety to go out to their

country's battles. Mothers tendered their sons; wives their husbands; maidens their lovers; children their parents; parents their children; sisters their brothers—all were intensely eager to show their devotion to their beloved country. And the opportunity was not wanting.

Excitement at Winamac.—Within a week after the news was received that Sumter had been surrendered to the rebels, a notice was circulated in Winamac and vicinity that a public meeting would be held at the court house, to consider the state of the country, and to take some action in response to the call of the President for 75,000 militia. Some 400 persons assembled, quite a bevy of ladies being among the number, and the meeting was addressed, first by the Chairman, who, in a brief speech, announced that the object of the call was to arrange matters so that any volunteers asked for could be quickly and easily secured and dispatched with promptness to the field. Dr. F. B. Thomas was then called out. He spoke at length upon the political issues of the day, declaring that while he had not cast his ballot for the Republican ticket, still he was heartily in favor of supporting the administration of Mr. Lincoln in the "vigorous prosecution" of the war and the immediate crushing of the rebellion. He was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his remarks, and then other speakers followed in rapid succession, amid great excitement and intense loyalty. Almost all the leading citizens of Winamac were called out, and all were greeted with tumultuous applause. James W. Eldridge delivered an eloquent speech. He was followed by Byron T. Lane, W. C. Barnett, H. P. Rowan, A. I. Gould, W. S. Hudleston, Stephen Bruce and others. The burden of every speech was, that it was the duty of all loyal citizens of any party to cast aside political prejudice, and rally as one man to the support of the Constitution and the Union. It is stated, however, that there were men present, and quite a number throughout the county, who were conscientious in the belief that the Southern States had the right to leave the Union if they saw proper to do so, and that the constituted authorities had no right to coerce them to remain. They were champions of the doctrine of State Rights—a doctrine that has done more to embitter the North and the South against each other during the preceding half a century than any other cause except slavery. They believed that the administration was violating the Constitution in levying war to prevent States from leaving the Union. The effect of former Congressional legislation on this question was felt not only in the South, but in all the North. Men who had been bred as far north as the Canada line, believed not only in the sovereignty of the States, but in the "divine institution" of slavery as well. This was the inevitable result of Congressional teaching, where the knee had constantly been bent in abject servility to both doctrines on

the floor of the highest law-making power. It was then no wonder that humble citizens in Pulaski County had been so impressed with the horrid heresy that they sincerely believed as John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis believed. At the outset of the war, when it was yet thought that the question of slavery would not be seriously considered, several citizens of the county, believing that the Southern States had the right to leave the Union, quietly opposed a continuation of the struggle. Later, when it was seen that slavery, as well as secession, was doomed, they were outspoken and bitterly energetic in opposing the course of Mr. Lincoln. At this first meeting above mentioned, no sentiment save loyalty was publicly expressed, but here and there could be seen an ominous shake of the head, and a prophetic warning quietly uttered. J. W. Eldridge, W. J. Gridley and G. T. Wickersham were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The resolutions, about ten in number, were adopted after some comment. They embodied, in substance, the burden of the speeches that had been delivered that afternoon, and were thoroughly loyal and determined.*

Three Months' Men.—Within two weeks after the fall of Sumter, about fifteen men left the county, going to Logansport, and joining the Ninth Regiment, destined for the three months' service. A squad of about ten of these boys assembled at Winamac, to be taken to Logansport in wagons. Quite a crowd gathered on the street as the time for their departure drew near. Just before they left, Stephen Bruce addressed them in a short speech, praising them for their loyalty and bravery, adjuring them never to allow the flag to trail in the dust, and promising that they who left families behind need borrow no trouble, as no one would be permitted to starve as long as he continued operating his grist mill. Away the boys went amid the cheers of their fellow-citizens, and the tears and lingering farewells of loving friends. It was but a short time after this that other men began to leave the county for the three months' service. It has thus been estimated that under the call for 75,000 volunteers, about thirty men entered the service from Pulaski County.

The First Company.—As it was thought that the rebellion would be brought to a speedy close by the three months' men, the further enlistment of volunteers in Pulaski County languished untill fall, when Dr. F. B. Thomas was commissioned to raise a company for the three years' service. The enlistment of men was begun and continued during the months of September and October, 1861. Volunteers were secured under the stim-

*As there was no newspaper at Winamac when this meeting was held, and as no record was kept of the proceedings, the statements above are made from the recollection of those who participated, and who could be induced to impart the desired information. The account must be taken with some grains of allowance. A citizen, who was relied on for matters embraced in this chapter, although asked four different times for items, said on each occasion, "I have no time to talk with you." This will, in a measure, illustrate the obstacles which the historian has had to encounter, and will account for the dearth of important matter in the military history of Pulaski County contained in the above pages.



Sophia Brown

ulus of a big war meeting, where loyal and fiery speeches were made, patriotic airs were sung, and beautiful ladies with bewitching smiles passed round the fatal enlistment roll. The company was quickly raised, and the election of officers resulted as follows: F. B. Thomas, Captain; George Burson, First Lieutenant; James Brown, Second Lieutenant. The company was mustered in on the 5th of November, and soon afterward was ordered with its regiment, the Forty-sixth, to the front. There was much excitement in the county while this company was being enlisted. Col. G. M. Fitch, of the Forty-sixth, came and spoke at Winamac and other places. Capt. Thomas held meetings at Winamac, Pulaski, Monterey, Francesville, Medarysville and other places, securing at each place a few volunteers for his company. Mr. Burson was also active in all these meetings. At last, when the company was ready to depart, a splendid dinner was spread out for the boys in Lane's Hall. Every provision which bountiful stores could supply, and every luxury and convenience which love could suggest, was placed upon the board, and the heavy tables groaned under the weight as if in protest. Ah, it was a feast the boys remembered long afterward, when "hard-tack" and "sow-belly" were ravenously devoured, or when the fare was little better than nothing in the gloomy prison heels which Southern cruelty had devised. How they gorged themselves, as if a forecast of the future was shadowed before them! Whole turkeys disappeared as if by magic. Pies, cakes, jams, jellies, without limit or number, were speedily put where they would do the most good. At last, the feast was over, good-byes were spoken with pale lips and streaming eyes, but brave hearts; warm kisses and embraces were passionately exchanged for the last time, and all hearts were rent with unspeakable anguish. Slowly the long train pulled out with its human sacrifice. They were gone.

Quite a number of three years' men, however, had left the county for the war before the departure of the company of Capt. Thomas. These men left the county to enlist, and were credited to where the companies to which they belonged were raised. When the Ninth Regiment was re-organized in August, 1861, and mustered into the service for three years in September, about one-half of Company D was taken from Pulaski County. Besides these there were a few in other companies, notably G, of the same regiment; and there were in the whole regiment not less than about seventy men from the county. There were also a few men from Pulaski in the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Regiments. There were but a few from Pulaski in the last-mentioned regiment when it first took the field; but during the progress of the war many others joined it as recruits. Owing to the fact that the county was comparatively small, and could not furnish many full companies, her men

went in small detachments to various regiments, were often credited to other counties where such regiments were raised, and, as no proper record was kept, the facts cannot now be traced. About one-third of Company A, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, was from Pulaski. The men were mustered August 30, 1861. One-half of Company C, of the Twenty-ninth, was from Pulaski, the men being mustered in during the months of August, September and October. Besides the company of Capt. Thomas in the Forty-sixth, two other companies had a few men from the county.

During the winter of 1861-62, scarcely anything was done to raise men for the war. This was not due to a lack of proper interest in the struggle, but was because of the cold weather. Early in the spring, volunteering was revived, and received a fresh impetus, from the fact that the citizens had begun to realize the stupendous character of the war, and were fully determined to do their share in ending it. Men began to leave the county, entering the Forty-eighth, Sixty-third and other regiments. Several recruiting officers from other counties appeared, and steadily drained Pulaski of her best men. In July and August, 1862, war meetings began to be held in all parts of the county. Schoolhouses, churches and other public buildings were thus used. It was announced that unless the county's quota was full by the middle of September, a draft would surely take place. This was sufficient to rouse the citizens to their best efforts. Dr. James W. Selders was authorized to raise a company, and was commissioned Captain. Meetings were held all over the county, and soon his company was full. About twenty-five men joined Company E, organized in Fulton County, and commanded by Capt. Troutman. There were also a few Pulaski men in Company A, and others. All these men entered the Eighty-seventh Regiment.

Disloyalty.—About this time a sentiment in opposition to the war began to be manifested. The editor of the *Pulaski County Democrat*, a young attorney named Rufus Magee, adopted ultra measures in espousing the cause of his party. His paper had much to do with the feeling in the county hostile to the war. The Knights of the Golden Circle also made their appearance, and added their influence to the general ill-will. It was nothing unusual to hear men publicly state that they would not assist, by a solitary dollar, a continuance of the most unjust war. The names, "Copperhead" and "Abolitionist" began to have a sting, and more than one black eye and bloody nose resulted from an injudicious use of them. Butternut breastpins became fashionable. The "nigger" and all his sympathizers were made the objects of suggestive ridicule. "Secessionist" was the word that was flaunted in the face of many, but nothing good was thereby accomplished. It only served to array, unnecessarily, neighbor against neighbor.

The Democratic Convention of the Ninth Congressional District was held at Winamac on the 7th of August, 1862, on which occasion several thousand people assembled. W. J. Walker, of La Porte, presided; Maj. Gardner and W. J. Gridley were two of the Vice Presidents. The delegates of Pulaski County were H. P. Rowan, W. S. Huddleston, F. B. Thomas, W. C. Barnett, G. E. Wickersham, J. B. Agnew, Samuel Decker, A. Starr and T. H. Keys. The President of the convention, in his opening remarks, stated that two important subjects were before the citizens present for consideration. To put down the rebels of the South by the bayonet and the Abolitionists of the North by the ballot. Hon. David Turpie, of White County, was nominated for Congress after an exciting contest. A long series of resolutions was then adopted. The political acts of Schuyler Colfax, then in Congress from the Ninth District (now the Tenth), were severely denounced. The Convention declared that the rebellion must be put down; that no money should be paid out of the public fund to the negroes that had been freed in the District of Columbia; that the established institutions of the South (meaning slavery) should not be interfered with; that they were in favor of the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was;" that the doctrines of secession and abolition were alike inconsistent with the Constitution; that all secret organizations which favored a resistance to the execution of the laws should be disbanded; that the soil of Indiana belonged to the white man, and the State Constitutional clause inhibiting free negroes and mulattoes from coming into the State, there to live and compete with the labor of the white man, should be enforced, and that the valor of the Indiana troops in the field was a source of universal pride. The result of the convention in the county greatly increased the opposition to the war, if any interference with slavery was contemplated. The strong position that secession was inconsistent with the Constitution did much to mollify the ultra Democrats of the county, and encourage enlistments as long as the slavery question was overlooked.

The Draft.—As the time that was fixed for the draft approached, it was apparent that the county would not wholly succeed in clearing herself. The draft was announced at first to take place on the 15th of September, 1862; but, at the last moment, the date was postponed to October 6, to give all townships abundant opportunity to free themselves. This draft was not levied because Indiana was behind with her quota, or because any county was behind; but was ordered to compel some townships in each of the greater number of counties (all but fifteen) to furnish their allotted quotas of men. There were townships in some counties so hostile to the war that, up to the autumn of 1862, scarcely a man had been furnished, and the object of the draft was to compel such localities to come

to time, and thus equalize the burden of providing men and means. All the townships of Pulaski County except three had furnished their quotas. These three were Tippecanoe, Rich Grove and Franklin. On the 15th of September, the date first fixed for the draft, there were due from the first 9, from the second 2, and from the third 5; total 16. Between the 15th of September and the 6th of October, when the draft was levied, how many of the sixteen men required were furnished by volunteering cannot be stated, though doubtless a few. The Draft Commissioner was J. W. Eldridge; Provost Marshal, R. M. Gill; Surgeon, F. B. Thomas. The draft was conducted in the Odd Fellows building, Maj. Gardner, blindfolded, being the drawer. Considerable feeling in opposition to the draft was manifested, though the proceedings were not interrupted. The facts upon which the draft was based were as follows: Total county militia 957; total volunteers already furnished 494; total volunteers now in the service 467; total exempts 101; total subject to draft 856. The drafted men were taken to Indianapolis, and they who did not furnish substitutes entered the service.

Suppression of the Democrat.—During the year 1863—the darkest for the Union cause while the war continued, owing to the fact that the doom of slavery was publicly announced, and to the further fact that a great many throughout the county were bitterly opposed to a continuation of the war in the interests of an abolition of slavery—the enlistment of volunteers was almost at a standstill. It was publicly stated that the abolition war must cease, and that no more men ought to be furnished. Public speakers, at home and from abroad, violently attacked the administration, and some of them went so far as to council a resistance to drafts and enlistments. The *Democrat* was very bitter and outspoken. It denounced the suspension of the habeas corpus by the President as a most unjust and unwarranted proceeding; declared that Vallandigham was a martyr; violently assailed the military order of Gen. Burnside requiring newspapers and public speakers to cease encouraging and counseling a resistance to the war measures of the administration; and even went so far as to attack Gen. Hascall for his connection with an order curtailing the privileges of the public press and the liberty of free speech. The result of this procedure on the part of the *Democrat* provoked Gen. Hascall to issue an order suppressing the paper, and requiring its editor to appear before the military authorities at Indianapolis to answer for his rebellious conduct. Satisfactory assurance having been given of better conduct in the future, the editor was permitted to resume the issue of his paper. This was in May (about), 1863. The feeling in the county at this time was severe and vindictive; but it was seen that the Government was terribly in earnest, and open resistance was avoided. This state of affairs

led to a great falling off in the number of men furnished for the service. Various recruiting officers appeared, however, and secured small detachments of volunteers. Several recruits were secured for the old companies already in the field.

Continued Enlistment.—Early in 1864, the enlistment received a new impulse. About two-thirds of a company were furnished for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, and about the same number for the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth. Thus the enlistment went on during the year 1864, quite a great many going out as recruits for the old companies. The One Hundred and Forty-second secured about half a company from the county. Companies A and H of the One Hundred and Fifty-first were almost wholly from Pulaski, the men being mustered in January and February, 1865. About the 15th of April, 1865, the welcome order was received to cease enlisting.

Bounty.—In August, 1862, the County Commissioners appropriated out of the county treasury the sum of \$25 for the family of each volunteer who would enter the company that was then forming. This was the first county bounty. The second was in December, 1863, when there was ordered paid to each volunteer, under the last call for 300,000 men, the sum of \$100. These were the only bounties paid by the Commissioners during the war. Large amounts were paid, however, by townships and localities for volunteers to clear such places from drafts. The following incomplete exhibit shows the approximate amount of bounty and relief fund paid by the county and by the townships during the war:

	BOUNTY.	RELIEF.
Pulaski County.....	\$9,507 50	.....
Monroe Township.....	5,325 00	\$200
Tippecanoe Township.....	1,700 00	215
Harrison Township.....	1,550 50	300
Van Buren Township.....	2,141 50	.....
Indian Creek Township.....	1,950 00	68
Salem Township.....	2,800 00	82
Cass Township.....	3,150 00	.....
Franklin Township.....	1,400 00	.....
Total.....	\$29,524 50	\$865
Grand Total*.....	\$30,389 50	

The following statement was made out under the call of July 18, 1864:

* This is by no means a perfect statement, but is the best that can be given. History cannot be written without proper records. It is the duty of the citizens to keep such records.

TOWNS.	QUOTA.	DEFICIENCY.	EXCESS.	TO BE FURNISHED.
Harrison.....	16	.....	9	7
Monroe.....	30	.....	19	11
White Post.....	15	.....	5	10
Salem.....	13	.....	2	11
Beaver.....	7	.....	.....	7
Van Buren.....	21	.....	1	20
Tippecanoe.....	15	.....	.....	15
Franklin.....	4	1	.....	5
Rich Grove.....	6	.....	.....	6
Cass.....	11	.....	1	10
Jefferson.....	6	2	.....	8
Indian Creek.....	19	.....	2	17
Total.....	163	3	39	127

The first draft—that of October 6, 1862—has been mentioned. The second occurred in October, 1864, at Michigan City, the system having been changed in May, 1863, from counties to Congressional districts. The conscript officers of the Ninth District were: Commissioner, James B. Belford; Provost Marshal, W. W. Wallace, whose commission was revoked in the following November, and Kline G. Shryock took his place; Daniel Dayton, Surgeon. The names of the assistant conscript officers who were appointed in Pulaski cannot be given. The following table was made out on the 31st of December, 1864, and includes the number drafted in October of that year:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call of July 18, 1864.	First enrollment.	Total quotas and deficiencies.	CREDITS BY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by draft and enlistment.	One year.	Three years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.						
Harrison.....	13	5	16	93	34	28	.....	6	34	7	27	.....	.....
Monroe.....	26	10	30	181	66	56	4	4	64	9	55	2	.....
White Post.....	14	6	15	91	35	26	2	5	33	5	28	2	.....
Salem.....	11	4	13	76	28	24	1	4	29	12	17	.....	1
Beaver.....	7	3	7	45	17	10	.....	6	16	6	10	1	.....
Van Buren.....	19	8	21	127	48	29	1	21	51	23	28	.....	3
Tippecanoe.....	18	5	15	90	33	18	.....	8	26	8	18	7	.....
Franklin.....	4	1	4	23	9	4	.....	4	8	4	4	1	.....
Rich Grove.....	6	2	6	35	14	8	.....	2	10	2	8	4	.....
Cass.....	11	14	11	68	26	17	.....	3	20	4	16	6	.....
Jefferson.....	4	2	6	36	12	7	.....	4	11	7	4	1	.....
Indian Creek.....	17	7	19	112	43	30	.....	14	44	17	27	.....	1
Total.....	145	67	163	977	365	257	8	81	346	104	242	24	5

Early in 1865, the militia of the county had been so reduced by previous enlistments and drafts, that it was perceived that another draft would have to be made to meet the new calls, or rather the call of De-

cember 19, 1864, for 300,000 men. Every effort was made to escape the calamity. Heavy local bounties were offered for volunteers, and many responded, and the majority of the townships thus cleared themselves. A few men, however, were drafted, as will be seen from the following table, made out by the authorities at Indianapolis on the 14th day of April, 1865, at which time all efforts to raise troops were abandoned, Lee having surrendered at Appomattox. The table refers only to the call of December 19, 1864:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second enrollment.	Quota under call of December 19, 1864.	Total quotas and deficiencies.	New recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistments and draft.	One year.	Three years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
Harrison.....	45	4	4	4	6	...	10	4	6	...	6
Monroe.....	82	7	7	6	5	1	12	7	5	...	5
White Post.....	54	8	8	...	3	...	3	...	3	5	...
Salem.....	30	5	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Beaver.....	24	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Van Buren.....	53	11	11	...	5	...	5	...	5	6	...
Tippecanoe.....	29	9	9	2	2	7	11	9	2	...	2
Franklin.....	6	2	2	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	1
Rich Grove.....	11	4	4	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...
Cass.....	36	10	10	...	...	6	6	4	2	4	...
Jefferson.....	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Indian Creek.....	96	16	16	...	13	2	15	2	13	1	...
Total.....	476	86	86	17	35	20	72	35	37	28	14

Number of Men Furnished.—It is impossible to give the exact number of men furnished by Pulaski County during the war; but the effort will here be made to give the approximate number. There had volunteered prior to September 15, 1862, 494 men. As the county more than filled her quotas under subsequent calls, counting the drafts of October, 1862, October, 1864, and March, 1865, about the number of men furnished can be obtained, if the quotas are known. The calls of June and October, 1863, for a total of 400,000 men would make the quota of Pulaski under the "First Enrollment," in the next to the last table above, not far from 125 men. The calls of February, March and July, 1864, required 145, 67 and 163 men respectively. The call of December 19, 1864, the last of the war, required eighty-six men, and under this call there was a deficiency of fourteen, owing to the sudden closing of the rebellion. It was estimated that not less than 100 men left the county to enlist, owing to the fact that heavier bounties were offered elsewhere. The county then furnished 494, 125, 145, 67, 163, 86 and 100 men, less the deficiency of fourteen under the last call, a total of 1,166 men. This number includes the enlisted, the drafted, the "veteranized" men, and

the men who left the county to enlist, and were credited elsewhere. The following regiments contained Pulaski County men: Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Sixty-third, Eighty-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-first. Only two companies were fully organized in the county. These were Company H of the Forty-sixth, and Company B of the Eighty-seventh. The officers of the first were: Captains, Felix B. Thomas, George Burson, James W. Brown, and James F. Mitchell; First Lieutenants, George Burson, James W. Brown, James F. Mitchell and Martin L. Burson; Second Lieutenants, James W. Brown, J. F. Mitchell, Martin L. Burson and John E. Doyle. The officers of the Second were: Captains, James W. Selders, George W. Baker and William W. Agnew; First Lieutenants, G. W. Baker, W. W. Agnew, William Poole and Richard M. Hathaway; Second Lieutenants, Enoch Benefiel, William Poole and James R. Holmes.

The following table contains valuable information regarding the principal regiments, in which were men from the counties of Pulaski and White:

REGIMENT.	Term of Service.	Original Com-missioned Officers.	Original non-com-missioned Officers and Band.	Original Enlisted Men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted Veterans.	Unassigned Recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-com-missioned Officers and enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned Officers, Band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
9th	3 years.....	47	30	980	747	291	46	12	339	125	18	2123	2141
12th	3 years.....	41	6	901	372	.....	12	9	184	8	13	1319	1332
20th	3 years.....	42	29	980	377	282	33	13	215	66	176	1567	1743
26th	3 years.....	41	5	978	669	248	56	4	332	38	36	1961	1997
29th	3 years.....	49	28	859	884	204	106	8	285	63	49	2081	2130
46th	3 years.....	44	5	920	191	286	14	7	244	22	56	1404	1460
68d	3 years.....	40	.....	832	360	.....	13	5	179	47	14	1231	1246
87th	3 years.....	44	.....	901	292	.....	10	12	256	29	7	1240	1247
90th	3 years.....	51	.....	1191	423	.....	99	1	216	125	99	1665	1764
99th	3 years.....	41	1	858	81	.....	3	5	173	38	2	982	984
116th	6 months..	41	.....	954	81	.....	.....	.....	66	120	1	1075	1076
127th	3 years.....	50	.....	1211	83	.....	13	2	166	54	7	1350	1357
128th	3 years.....	41	6	912	239	.....	15	5	134	64	16	1197	1213
142d	1 year	41	.....	926	27	.....	21	.....	64	25	22	993	1015
151st	1 year	38	.....	961	14	.....	.....	.....	60	38	.....	1013	1013

Nothing whatever can be stated regarding the work done in the county during the war by soldiers' or ladies' aid societies. There was such an organization, but when it was organized, where, by whom, what it did, cannot be given, as no record was kept. No doubt the citizens did themselves credit in the matter of relief to soldiers in the field and to their families at home.

NOTE.—The 90th Regiment was the 5th Cavalry, and the 127th Regiment was the 12th Cavalry.

CALLS FOR TROOPS DURING THE REBELLION.

1. April 15, 1861, 75,000 men for three months.
2. May 3, 1861, 42,034 men for three years (regular army).

(During the summer or early autumn of 1861, six regiments of State troops were put into the field by the energy of Gov. Morton; but when their term of service had expired, they were mustered into the service of the United States. These regiments were from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth inclusive. It was also during the same time that the six months' regiments, from the Sixth to the Eleventh inclusive, re-organized and entered the three years' service. For this reason, no further calls were made until July, 1862.)

3. July 2, 1862, 300,000 men for nine months.
4. August 4, 1862, 300,000 men for nine months.
5. June 15, 1863, 100,000 men for six months.
6. October 17, 1863, 300,000 men for three years.
7. February 1, 1864, 200,000 men for three years.
8. March 14, 1864, 200,000 men for three years.
9. April 23, 1864, 85,000 men (about) for 100 days.
10. July 18, 1864, 500,000 men for one, two and three years.
11. December 19, 1864, 300,000 men for three years.

The bounties paid by the Government during the rebellion were as follows: July 22, 1861, \$100 for three years men; June 25, 1863, \$400 to all veterans re-enlisting for three years or the war, to be paid until April 1, 1864; October 24, 1863, \$300 to new recruits in old regiments, to be paid until April 1, 1864; July 19, 1864, \$100 for recruits for one year, \$200 for recruits for two years, and \$300 for recruits for three years; November 28, 1864, \$300 out of the draft or substitute fund, in addition to the bounty of July 19, 1864, for men enlisting in the First Army Corps (Hancock's); an act of July 4, 1864, rescinded the payment of the \$100 under the act of July 22, 1861, to drafted men and substitutes. Other bounties were paid after the war ended.

An Incident.—A short time before the news was received that Lincoln had been assassinated, a man named Myers living at Winamac, announced that through some spiritual manifestation he had learned that such a calamity was to occur, and told to his friends many of the scenes surrounding that lamented incident. No attention was paid to his story until the county was electrified with the news of the attack on the principal heads of the Executive department, and then the story was suddenly brought to public attention and publicity, and at last Myers was arrested. It was thought at the time that the assassination was the result of the machinations of treasonable secret societies, and while arrests were being made in the East, it was thought probable at Winamac that Myers might

have been connected with such societies. His deposition was taken, published and circulated, attracting no little attention from all parts of the Union. Quite a disturbance occurred at the time of his arrest, but he was soon released.

SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS.

The following sketches of the principal regiments containing men from the county were compiled from the Adjutant General's reports and are substantially correct:

The Ninth Infantry (three years service).—This regiment was re-organized for the three years service at La Porte, on the 27th of August, 1861, and was mustered in at the same place September 5, 1861. Soon after it took the field, spending the following winter at Cheat Mountain Summit, or until January 9, 1862. Prior to this, it fought at Greenbrier, October 3, and at Alleghany December 13. In January, 1862, it moved to Fetterman, but in February was transferred to Gen. Buell's army, Gen. Nelson's division. In March, it fought the second day at Shiloh, thence moved to Corinth, and later pursued the rebels to Booneville. It then moved to Nashville, thence to Bowling Green, thence back to Nashville, thence to Louisville, thence in pursuit of Bragg to the Wild Cat Mountains, thence back to Nashville. During these movements, it fought at Perryville, Danville and the Wild Cat Mountains. It moved to Murfreesboro, and December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, participated in the battle of Stone River, and afterward moved to Chattanooga. In September and November, it engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and then moved to Whiteside, Tenn., where, on the 12th of December, 1863, it "veteranized." After its veteran furlough, it moved in February to Tennessee. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Taylor's Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resacca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. It returned in pursuit of Hood, and fought at Columbia, also on the route to Franklin and at Franklin, one of the hottest engagements of the war. On the 1st of December, it entered Nashville, and on the 15th participated in the battle there, and afterward pursued Hood as far as Huntsville. Here it remained until the 13th of March, 1865, when it returned to Nashville. Soon afterward it was transferred to near New Orleans and later to Texas, composing a part of Gen. Sheridan's army of occupation, until September, 1865, when it was mustered out and returned to Indiana. It was one of Indiana's best regiments.

The Twentieth Infantry.—This regiment was organized at La Fayette in the month of July, 1861, then rendezvoused at Indianapolis, and was mustered in on the 22d of July. It was moved first to near Baltimore

Md., where it did guard duty. In September, it was transferred to Hatteras Inlet, N. C., and soon afterward to Hatteras Bank, where it was attacked by the rebels, October 4, and forced back. In November, it moved to Fortress Monroe, where it remained until March, 1862, when it removed to Newport News, where it participated in the engagement with the rebel ram, the Merrimac. In May, it moved to Norfolk, participating in the capture of that city, and then joined the Army of the Potomac. On the 8th of June, it was assigned to Jamison's brigade, Kearney's division, Heintzleman's corps, and took position on the Fair Oaks battle ground. It was actively engaged at "Orchards," losing 144 men in killed, wounded and missing. It covered the retreat of the Third Corps in the seven days' fight, participating in all the engagements, especially at Glendale and Frazier's Farm, losing heavily. It moved to Yorktown, thence to Alexandria, thence to the Rappahannock and Manassas Plains, fighting at the latter place and losing Col. Brown. In September, it fought at Chantilly. Soon after this it enjoyed a rest. In October, it took the field again, and after various movements participated in the bloody battle of Fredericksburg, assisting in saving three Union batteries. In April, 1863, it was actively engaged at Chancellorsville, capturing at one time the whole of the Twenty-third Georgia. It also established communications between the Third Corps and the remainder of the army, by a brilliant bayonet charge. On the 2d of July, it fought at Gettysburg, on the extreme left in the Second Brigade of the First Division of Sickles' corps. It was exposed to a very hot fire from rebels behind a stone wall, losing its Colonel, John Wheeler, and 152 officers and men killed and wounded. It fought on the 3d, and also on the 4th, and then joined the pursuit, fighting the enemy's rear at Manassas Gap. It was sent to New York City to suppress draft riots, and afterward fought at Locust Grove and Mine Run. After "veteranizing," it fought at Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tollopotamie, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains and Petersburg, where it lost many men, among whom was Lieut. Col. Meikel. After its work in the trenches before Petersburg and a few active movements, it fought at Preble's House and Hatcher's Run. After this and until the surrender of Gen. Lee, it participated in all the battles on the left, the last being at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865. It was transferred to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 12th of July, 1865, it was mustered out, and sent North to Indianapolis, receiving a warm welcome all along the route homeward by crowds of grateful people.

The Forty-sixth Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Logansport October 4, 1861, and mustered in December 11. It moved to Camp Wickliffe, Ky., remaining there until the 16th of February, 1862, when it marched to Salt River, thence to Paducah. It then went to Commerce,

Mo., thence to New Madrid and Island No. 10, fighting at the former place. Near here it erected a battery at night, sustaining for over an hour a heavy fire from five rebel gunboats without being dislodged. In April, it marched toward Fort Pillow, into which place it moved in June. It moved to Memphis, thence to St. Charles, where it charged the enemy's works, driving him out, and capturing a number of prisoners and guns. It drove the enemy back near Crockett's Bluff. After various expeditions and reconnoissances, it finally participated in the engagements at Fort Pemberton. It fought at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, losing in killed and wounded at the latter engagement one-fourth of the number engaged. It was in the trenches before Vicksburg forty-four days. It moved with Gen. Sherman against Jackson, thence came back to Vicksburg, thence was transported first to Natchez, thence to New Orleans. Here it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks. In September, 1863, it started on the Teche expedition toward the Sabine River, and did good service at Grand Coteau. In December, it returned to New Orleans, and in January, 1864, "veteranized." It moved on the Red River expedition, and marched 302 miles to Sabine Cross Roads, where, on the 8th of April, it fought at Mansfield, losing 10 killed, 12 wounded and 77 captured. This was the result of a cavalry blunder. On the next day, the regiment was actively engaged at Pleasant Hill, and then retreated to the Mississippi, where it arrived May 22. It moved to New Orleans, then to Indiana on veteran furlough. After this it marched to Lexington, Ky., then on an expedition to Saltville, thence to Prestonsburg and Catlettsburg, Ky. It then went into garrison at Lexington, remaining thus until September, 1865, when it marched to Louisville where on the 4th of September, 1865, it was mustered out and sent home. It was an excellent regiment.

The Eighty-seventh Infantry.—This regiment was organized at South Bend August 28, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Indianapolis August 31. It moved to Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to Gen. Burbridge's brigade. In October, it was transferred to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and then campaigned with Gen. Buell through Kentucky. It was under fire at Springfield, and on the 8th engaged in the battle of Perryville. After various movements, during which the regiment lost six killed and wounded, camp was formed at Mitchellville, Tenn., in November. It also occupied Tunnel Hill, Pilot Knob, Gallatin, and, in January, 1863, encamped at Concord Church near Nashville. In March, it fought at Chapel Hill. On the 23d of June, it moved with the army on the summer campaign against Tullahoma, being under fire at Hoover's Gap. It marched to Winchester, thence to Battle Creek. The regiment participated in the fall campaign

against Chattanooga. It was in the hottest of the fight at Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, suffering severely, losing more than half the officers and men engaged. Forty were killed, 142 wounded, and eight missing. Company B, from Pulaski County was cut in pieces. Of the thirty-three men of this company who went into battle, only three escaped without a scratch. Five were killed—Evans, Griffith, Waters, Williamson and Capt. G. W. Baker, leaving the command of the company to W. W. Agnew, who was one of the three that escaped without a scratch. The regiment remained in Chattanooga during the siege. In November, it was in the front line in the storming of Mission Ridge, losing in killed and wounded sixteen men. It pursued the enemy as far as Ringgold, Ga. In February, 1864, it engaged in an expedition against Dalton, and skirmished with the enemy near Buzzard's Roost, afterward going into camp at Ringgold where it remained until the 7th of May. In the Atlanta campaign, the regiment fought at Rocky Face, Resaca, Cassville, near Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and before Atlanta. In the charge at Utoy Creek on the 4th of August, the loss was seventeen killed and wounded. It fought also at Jonesboro, in September, and then went into camp in Atlanta. In October, it joined in the pursuit of Hood, north. It moved with Sherman to the sea, skirmishing at divers places, and greatly enjoying the easy life at the expense of Southern luxuries. It also participated in the Carolina campaign, skirmishing at Smithfield and other places. It moved to Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, D. C., where it participated in the grand review of Sherman's army, and where on the 10th of June, 1865, it was mustered out and sent to Indianapolis. Of this regiment during the war, 47 were killed, 198 wounded and 214 died of wounds and disease. No better soldiers were in the service.

PULASKI COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Ninth Infantry.—Charles L. Guild, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; John W. Burgett, wounded at Stone River, died of disease, December, 1863; John D. Breckinridge, died of disease, March, 1862; Henry C. Johns, died of disease, January, 1862; William Baldwin, died at Cheat Mountain, November, 1861; Hezekiah Davison, died at Louisville, November, 1862.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—John Carter, died at Donaldsonville, La., August, 1864.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—John C. Cline, died at home, January, 1864; William Coburn, died at Nashville, September, 1864; John E. Cox, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; John Daily, died at Chattanooga, July, 1864; James Nicholas, died at Chattanooga; Tristram

Pike, died of wounds received at Stone River; William Phillips, died at Chattanooga, August, 1864; Robert P. Williams, died May, 1865.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Austin E. Saunders, killed at Stone River, December, 1863.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Marshal H. Ager, killed at Champion Hills, May, 1863; John Brown, died at Helena, Ark., November, 1862; James H. Buntain, died October, 1862; John K. Benefiel, died at Lexington, Ky., April, 1865; W. H. Crist, died at Helena, Ark., November, 1862; Daniel Coble, killed at Magnolia Hills, May, 1863; John M. Clark, died at Memphis, August, 1862; William Davidson, died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., January, 1862; Samuel Dunn, died at St. Louis, May, 1864; James H. Dupoy, drowned at Osceola, Ark., May, 1862; Samuel E. Fisher, killed at Magnolia Hills, May, 1863; William Faler, died at home, January, 1865; George Good, died at Memphis, 1862; Joseph Garbinson, died in 1862; Jesse Height, died at Helena, Ark., July, 1862; Joseph McFarland, died at New Madrid, Mo., March, 1862; Jacob Oliver, died in prison in Texas, November, 1864; George W. Passions, died at Tiptonville, Tenn., April, 1862; Jacob Ruff, Jr., died at Evanville, Ind., May, 1862; James Ryan, drowned at St. Charles, Ark., June, 1862; H. F. Soudere, died September, 1864; Allen W. Stephens, died at New Orleans, September, 1863; Martin Shank, died at Helena, Ark., February, 1863; George Updegraff, died at Helena, Ark., September, 1862; George Vanmeter died on the Mississippi, February, 1862.

Seventy-third Infantry.—Wilbur Doud, died at Nashville, November, 1862.

Eighty-seventh Infantry.—Capt. George W. Baker, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; John W. Aikens, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November, 1862; David A. Barnes, died at Lebanon, Ky., November, 1862; Isaac Boles, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January, 1863; William Bridgeman, died at Gallatin, February, 1863; Andrew Birch, died Murfreesboro, December, 1862; Noah P. Braden, died at Chattanooga, March, 1864; Rufus C. Brown, died at Newbern, N. C., May, 1865; John Brown, died at Gallatin, February, 1863; Samuel B. Chamberlain, died at Gallatin, January, 1863; Henry M. Cary, died of wounds at Chattanooga, October, 1863; Cornelius W. Doremus, died at Louisville, Ky., November, 1862; Jesse Elanore, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July, 1864; Henry Emmensetter, died at Louisville, December, 1862; Jacob Evans, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; Andrew J. Evans, died at Gallatin, January, 1863; John Hodges, died in Danville Prison, Va., March, 1864; George Little, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November, 1862; Richard B. Lining, died at Chattanooga, October, 1863; Jacob Lemasters, died at Chattanooga, January, 1864; Frank T. Lane, died

at Chattanooga, October, 1863; Thomas Lemasters, died at home, July 1864; Simeon Myers, died at Louisville, October, 1862; John McCarty, died at Louisville, November, 1862; Samuel B. Miller, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December, 1862; John J. Murphey, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January, 1863; Charles Emmensetter, died at Gallatin, February, 1863; Samuel Sell, died at Nashville, June, 1863; Benjamin F. Whissinger, died at Gallatin, December, 1862; Luther H. Williams, died at Gallatin, December, 1862; William H. Waterhouse, died at Triune, Tenn., March, 1863; Alexander C. Waters, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; Andrew P. Williams, died at Gallatin, January, 1863; M. Williamson, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; Garvin Ward, died at Gallatin, December, 1862; John F. Yagle, died at Chattanooga, October, 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Jacob Kimble, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August, 1864; Robert Murray, died at Knoxville, June, 1864; James W. Stump, died at Chattanooga, July, 1864; Nathan A. Swisher, killed at Wise Forks, N. C., March, 1865.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.—Second Lieut. William H. Cone, died of wounds, July, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry.—Anthony Seppy, died at Nashville, March, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.—Jefferson H. Brown, died at Nashville, July, 1865; John W. Nicholas, died at Nashville, June, 1865; Francis M. Poisel, died at Nashville, June, 1865; William H. Smith, died at Nashville, July, 1865.

Twelfth Cavalry.—Willis H. Buck, died at Nashville January, 1865; Peter Cooper, died at Grenada, Miss., October, 1865; Osman Guss, died at Michigan City, January, 1864; John Hour, died of wounds at home, 1864; Isaiah Hines, died at Kendallville, Ind., January, 1864; John H. Hoover, died at Memphis, October, 1865; George Hunter, died of wounds at Tallahoma, Tenn., October, 1864; William Marlon, died at Memphis, September, 1865; Stephen Silms, died at Stark's Landing, Ala., March, 1865.

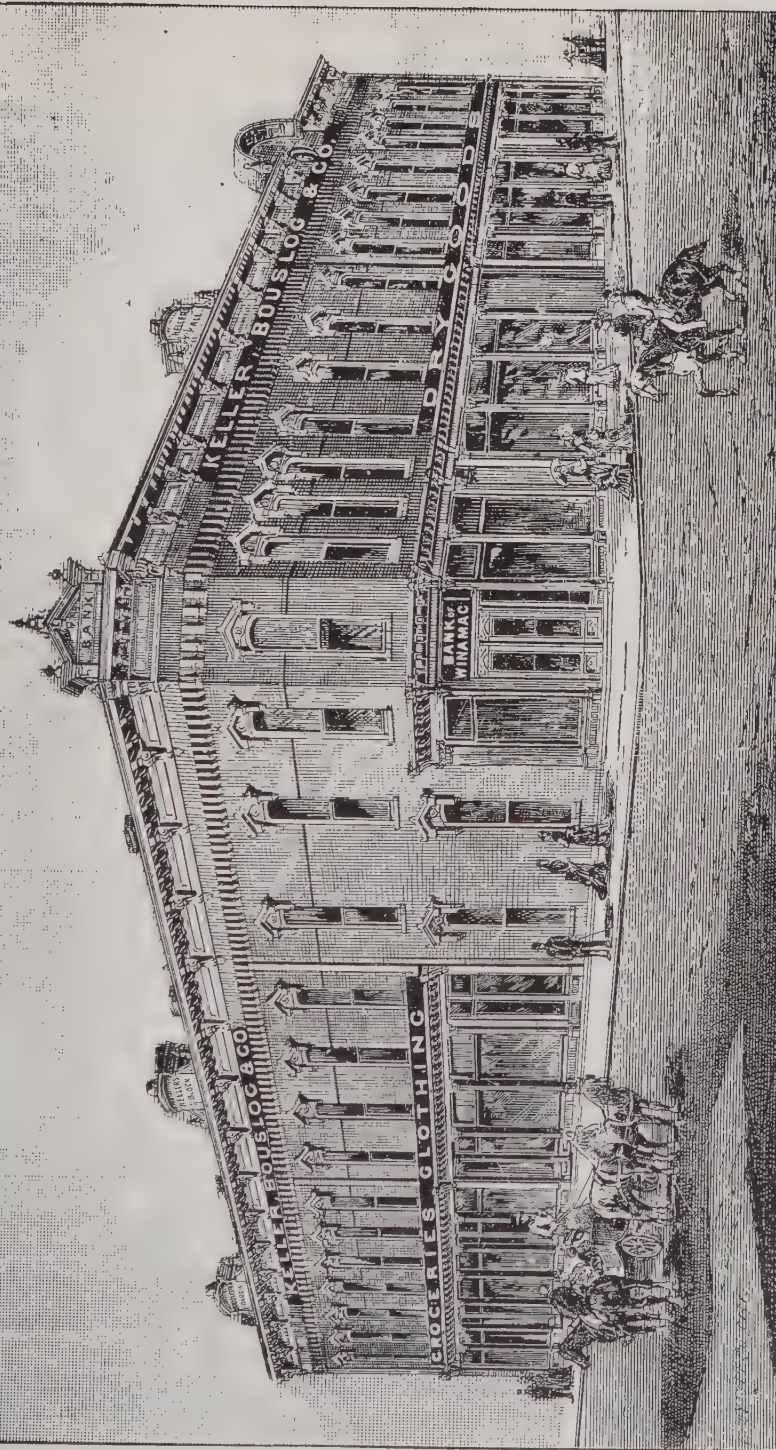
CHAPTER III.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

MONROE TOWNSHIP—PIONEERS—EARLY ELECTION RETURNS—FOUNDING OF WINAMAC—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—CATALOGUE OF PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN—BANKERS AND BANKING—ADDITIONS TO WINAMAC—INCORPORATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—TOWN OFFICIALS—SECRET SOCIETIES—NEWSPAPERS—EDUCATION AND RELIGION—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT has been impossible to obtain the name of the first white man to visit the spot where now stands the thriving town of Winamac. The fact that white settlements had been founded at Logansport and at numerous other places along the Wabash River, long before the present Pulaski County had a single white family within its borders, or before the county had any existence even in name, renders it certain that wandering hunters, trappers and prospectors had penetrated its almost unexplored regions, and had erected rude cabins in which their semi-civilized families were domesticated. These facts are clearly proved by the old settlers. A few families of the wandering hunters were found here, and as many as twelve or fifteen of their log-cabins, or "shanties," were yet standing, scattered throughout the county, mostly along the larger water-courses, to testify of the earlier presence of this vanguard of civilization. Two of these cabins were standing on the present site of Winamac, and two or three others were on the river in Monroe Township, two miles south of town. Who erected and for a time occupied these rude dwellings are unknown.

Settlement.—As Pulaski County was settled largely by squatters coming from the older localities along the Wabash River, and as the soil in the southern part and along the river was deemed the most valuable, Monroe Township was not settled as early as the more favorably located land in those sections of the county. The squatters who became the first permanent white settlers established themselves, accordingly, in Van Buren, White Post and Indian Creek Townships, and, a little later, in other promising locations. Of the seventy-six tracts of land entered in the county in 1838, not one was in the present Monroe Township. The first entry was by David Klinger on the 5th of February, 1839, the land being the fractional southeast quarter of Section 25. The second was Lots 1, 6 and 7, on Section 25, by Joseph Wason, June 19, 1839.



KELLER, BOUSLOG & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, WINAMAC, INDIANA.

These were the only tracts entered in 1839. The next was by Ebenezer M. Watkins, the northwest quarter of Section 24, September 16, 1840; and the next by George P. Terry on Section 12, December 5, 1840. These were the only tracts entered in 1840. The year 1841 saw a great increase. The following men entered land in this year: Grosvenor S. Adams, Benjamin T. Ballinger, John Ballinger, James Ballinger, John Cunningham, Moses Cleveland, Henry Chase, Jesse Conn, John Crook, John Davenport, Joseph Foust, William Green, Benjamin Ganson, Jerome J. Ganson, Daniel Gabler, T. J. Galbreath, James H. Hodges, Elisha Hall, Rudolph Hoch, Samuel Hoch, James Hicks, Moses Hicks, O. B. Hayden, Andrew Keys, Francis Kelley, William M. Lemon, P. J. Larose, James Mulvaney, Jesse Millison, John P. Miller, Bartholomew Noel, William Neff, Peter Nickless, Comfort Odds, John R. Price, John Pearson, Peter Quigley, John Shearet, Abraham Stipp, George Shidler, John Spencer, Samuel Yance, Henry Nitcher and John Watts. It should be noted that many men were in the township during these years whose names do not appear in the above list, for the reason that they owned no land. Their names, or many of them, however, are found upon the election returns, and appear in the following pages.

The First Settler.—The name of the first permanent settler in Monroe Township cannot be indicated with absolute certainty. The family of Hacketts, which settled up the river from Winamac about two miles, though in Congressional Township 30, Range 1, but now in Monroe Township, was one of the very first, if not the first, coming early in the year 1838. It is likely, also, that Joseph Wason squatted some two miles south of Winamac, about the time of the appearance of the Hacketts. Of the two cabins standing on the present site of Winamac when the first settlers came, one was located about two hundred yards northwest of the present grist mill, and the other in the street between the woolen factory and the river. Who had occupied these rude buildings cannot be learned. In about September, 1838, George P. Terry purchased of the owner, a resident of Logansport, the "squatter claim" to the old log cabin, located about two hundred yards northwest of the grist mill, and the land upon which it stood, and immediately came to the cabin, accompanied by Hampton W. Hornbeck, a native of Kentucky, whom he had hired, and began to fit his land for cultivation. These two men, Terry and Hornbeck, brought with them a quantity of rude bedding, some necessary cooking utensils, and the necessary instruments and implements to carry on their work. They lived alone, or "bached," doing their own cooking, going occasionally to Logansport for provisions, and depending largely upon their rifles for supplies of wild meat. Deer were every day

seen moving through the "oak openings," or grazing upon the rich wild grass that grew in abundance upon many of the open glades. The trees were filled with coons and squirrels, and afforded excellent repasts, although neither Terry nor Hornbeck were as good cooks as they, no doubt, often wished. Five times as many fishes were in the river as at present, and the two pioneers, probably respecting the memory of Isaac Walton, often drew out fine "strings" of black bass and other excellent fish. They brought salt pork from Logansport, besides flour, meal, sugar and coffee. There were no bears, and as the men were not experienced hunters, and as they had an abundance of hard work before them, their time was passed in swinging the ax and grubbing hoe.

Subsequent Improvement.—After about two months, other settlers began to arrive. Moses Cleveland and John Davenport appeared and located north of Terry, and immediately afterward came Peter Quigley, Oliver Hayden, Andrew Keys, John Pearson, John Davis and several others. Pearson moved into the log cabin standing between the woolen factory and river; but occupied it only while he was building a larger and better log building, into which he moved in November, 1838. He began to entertain travelers, and his log dwelling was soon known as a "tavern." He obtained some \$200 worth of goods and notions, selling the same to the few settlers and to Pottawatomies, who often came to trade cranberries, maple sugar, venison and trinkets with him. The old log cabin upon being vacated by Pearson was immediately occupied by Joseph Conkling; but in January, 1839, was again vacated, and immediately re-occupied by David Harris. Andrew Keys, upon his arrival, moved first into the Pearson log cabin and later into the log cabin in which Terry and Hornbeck had "bached," the latter two beginning to board at the tavern. In January, 1839, Pearson, who had some means at his command, employed several workmen, among whom were H. W. Hornbeck, John Sheram, Abraham Hatterbaugh and others, and began digging a long race across the neck of the river, preparatory to the construction of a dam and the erection of a saw mill, and perhaps a grist mill. The tavern was not fully completed until the spring of 1839. Both Hatterbaugh and Conkling were good carpenters, the former being something of a millwright. Hornbeck took the contract to dig the entire race, and employed the other workmen, receiving his pay in estimates at stipulated periods. Several of the Hackett boys worked on the race, as did Moses Hicks, and almost every other settler who came to the immediate vicinity. Mr. Hornbeck thinks that Pearson continued his store and tavern more for the accommodation of the workmen than for any profit he expected to realize. The store supplies he kept on hand were only about such as his workmen and their fam-

ilies required. Abraham Hatterbaugh took the contract of furnishing the lumber or timber for the frame work of the saw mill for \$101.25, completing the task early in the spring of 1839; and immediately afterward the building was raised. The work on the race slowly continued, and thus the time passed, with the advent of a few more settlers, until the location of the county seat at Winamac, in May, 1839. Previous to this, however, about the 1st of April, John Pearson, Jesse Jackson, John Brown, John B. Niles and William Polke employed a surveyor, and laid out twenty blocks of eight lots each, and two fractional blocks, partly on Section 13 and partly on 14, the north street being Madison, and then south in order, Spring, Pearl, Main, Jefferson, Adams and Washington, and, next to the river on the east, Water street; then west in order, Front, Monticello, Market and Logan. The town thus laid out was named "Winnemac." The direction of the streets was south twenty-four degrees east; Lot 159 was donated for school purposes, and suitable land outside the town site was donated for a cemetery and for county seminary purposes. When May came, and the Commissioners to locate the county seat performed their duties, a resurvey of the town took place; but, so far as can be learned, no material change was made in the original plat. The date of the resurvey cannot be given, but must have been at the time of the location of the county seat. The plat was acknowledged by all of the above proprietors, except Polke, who, probably, had sold his interest before the date of acknowledgment—January 22, 1840. The plat was recorded May 7, 1841.

Later Progress.—When it became known that the county seat had been located at Winamac, the Government Land Officers were directed to establish an office there, and immediate preparations were made to erect the necessary buildings. E. A. Hannegan, the first Register, moved at first into a small log cabin which had been built by John Davis; and Dr. Jesse Jackson, the first Receiver, built a small log house, into which his family was moved. Dr. Jackson was the first resident physician. G. S. Adams was Jackson's Clerk; and H. P. Rowan was Hannegan's. John Pearson had been elected County Clerk and Recorder, entering upon his duties in May, 1839, though his oath of office was not taken until October. He continued to keep hotel until late in the autumn, when he was succeeded by Andrew Keys, who continued for several years, selling liquor, as all tavern keepers did in those days. Mr. Pearson's store (if it can properly be called such) was not continued longer than the early summer of 1839. John Davis was the first blacksmith. Benjamin Ganson and J. C. Waldo (the latter acting as clerk) were licensed to vend foreign merchandise and groceries for one year, beginning May 13, 1839, for which they paid \$5 license. The next merchant was Charles Wheeler,

who began in December. Mr. Keys paid a license of \$25 for one year for the privilege of selling liquor and keeping tavern. The following year Ganson & Waldo paid a license of \$25. During the year 1840, J. J. Ganson began merchandising with his brother Benjamin. He probably had an interest in the stock the year before. In 1840, there were living at Winamac the families of John Pearson, Andrew Keys, E. A. Hannegan, John Davis, Dr. Jackson, H. W. Hornbeck, Joseph Conkling, M. A. Hadden, John Nitcher, and perhaps two or three others. Besides these, there were some ten or twelve single men, workmen on the race and saw mill (not yet completed) and adventurers and others, brought to the town by its being the county seat. This was the Winamac of 1840.

During the year 1839, many families arrived in Monroe Township, quite a number settling near Winamac—so near, in fact, as to become like the Jenkins family, almost identified with the town. For some time before the location of the county seat, it had become evident to the business men of Logansport and other settlements, that the seat of justice of the new county would not be far from what is now Winamac, and with this object in view the soil in the vicinity of the town was rapidly claimed, and the proprietors mentioned above, to be ready when the Locating Commissioners appeared, laid out the town as already stated. Quite a number of men who never lived at Winamac owned lots and other property in and near the town. Their names may be seen elsewhere in this volume.

The county seat was named for a distinguished Miami chief known as "Wynemac," who, in some of the early cession treaties, reserved a tract of land comprising several sections on the Wabash River. It is stated that this chief once had a village in what is now Pulaski County, but the writer has been unable to discover any satisfactory evidence that such was the case.

The old Klinger Mill on the river in Monroe Township, south of Winamac, was built not far from 1844, and was well patronized for many years. School was taught in this neighborhood in 1840, but all the circumstances connected with it have faded from the memory of the old settlers. The school is referred to in the county records.

Elections.—At an election held at the house of John Pearson in Winamac June 15, 1839, the following persons polled their votes: Peter Quigley, John A. Davis, Ebenezer Watkins, Francis Kelley, Jesse Conn, Joseph Conkling, Jesse Klinger, Moses Cleveland, Andrew S. Hacket, Oliver B. Hayden, John Hacket, Michael Spencer, Luke Hacket, Moses Holmes, James Ballinger, William Keys, John C. Waldo, H. W. Hornbeck, Job J. Holmes, John Kelley, and William Wall. The following votes were polled: For Justice of the Peace, Peter Quigley, 13; Moses Cleveland, 6; John A. Davis, 2. For Constable, Ebenezer Watkins,

15; Moses Hicks, 5. For Road Supervisor, Abraham Hatterbaugh, 16. Overseers of the Poor, Oliver Hayden, 15; M. Munson, 5; William Keys, 5. Fence Viewers, Jesse Klinger, 16; James A. Joyce, 16. Clerks of Election, John C. Waldo and H. W. Hornbeck; Judges of Elections, Job J. Holmes and John Kelley. Inspector, William Wall.

At an election held at the house of John Pearson in the town of Winamac Monday, August 5, 1839, the following persons polled their votes: Moses Cleveland, Francis Kelley, John Dowl, Thomas Krause, Eli Demoss, Jesse Klinger, Hampton W. Hornbeck, Robert Scott, Abraham Hatterbaugh, Michael Stump, Luke Hacket, James Stump, Peter Quigley, Jacob Replogle, William Crag, Peter W. Demoss, Benjamin Grant, Jesse Justice, David F. Woods, Jesse Coppock, William Warden, John Reeder, George Stump, William Fisher, Joseph Smith, John M. Cowan, William C. Coppock, Lewis Dawson, Spelden Hacket, John Hacket, John Nitcher, William Keys, Andrew Keys, Elijah Oliver, John Reese, Moses Holmes, James A. Joyce, William N. Wall, Moses L. Washburn, John Shuey, Maxwell A. Hadden, Moses Hicks, Peter Prough, Joseph Conklin, Oliver B. Hayden, Ebenezer Watkins, John C. Waldo, John Davenport, Elisha Hall, Tilghman Hacket, David Klinger, James Ballinger and John Ballinger; total 54. The following votes were polled: For Congress, Tilghman A. Howard, 32; Thomas J. Evans, 22. For Representative, John B. Wilson, 30; Randolph Braby, 22. For Probate Judge, Benjamin Ballinger, 26; Lewis Dawson, 20; John C. Waldo, 1. For Sheriff, David Klinger, 32; Hampton W. Hornbeck, 17. For Coroner, Moses Holmes, 31; Joseph Conklin, 11. Clerks of Election, M. A. Hadden and Moses L. Washburn; Judges of Election, James A. Joyce, Elisha Hall and John Shuey.

At an election held at the house of Andrew Keys in Winamac February 3, 1840, for a Justice of the Peace, Samuel Burson received 23 votes and Maxwell Hadden, 7. The following men voted: William M. Lemon, William Keys, George Nitcher, John Shuey, J. J. Holmes, E. T. Oliver, John Pearson, David Klinger, Peter Nicholas, Michael Decker, Moses Holmes, William Nitcher, J. C. Waldo, Andrew Keys, E. A. Hannigan, Jesse Jackson, Moses Cleveland, H. W. Hornbeck, Charles Wheeler, Jesse Klinger, Luke Hacket, John Hacket, Peter Quigley, John Nitcher, Solomon Whitson, Benjamin Ballinger, Moses Hicks, John Cunningham, Jesse Conn, and G. S. Adams. David Klinger, Inspector; William M. Lemon and Michael Decker, Clerks of Election; Jesse Klinger and Peter Nichols, Judges of Election.

At an election at the same place in April, 1840, for township officers,

*It must be kept in mind, that at all the early elections in Monroe Township, men from all portions of the county voted, probably for the reason that the polls were not opened in their own townships or neighborhoods.

50 votes were polled with the following result : Inspector, Joseph Conklin, 27 ; W. M. Lemon, 20. Constable, Hampton W. Hornbeck, 19 ; Abraham Hatterbaugh 12 ; William Keys, 37 ; Job J. Holmes, 31. Road Supervisor, Luke Hacket 18 ; John Watson, 30 ; Abraham Hatterbaugh ; 1 ; Jesse Conn, 1 ; Joseph Conklin, 27 ; William M. Lemon, 20. Overseers of the Poor, Jesse Jackson, 5 ; Michael Decker, 5 ; Phineas Jenkins, 1 ; Michael Munson, 1 ; William M. Lemon, 1. Fence Viewers, G. S. Adams, 5 ; Charles Wheeler, 7 ; Henry B. Rowan, 1 ; A. Farmer, 1.

At the Presidential election held at the house of Andrew Keys in Monroe Township, Monday, November 2, 1840, there were cast for the Harrison and Tyler electors 48 votes, and for the Van Buren and Johnson electors, 48 votes. The full strength of the township was not out. The following men polled their votes: George P. Terry, Charles Wheeler, Andrew Keys, Abraham Hatterbaugh Elijah T. Oliver, George Stump, Joseph B. McLean, James C. Stump, Isaac Sanders, Michael N. Stump, Peter Quigley, William Wall, Grosvenor S. Adams, John Pearson, Richard Myers, Phineas Jenkins, John Reeder, William Nitcher, H. P. Rowen; William Keys, George Philips, Robert Scott, Andrew S. Hacket, Francis Kelley, Jethro New, Jonas Good, Danied Woods, Joseph Wason, Joseph T. Wallace, Jesse Klinger, Thomas B. Ward, Peter W. Demoss, James Demoss, John Klinger, David Klinger, Thomas J. Galbreath, Jonathan Washington, James Hodges, John Shuey, John R. Demoss, Frederick Klinger, James Martin, John Sutton, James Murphey, Isaac Olds, William N. Archer, Ezra Olds, Michael Munson, Benjamin Munson, Runyon Compton, Jacob Phipps, Solomon Mutson, Comfort Olds, Elijah Justice, Moses Hicks, Jerome Ganson, Charles Compton, Wilbert Munson, Tilghman Hackett, Maxwell A. Hadden, John Hacket, Luke Hacket, Asa Inman, Joseph W. Oliver, John Sprague, Jesse Conn, Joshua Turnpauigh, John M. Cowan, James Dempsey, Robert Dempsey, Thomas Dempsey, Edward Gilliland, Oliver B. Hayden, Joseph Garvison, John Reese, Lewis Dawson, Daniel McBride, Wilkinson Jenkins, Elisha Hall, William W. Curtis, John Davenport, Thomas Buck, Ira Brown, Moses Holmes, Job J. Holmes, Moses Cleveland, James Ballinger, David Fisher, Peter Nichols, Benjamin Ballinger, John Gardner, William M. Lemon, H. W. Hornbeck, John C. Waldo and Michael Decker; total 96.

At the April election, 1841, held at the house of Andrew Keys, thirty-seven votes were polled with the following result: Inspector, Benjamin Ganson, 25 ; William M. Lemon, 11. Constables, H. W. Hornbeck, 26 ; William Keys, 14 ; William Trueax, 25 ; Moses Hicks, 1 ; J. J. Ganson, 1. Road Supervisor, John Davenport, 24 ; T. W. F. Jenkins, 18 ; T. J. Galbreath, 10. Overseers of the Poor, Abraham

Bruce, 24; George P. Terry, 18; J. J. Ganson, 10; Maxwell A. Hadden, 11; W. M. Lemon, 4; G. S. Adams, 1; H. P. Rowan, 1; S. Burson, 1; Jesse Cooper, 1. Fence Viewers, G. S. Adams, 20; Jesse Conn, 17; Henry P. Rowan, 13; G. P. Terry, 6; J. C. Waldo, 5; M. A. Hadden, 2; Abraham Bruce, 1; Samuel Burson, 1.

The following men voted at the August election, 1841, at the house of Andrew Keys in Monroe Township: Jesse Conn, Richard Myers, Andrew Keys, Andrew Farmer, James Hodges, Moses L. Washburn, Joseph B. McLean, William Oliver, Daniel Nitcher, Joseph T. Wallace, Andrew Cunningham, Isaac Sanders, Robert Trueax, William Nitcher, Rudolph Hoch, Henry P. Rowen, David Klinger, John Ballinger, John Crook, Francis Kelley, Peter Quigley, James W. Ballinger, Joshua Turnpaugh, John Gardner, Stephen Bruce, James Dempsey, Joseph Conklin, Benjamin T. Ballinger, John L. Stump, David F. Woods, George Stump, Ezra Olds, Moses Hicks, Silas Philips, Richard Noggle, Joseph Wason, Frederick Klinger, Joseph W. Oliver, Michael N. Stump, George M. Stump, James P. Stump, John Pearson, Benjamin Ganson, George Replogle, Thomas Klinger, Jesse Justice, William Trueax, Solomon Whitson, James Hicks, John Klinger, Jr., Runyon Compton, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Keys, Maxwell A. Hadden, G. S. Adams, Robert Scott, Moses R. Holmes, Ira Brown, William Keys, W. L. Lemon, James M. Elliott, John Klinger, Sen., William Collins, Joseph Garveson, Thomas J. Galbreath, Thomas W. F. Jenkins, Hampton W. Hornbeck, Oliver B. Hayden, George P. Terry, Job J. Holmes, Philip Trap, Jerome B. Ganson, John Hacket, Comfort Olds, John Davenport, Luke Hacket, Elisha Hall, Isaac Olds and Michael Munson: total 79.

In January, 1842, an additional Justice of the Peace was elected for Monroe Township, sixty-five votes being polled, as follows: Jerome J. Ganson, 49; W. M. Lemon, 16. Fifty-six votes were cast at the April election, with the following result, the election being held at the house of John R. Price: William Wall and William Trueax were elected Constables; J. J. Ganson, Inspector; Byron T. Lane, John R. Price and G. P. Terry, Overseers of the Poor; T. F. Stokes and Ephraim Routson, Fence Viewers.

In August, 1842, at the election held at the office of J. J. Ganson, the following men voted: John M. Cowan, Hamilton McCay, George Stump, John P. Miller, Peter Quigley, O. H. P. Grover, William Oliver, T. J. Galbreath, Jeremiah Grover, Andrew Keys, Byron T. Lane, John Spencer, James Mulvany, E. T. Oliver, Zachariah Price, William Nitcher, John R. Price, John Klinger, Moses Hicks, James Stump, John Crook, Solomon Whitson, James H. Hodges, George H. Stump, Silas Phillips, Andrew Farmer, David Fisher, Eli Brown, G. P. Terry, John Reese,

Jesse Conn, Daniel McBride, Isaac Olds, Ezra Olds, Abraham Bruce, Rudolph Hoch, Stephen Bruce, Julius Huff, Lewis Dawson, Henry Long, James Dempsey, Robert Dempsey, James Embree, John Hacket, William Phillips, T. W. F. Jenkins, B. T. Ballinger, Tilghman Hacket, Abraham Hatterbaugh, Joshua Turnpaugh, Jonas Hacket, Ira Brown, Joseph B. McLean, Moses R. Holmes, Phillip Trap, H. W. Hornbeck, James Hicks, Joseph Wason, W. N. Wall, William Collins, William Fisher, John Gardener, J. W. Oliver, John Ballinger, O. W. Thomas, James W. Ballinger, H. P. Rowan, F. Klinger, G. S. Phillips, Richard Noggle, John L. Stump, William Keys, Michael N. Stump, Philip Klinger, Nathaniel Routson, Jesse Klinger, Francis Kelley, J. J. Ganson, William Wait, Jacob Quigley, William M. Lemon, Adonijah Hester, John Lee, Luke Hacket, O. B. Hayden, Jacob Nickless, John Pearson, Benjamin Ganson, Jesse Millison, Joseph Garvison, Jacob Phipps, Nathaniel Phipps, Michael Munson, Calvin Olds and Comfort Olds, total 95.

Madison Brake was elected Justice of the Peace, in December, 1842, at an election held in the office of W. N. Wall, formerly occupied by J. J. Ganson. In April, 1843, Ebenezer Watkins and Philip Klinger were elected Constables; John Pearson and James Ballinger, Road Supervisors; Peter Quigley, Jesse Conn and James Mulvany, Overseers of the Poor; Jonas Hacket and Elijah T. Oliver, Fence Viewers; O. W. Thomas, Inspector. This election was held at the shop of Stephen Bruce. In June of this year, Rufus Brown was elected Justice of the Peace, the election being held in the schoolhouse, at Winamac, for the first time. Ninety-nine votes were polled at the August election, 1843. G. C. Rogers became Justice of the Peace in January, 1844. In April, John M. Pearson was elected Justice of the Peace: John Crook, Inspector; William Oliver and Moses Hicks, Constables; W. M. Lemon, Jesse Conn and Michael Munson, Overseers of the Poor; William Nitcher and Eli Brown, Fence Viewers. One hundred and four votes were polled at the Presidential election in November, 1844. Moses M. Dixon and Jeremiah Hawes became Justices of the Peace in July, 1845. At the August election, 1848, of the seventy-two votes cast, sixty-five were for free schools and seven against free schools. The seven were James Hicks, D. H. Coates, Joseph Stipp, William York, Thomas Crook, George Crook and Michael Munson.

Industrial Growth.—The growth of Winamac was slow and took place only as the surrounding country settled up. Mr. Pearson, when he first came to Winamac, had in view a large future milling interest; but, when the county was organized, in May, 1839, and he became the Clerk, Recorder and Auditor, his duties became so numerous that his interest in his milling enterprise was overlooked, and the work on the race and the com-

pletion of the building languished. The work continued slowly, with various interruptions, until late in 1840 or early in 1841, when Stephen Bruce, Abraham Bruce and Samuel Burson purchased an interest in the entire enterprise, though Burson soon retired from the partnership. The Bruces gave their personal attention to the work, but the saw mill did not run until late in 1841. Much difficulty was had with the old flutter wheel first used, as no experienced millwright was in the neighborhood, and the owners were compelled to resort to experiment before they could get a wheel that would work. Soon after the saw mill had commenced operating, a set of "nigger-head" buhrs was obtained and placed in one apartment of the building, and by means of suitable shafting was set in motion by the same water which propelled the saw. Thus the mills continued until about 1849, when the Bruces secured Mr. Pearson's remaining interest, and within two or three years erected the old grist mill, the skeleton of which is yet standing on the old site, and adjoining the present mill. The new mill was well equipped, and for many years was an important factor in the material wealth of Winamac.

Merchandising.—In 1841, Maxwell A. Hadden was licensed to retail groceries and merchandise at Winamac. About the same time Andrew Keys was licensed to keep a ferry across the river at the town, the rates being fixed by the County Commissioners. He was required to keep a skiff or canoe for the passage of persons, and a flat-boat for the passage of teams and stock. John R. Price succeeded Keys as tavern-keeper, in the summer of 1841. In September, 1841, T. F. Stokes & Co. were licensed to sell groceries and dry goods; they continued with a fair trade for the time and place, until about the year 1846. Eli Brown became tavern keeper and liquor seller in 1844; his petition was signed by twenty-four voters of the town. In November, 1840, Jerome J. Ganson was licensed to sell groceries and merchandise; he continued for several years. The county agent bought of Mrs. Mary Jenkins, in the spring of 1846, the necessary ground for a graveyard, and Carter D. Hathaway was appointed to lay the same out in lots. Henry P. Rowan began selling goods in 1847. In 1845, John Bliss was licensed to keep tavern and to sell liquor, provided he maintained good order and sold no liquor on Sunday, except to travelers. So far as known, the proviso was complied with. William C. Barnett began keeping grocery in 1845; his store was afterward enlarged to a fine stock of goods. A. L. Wheeler began merchandising about this time.

Other Early Events.—The first death was that of David Harris in July, 1839, and the first marriage that of his widow, Amanda C., to H. W. Hornbeck, October 24 of the same year. The second death was that of Talbott Vandevere, who was drowned in the Tippecanoe

River in the spring of 1840, and over whom an inquest was held. Joseph Conklin made the coffin, and was paid \$3 for the same in 1843 by the County Commissioners. It took almost as long then for the Commissioners to come to time financially, as it does now to get copies of records from Washington, D. C. Red tape has an astonishing effect upon the human mind and heart. Rudolph Hoch was probably the first cabinet-maker; he commenced work in 1842, and has continued until the present. He has always been one of the substantial men of Winamac. John Stiner opened a cabinet shop soon after Hoch, and continued for a number of years. Many grand juries met in his shop to deliberate. Abraham Bruce was probably the first blacksmith in town. Thomas Burns followed the same calling as early as 1845. In 1846, there were not to exceed thirty families in Winamac, if there were that many, according to the recollection of Dr. Thomas. The town had thus a population of little less than 150 souls.

Among the merchants of Winamac from 1850 to 1860 were H. P. Rowan, W. C. Barnett, Hiram Nichol, M. D. Falvey, Daniel Curtis, W. S. Huddleston, Lewis Hoffman, Thomas Sheehy, F. B. Thomas, Abraham Phillips, J. D. Vurpillat, Dennis Brown, William Brown, Buchanan Bros., John Darrow, John O'Connell, Becker Bros. From 1860 to 1870 were John Kelley, Nathan Falk & Co., James Tallerton, Obadiah Carper, Christopher Kline, Jesse Taylor, Falvey & Carroll, D. C. Buchan, S. & M. Becker, Dr. G. W. Reddick, Barnett & Son, Hoffman & Vurpillat, Shubel Pearson, Jesse Clark, B. F. Hathaway, A. D. Perry, F. B. Shaffle. From 1870 to the present, 1882, George Van Gorder, Brown, Wood & Co., J. H. Parcel, Keller, Bouslog & Co., Dukes & Rogers, F. W. Williams, A. A. Miller, S. Gross & Son, F. Seidel, Michael Hogan, George Wagner, W. W. Agnew, Schadell & Swartz, Morehart Bros.

Present Business.—The present business of the town may be summed up in the following manner: Dry goods, Keller, Bouslog & Co., E. R. Brown & Co., A. Phillips, S. B. Agnew, R. S. Rogers; groceries, Keller, Bouslog & Co., R. S. Rogers, A. Phillips, S. B. Agnew, W. W. Agnew, E. R. Brown & Co., J. H. Parcel, Jesse Taylor, M. D. Falvey, Michael Falvey, Dunfee & Co., J. D. Clark, J. D. Vurpillat, Shubel Pearson, F. Seidel, Conrad Bridegroom; drugs, Morehart Bros., Dolph & Carper, F. W. Thomas & Co.; hardware, John Kelley, J. D. Vurpillat, Paul Gross, Michael Hogan, Hoffman & Sons; books, same as drugs; agricultural implements, same as hardware; furniture, George Wagner, Rudolph Hoch, Hoffman & Sons; boots and shoes, M. D. Falvey, E. R. Brown & Co., Keller, Bouslog & Co., J. D. Vurpillat, A. Phillips, R. S. Rogers, S. B. Agnew & Co., Dunfee & Co.; harness shops, J. A. Kills-

ner, John Anstis, John Smith; merchant tailors, F. P. Sheffel, Joshua Wittmer; milliners, Mrs. Mary Vurpillat, Mrs. C. W. Beans, Gorham & Fowler, Mrs. E. A. Dilts, Miss Julia Shea, Mrs. L. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Hulda Agnew, Miss Alice Grafton; photographers, A. J. Summers, S. B. Hazen; cabinet manufacturers, Rudolph Hoch, George Wagner; woolen factory, John T. Hey; grist mills, Bruce heirs, David Wood; lumber, Kittinger & Perry, Hugh C. Smith; grain buyers, John Steis, C. D. Wood, Kittinger & Perry; live stock, John Steis, John Weaver; jewelry, T. B. Martin, Henry Routson; barbers, William Hoffman, Jacob Anheir; restaurants, Benjamin Cooper, A. A. Miller, Mrs. Mettie Warrick, C. C. Messerly, Mrs. Van Valkenburg, A. Deutsch, P. Kroft; carriages and wagons, C. W. Gertig, Bennett Bros., Henry Rarick; saloons, L. C. Graves, A. Deutsch, J. A. Miller, Peter Gross, Sebastian Gross, John Myers, F. Seidel; meat shops, Michael Burgel, Fred Keppler, Jacob Foy; hotels, Frain, St. Nicholas, Farmers'; abstract offices, S. Weyand, Wickersham and Gorham; real estate, M. A. Dilts, Wickersham & Gorham; livery, Carter & Fowler, Holsinger & McCay, Henry Baker; newspapers, *Republican*, *Democrat*, *Journal*; cigar manufacturer, J. H. Tobul; planing mill, Killinger & Perry; brick and tile, Jonas Michaels, Jr.; poultry, F. W. Williams; boot and shoe manufacturer, Hugh B. Kilander; foundry, Rudolph Hoch; hay press, Bouslog & Van Gorder; architects and builders, G. W. Rhodes & Son, Stacy Collins; brick and stone contractors, Andrew Wall, William Ward; laundry and dyeing, Aaron Hey; secret societies, Odd Fellows, Masons, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Labor, Royal Arcanum; churches, Methodist Episcopal, German Reformed, Christian, Catholic; schools, Public, Catholic; ministers, Allen Lewis, Jonas Michaels, J. P. Barnett, C. J. Corbin, Father Nigsch, George Fleisch, J. H. Gillespie; lawyers, George Burson, John Nye, N. L. Agnew, W. Spangler, S. Weyand, T. S. Gorham, G. T. Wickersham, B. S. B. Stamats, Andrew Keys, J. F. Yarnell; doctors or dentists, L. B. Perry, Virgil Chittenden, J. F. Noland, D. F. Moss, H. E. Pattison, Henry Kittinger, J. J. Thomas, W. G. Wright, Thompson & Bro., F. B. Thomas, O. J. Stephens.

Manufactures.—Winamac has had but very few really important manufacturing establishments. The old Pearson Grist Mill was conducted by the partnership referred to until 1852, when the entire property passed to Stephen Bruce, since which time it has been owned by him, and, at his death, by his heirs. The old mill did good service, as the old settlers of Winamac and vicinity testify, until the year 1873, when the erection of the present large, frame grist mill was commenced, the work being completed in 1875 at a cost of \$10,000. The building is three stories high,

is 28x40 feet, has three sets of buhrs, and has a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day. Attached to the mill is an engine room, two stories high, 26x35 feet, in which is an engine of twenty-horse power. The mill is one of the best in Northern Indiana, its flour being of the first grade. Since the death of Stephen Bruce, his son, Jerome T. Bruce, has had charge of the mill. At first and until 1882, the mill was operated by water-power, but under a judgment of the Circuit Court the dam was removed, though it is stated that the question will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State for final arbitration. Stephen Bruce conducted a steam saw mill for many years, a short distance below the grist mill. Henry Kittinger also owned and conducted a saw mill some twenty years ago. Barnett & Woodruff built the grist mill near the depot about twelve or fifteen years ago. Several changes were made until 1877, when the property was purchased by John H. and C. D. Wood, but in 1880 the latter bought his brother's interest and is yet sole owner and proprietor. The building is frame, three and a half stories high, 40x50 feet, with a large brick engine-room attached, in which is an engine of forty-horsepower. There are three sets of buhrs, all for wheat, and the capacity of the mill is forty-five barrels per day. The mill does nothing but merchant work, flouring by the new patent process, and the quality of the flour is not surpassed in the market.

In 1867, Rudolph Hoch and Frank Harris erected near the depot a rude frame building, and began to manufacture Pittsburgh plows and to do a general repair work of casting. Additions were made to the foundry, and in autumn of the same year, about the time the machine shop was built, W. B. Jenkins became a partner, investing in the enterprise about \$300. Up to this time, a total expense of \$1,000 had been incurred. Mr. Harris, who had had some experience in the business, was to have charge of the foundry, the other men furnishing the capital. The machine shop was at first operated by horse-power, but later by steam. For each of the first few years, some twenty-five plows were manufactured, besides considerable repair work, the total annual business amounting to about \$800. But the enterprise proved unprofitable, and for some time past the building has stood deserted by the glowing furnace and the workmen who formerly plied their craft there. Mr. Harris went out early, Mr. Hoch buying his interest at Sheriff's sale. The foundry should be put in running order again. For a time, the building was rented to others, who conducted the business.

Among other enterprises which might be favorably mentioned is the planing mill erected a number of years ago near the depot by Mr. Kittinger. It was combined with the saw mill, and, under the immediate supervision of the owner, has been conducted with abundant success until

the present. The lumber yards of A. D. Perry and Hugh Smith are important additions to the business enterprises of the county seat. In 1882, a quasi-stock company, with a capital of several thousand dollars, erected a large frame building, designing the same for a woolen mill. The Keys, father and son, were at the head of the company, and it was largely due to their efforts that the citizens were induced to take stock in the enterprise. In the large two-story frame building was placed a complete set of all necessary machinery to transform the crude wool from the back of the sheep into handsome cloth. Work was done under the experienced eyes of the Keys, and for a few months all seemed prosperous. At length, however, owing to some cause not yet fully developed, work was stopped, and at present (November, 1882) the building, yet bright and new, with abundant promise of usefulness, stands silent and deserted. The Bennett Brothers are manufacturing and repairing wagons on quite an extensive scale. Soon after the railroad was completed, Rowan & Huddleston erected the large elevator building near the depot. Here, during the time which elapsed until their respective deaths, they purchased and shipped large quantities of grain. Their successor, John Steis, still continues to deal in grain, and has done the citizens good service.

Ferries and Bridges.—Prior to about 1856 or 1857, the river at Winamac was crossed by fording, or by means of a ferry, under the control, a portion of the time, of the County Commissioners. A wooden bridge was begun and partly completed in 1849 or 1850, but ere it could be secured, a sudden flood washed it away. In about 1857, a wooden bridge was built a short distance below the present iron one, but after being used a few years, it shared the fate of its predecessor. Another was built in the same place during the last war, and it, also, was swept away. The new iron bridge was begun in 1875 and finished in 1876. It is a wrought-iron truss in one span of 160 feet, and was built by Sprague & Winters, of Toledo, Ohio, through their agent, for \$29.25 per linear foot, the total cost of the iron work alone amounting to about \$4,680. The entire bridge, iron work and masonry cost, in round numbers, \$6,000. David Hubbell was the Superintendent. The large iron bridge over the river, about two miles south of Winamac, on the Logansport road, was built in 1872, by Miller, Jamison & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. It is in two spans, both 260 feet long, the contract price being \$25.75 per linear foot, and the total cost of the iron work amounting to about \$6,700. The masonry increased the cost to about \$8,000. The above bridges are a credit to the builders and to the county.

Professions.—Among the physicians who have resided and practiced at Winamac, are the following: Jesse Jackson, Rufus Brown, Dr. Elliott, Oliver Thomas, F. B. Thomas, Elias Patterson, Dr. McCray, G. W.

Reddick, Asa Pearson, E. P. Stephens, Levitt, Henry Thompson, G. W. Thompson, H. E. Pattison, D. F. Moss, L. B. Perry, Virgil Chittenden, W. G. Wright, Henry Kittinger, J. F. Noland, J. J. Thomas and O. J. Stephens. Among the resident lawyers have been: E. A. Hannegan, G. S. Adams, C. D. Hathaway, William Gray, James W. Eldridge, John Ryan, W. J. Gridley, Mr. Dye, A. Gould and those mentioned a few pages back.

Postmasters.—Among the Postmasters have been John Pearson, John C. Waldo, Jerome J. Ganson, W. C. Burnett, H. P. Rowan (1850), A. D. Perry, J. W. Eldridge, G. T. Wickersham, Asa Pearson, Lewis Hoffman (1863), John Ingram, Charles Budd, Shubel Pearson, Jacob Keiser, William Wright, Peter Kroft, Jacob Keiser, and the present agent, W. B. Jenkins.

In 1875, the Board of Commissioners ordered county bonds to the amount of \$20,000 issued, to cover indebtedness which had been contracted in building excellent and numerous iron bridges at various places across the Tippecanoe River. The bonds were to draw 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and were to be redeemed at the rate of \$5,000 annually. Within a few weeks after this, the amount was raised to \$25,000, and the interest to 10 per cent. This debt has all been paid.

Banking.—The first attempts in Winamac at banking were made in about the year 1855, when John W. Wright and others of Logansport established a branch of their State Bank in the village. H. P. Rowan was cashier. The capital of the "Tippecanoe Bank," of which the one at Winamac was a branch, is said to have been about \$50,000, the issue of wild-cat bills being limited to the amount of bonds deposited with the Auditor of State. As the bonds of any State could be thus deposited, and as such bonds were often at a great discount, and at all times subject to the wildest fluctuations in value, abundant means were at the disposal of unscrupulous bankers to speculate at the expense of the holders of their paper. The bills depreciated as the bonds depreciated, and men who were so situated that they could readily learn the actual value of the bills would buy up large quantities of them for a song and then sell them for a handsome profit. These effects were felt at Winamac, though the presence of the bank did not add materially to the trouble. The entire system was at fault. The bank remained only a few years.

In November, 1876, the Bank of Winamac, a private organization, was founded by W. S. Huddleston, W. C. Burnett, A. E. Bundy, John S. Thompson and H. P. Rowan, with a capital of \$10,000. In 1878, Mr. Rowan sold his interest to L. & J. Kellar, and about the same time W. H. Bouslog bought Mr. Burnett's interest. At Mr. Huddle-

ston's death in 1879, his interest passed to his partners; and at Mr. Bundy's death in 1881, his interest, likewise, went to his partners. In 1881, Mr. Thompson sold out to J. F. Holsinger. Thus the partnership remains at present. L. Keller is President, and W. H. Bouslog, Cashier. The original capital and all its earnings are the present capital. The bank enjoys the confidence of the public.

On the 1st of July, 1881, J. R. Dukes and J. H. Wood began a private banking business, and have continued until the present, receiving a liberal patronage at home and abroad. They have an excellent Diebold safe with a Yale double time lock, and can guarantee the safety of funds intrusted to their care.

Business Blocks.—Prior to three or four years ago, no business building of considerable size had been erected. The Rowan store building, and the small brick now occupied by Morehart Bros., were about the largest. But within the past four years an era in improvements has occurred which will not be overlooked even with the lapse of time. In 1879, the Keller-Huddleston brick was erected, followed in 1880 by the Frain Hotel brick, and in 1882 by the Vurpillat brick, neither building costing less than \$20,000. Either building would be a credit to a town of five times the population of Winamac. Other buildings of similar cost are talked of, and the business future of the county seat appears with a silver lining and without a cloud. As an indication of the present satisfactory condition of business brought about by the erection of these splendid buildings, it will be sufficient to say that Keller, Bouslog & Co. have in store at the present writing (November, 1882) \$28,000 worth of goods. Their annual sales amount to more than \$100,000. Brown & Co. are not far behind them. Winamac is just beginning a rapid growth, the wonders of which some future historian may extol. In the meantime, let the citizens do what they have not done in the past—preserve such facts and figures as, when put in shape, will indicate what Winamac and Pulaski County will have done for the benefit of coming generations.

Additions to the Town.—The following additions have been made to Winamac: Pearson & Barnett's in September, 1860, in the northern part and east of the railroad; Lane & Porter's in March, 1861, mostly west of the railroad; John Falvey's in August, 1869, eight lots on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 14; H. E. Woodruff's in September, 1870, some twenty-four lots on both sides of the railroad; H. P. Rowan's in June, 1874, eighty-six lots south of the original plat and east of the railroad; M. D. Falvey's in January, 1875, ten lots. Probably the most important event in the past history of Winamac was the completion of the "Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad," and the location of a station at the county seat. Business of all kinds multiplied

rapidly, and ere long the population of the town was doubled. Regular trains began running during the summer of 1861, and grain and live stock buyers soon afforded the citizens a market which had formerly been sought at Logansport. The citizens began to assume airs of the most killing kind. Sidewalks were built and old ones improved; streets were drained; herds of swine and cattle in the streets were unanimously considered a nuisance to be tolerated no longer, and a general appearance of industry, thrift and growth usurped the place so long occupied by apparent immovability. This satisfactory state of affairs led to the incorporation of the village.

Incorporation.—In 1868, the county seat became the incorporated town of Winamac. The question was submitted to the qualified voters residing within the limits to be incorporated, at a special election called for the purpose, and was carried by 89 affirmative votes to 18 negative; whereupon the first officers were elected, as follows: Trustees, H. E. Woodruff, H. P. Rowan, W. S. Huddleston, Robert Carroll, and R. W. Hathaway. These officers first met for the transaction of business on the 7th of May, 1868, and made the following appointments for the current year: Clerk, Alonzo Starr; Treasurer, Mark D. Falvey; Marshal, Alonzo Starr; School Trustees, George Burson, G. F. Wickersham and John N. Ingram. The following have since been the officers of Winamac: May 1869—Trustees, James Gill, O. Carper, Jonas Michaels, Caleb Brobst and J. H. Kelley; Clerk, Assessor and Marshal, Alonzo Starr; Treasurer, M. D. Falvey; School Trustee, F. B. Thomas. May, 1870—Trustees, H. E. Woodruff, S. L. Rowan, O. Carper, J. Michaels and Joseph Collins; Clerk and Assessor, J. H. Kelley; Marshal, Alonzo Starr; Treasurer, M. D. Falvey; School Trustees, F. B. Thomas, George Burson and W. S. Huddleston. May, 1871—Trustees, O. Carper, H. E. Woodruff, H. P. Rowan, Jacob N. Little and George Burson; Clerk, G. T. Wickersham; Treasurer, M. D. Falvey; Marshal, W. C. Barnett; School Trustees, W. S. Huddleston, John Steis and John H. Kelley; Street Commissioners, O. Carper and J. N. Little. May, 1872—Trustees, J. D. Vurpillat, W. C. Barnett, O. Carper, Lewis Hoffman and C. Messerly; Clerk, Ben. Frank; Treasurer, M. D. Falvey; Marshal, Jacob Van Valkenburg; Street Commissioners, Lewis Hoffman and J. D. Vurpillat. May, 1873—Trustees, Lewis Hoffman, W. C. Barnett, Benjamin Frank, Joseph Vurpillat and James B. Long; Clerk, W. B. Burson; Treasurer, J. H. Kelley; Marshal, Horace Terry; School Trustees, J. R. Dukes, G. T. Wickersham, M. D. Falvey and R. Hock. May, 1874—Trustees, Lewis Hoffman, Joseph Vurpillat, Abraham Phillips, John Steis and James Martz; Clerk, C. W. Wickersham; Treasurer, J. H. Kelley; Marshal, John Mehan; Street Commissioners, John Steis



G. W. Thompson Ab. D.



W. H. Thompson M.D.

and James Martz. May, 1875—Trustees, J. N. Little, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Nye, J. M. Agnew and J. W. Clark; Clerk, Shubel Pearson, Treasurer, H. E. Pattison; Marshal, J. W. Bennett. In October, Jacob Kiser took Thompson's place as trustee, and Joseph Collins took Agnew's place; Street Commissioner, J. N. Little; May, 1876—Trustees, Joseph Collins, James Toby, Simon Weyand, J. N. Little and J. H. Kelley; Clerk, S. Pearson; Treasurer, H. E. Pattison; Marshal, John James; School Trustee, C. Messerly; Street Commissioners, James Toby and J. H. Kelley. In October, John H. Gill took Collins' place as Trustee, and in February, 1877, G. T. Wickersham took Toby's place, same. May, 1877—Trustees, O. Carper, J. H. Kelley, S. Weyand, J. N. Little and G. H. Barnett; Clerk, S. Pearson; Treasurer, W. H. Thompson; Marshal, J. B. Agnew, Jr., School Trustee, James B. Dukes. May, 1878—Trustees, George Barnett, John Steites, J. H. Kelley, George Burson and W. Nimrod; Clerk, T. B. Martin; Treasurer, W. H. Thompson; Marshal, J. B. Agnew, Jr.; Trustee Burson was succeeded by Joseph Vurpillat; School Trustee Burnett was succeeded by William Spangler; Street Commissioners, John Steites and W. Nimrod. May, 1879—Trustees, G. W. Barnett, John H. Wood, John H. Kelley, Joseph D. Vurpillat and John James; Clerk, S. Pearson; Treasurer, W. H. Thompson; Marshal, S. B. Hazen; Street Commissioners, J. H. Wood and J. D. Vurpillat; School Trustee, G. W. Thompson. May, 1880—Trustees, M. A. Dilts, N. B. Bennett, H. Kittinger, T. B. Martin and W. W. Nimrod; Clerk, S. Pearson; Treasurer, W. H. Thompson; Marshal, Frank Long; Street Commissioners, H. Kittinger and W. W. Nimrod; School Trustee, George Burson. May, 1881—Trustees, J. H. Reddick, William Keys, W. H. Bouslog, S. Weyand and J. Michaels; Clerk, S. Pearson; Treasurer, M. Hogan; Marshal, C. Bridegroom. May, 1882—Trustees, J. H. Reddick, John Hustis, W. H. Bouslog, O. H. Hathaway and James Martz; Clerk, W. B. Taylor; Treasurer, M. D. Falvey; Marshal, C. Bridegroom.

The first tax levied for corporate purposes was as follows, in 1868: Special school tax, 20 cents on each \$100 valuation and 50 cents on each poll; special tax, 10 cents on each \$100 valuation and 25 cents on each poll. The report of the Town Treasurer from May, 1868, to May, 1869, was as follows: Peddlers' licenses, \$15; auction licenses, \$10; from the Marshal, \$10.80; total receipts, \$35.80. Paid Town Marshal on orders, \$18; balance on hand, \$17.80. In July, 1871, the Trustees purchased, for \$215, a wagon and the necessary hooks, ladders, pails, etc., for extinguishing fires. At the same time, a meeting was called to organize a fire company, resulting in an incomplete organization which was afterward perfected. In April, 1872, a town pound was erected. The

present organization for the extinguishment of fires reflects no credit upon the care of the property-holders. The truth of the old adage of "locking the barn door after the horse is stolen" may yet be impressed upon the minds of the citizens to their sorrow. In June, 1882, town bonds to the amount of \$1,000 were sold to obtain money to defray the expense of repairing the heavy "wash-outs" on Front street adjoining the river.

At a special meeting of the Trustees on the 26th of September, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Our nation has been called to mourn the loss, by the hand of death, of its beloved chief magistrate, James A. Garfield; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that the citizens should in a public manner express their grief for his loss, and their recognition of his eminent public services and private worth; therefore

Resolved, That we, the Board of Trustees of the incorporated Town of Winamac, in behalf of the citizens of the town, do sincerely mourn the loss of President James A. Garfield as a great national calamity, and extend our sympathy to his stricken family; and further

Resolved, That the citizens of Winamac be and are hereby requested to meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church at 2 o'clock, P. M., of to-day, and there hold proper memorial services in honor of our illustrious dead; and further

Resolved, That all the business men of Winamac are hereby requested to close their respective places of business from half-past 1 until half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

S. WEYAND,
W. H. BOUSLOG,
J. MICHAELS,
J. H. REDDICK,

Trustees.

SHUBEL PEARSON, *Clerk.*

In 1872, the Board of Trustees were petitioned to vote for Monroe Township \$8,000 in aid of the Fort Wayne & Pacific Railroad, which was to be run on the old surveyed line of the American Central Railroad, one station to be at Winamac and another at Francisville. The citizens of the western and the eastern portions of the county, especially of the former, were highly in favor of the enterprise, as the want of better communication between the two widely separated portions of the county had long been felt (and will long continue to be felt). The aid petitioned for in Monroe was voted when submitted in June to the citizens, and a portion of the tax was afterward collected; but as the project was abandoned, the money was finally returned to the tax payers. Other townships voted aid. Such a road would be a blessing to Pulaski County, and if again on foot should be liberally assisted by the citizens. An increase of from ten to thirty per cent in the value of real estate would be the result of the completion of such an enterprise.

Secret Societies.—Winamac Lodge, No. 168, Odd Fellows, was founded in 1855, its charter bearing the date July 18 of that year. The charter members were: Henry P. Rowan, James W. Eldridge, Dr. G. W. Reddick, Andrew D. Perry, Samuel Ward, Jr., and Samuel Hoch.

The first officers were: G. W. Reddick, N. G.; Samuel Hoch, V. G.; A. D. Perry, Secretary; H. P. Rowan, Treasurer. The lodge grew quite rapidly at first, and after a few years built their two-storied frame building just south of the court yard, fitting up the upper story for the use of the society, and the lower to rent. For several years prior to the erection of the present court house, the lower portion of this building was occupied by the county officers. The present value of lodge property is about \$1,500, and the present membership of the lodge is thirty-two. The present officers are: J. H. Reddick, N. G.; S. F. Keppler, V. G.; John H. Gill, Recording Secretary; Jesse Taylor, P. Secretary; S. Pearson, Treasurer. Pulaski Encampment, No. 62, was organized October 20, 1860, but for some reason no charter was obtained until March, 1873, the Encampment working, in the meantime, under its dispensation. The charter members were James W. Eldridge, Isaac Eldridge, A. D. Perry, G. T. Wickersham, James Gill, W. T. Clelland and T. F. Reynolds. The first officers were: James Eldridge, C. P.; A. P. Perry, H. P.; G. T. Wickersham, S. W.; W. T. Clelland, J. W.; Isaac Eldridge, Scribe; James Gill, Treasurer. The present membership is eighteen, and the present officers are: S. F. Keppler, C. P.; Peter Kroft, H. P.; John Pfyffer, J. W.; A. Madantz, S. W.; J. T. Bruce, Scribe, and H. Kittinger, Treasurer. The Odd Fellows first met in the old Barnett building on front street, formerly the principal business street of the town. The Rebecca Degree was founded in 1874, with the following first members: H. Kittinger, S. Pearson, G. T. Wickersham, A. D. Perry, Peter Kroft, H. Baker, W. R. Ballinger, J. M. Kline, Jesse Taylor, J. T. Bruce, J. D. Clark, S. Weyand, B. F. Frank, Mrs. Una Pearson, Martha Bruce, Melinda Burson, Susanna Taylor, Susanna Ballinger, Mary J. Perry, Mary Wickersham, Louisa Baker, C. M. Frank, Anna Kroft, Phoebe Clark and Hulda Agnew. The degree is Sophronia Degree, No. 122, Daughters of Rebecca.

The first records of Winamac Lodge, No. 262, F. & A. M., are lost. The charter is dated May, 1860, the charter members being James W. Selders, G. W. Reddick, Stephen Bruce, John Myers, and George Burson. The lodge worked for several years under a dispensation before obtaining a charter. The first officers in existing records were: J. W. Selders, W. M.; G. W. Reddick, S. W.; Stephen Bruce, J. W. The present officers are: S. Weyand, W. M.; Mr. Burnett, S. W.; Simon Keppler, Treasurer; Edward M. Morehart, Secretary; R. S. Rodgers, S. D.; J. R. Connor, J. D.; John Falcon, Tiler. The present membership is twenty-nine; value of lodge property, about \$300.

Tippecanoe Council of the Royal Arcanum, No. 303, was organized in October, 1879, with the following charter members: C. D. Wood, L.

B. Perry, J. W. Clark, M. A. Dilts, T. B. Hedges, T. E. Allison, J. M. Ward, W. T. Gary, W. S. Myers, W. H. Conn, W. H. Bouslog, Jacob Keiser, J. H. Gill, W. H. Barkalow, J. W. Brown, S. Pearson, D. H. Gary and G. W. Thompson. The first officers were: C. D. Wood, R.; M. A. Dilts, V. R.; D. H. Gary, P. R.; J. M. Ward, O.; T. B. Hedges, Secretary; W. T. Gary, Collector; W. H. Bouslog, Treasurer; Jacob Keiser, Chaplain; J. W. Clark, G.; T. E. Allison, W. A. R.; L. W. Perry, S.; G. W. Thompson, Med. Ex.; Trustees, W. S. Myers, C. D. Wood and J. W. Clark. The present officers are: T. B. Hedges, R.; L. D. Perry, Secretary; W. H. Hoffman, Collector; W. H. Bouslog, Treasurer; J. T. Bruce, Chaplain. The present membership is twenty-nine.

Various temperance movements have striven to do away with the sale and consumption of liquor in Winamac. The Good Templars effected an organization some ten years ago, and for a season was very prosperous, numbering, it is stated, as high as 300 members. They did good work, and for a time largely reduced the sale of liquor; but the citadel of King Alcohol was too strong to be taken, and the lodge finally went down, and the records were carried away by one of the members. Articles of association of a lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry were filed in the Recorder's office in August, 1875; and about the same time lodges of the order were instituted in various portions of the county. As the records of the organization at Winamac could not be found, but little can be stated, except that the order flourished for a few years, did good work in reducing the price of various farm implements, and finally disbanded. Farmers must look out for their own interests, as the rest of mankind are hawks, so to speak, which swoop down upon their hard-earned homes like veritable birds of prey.

In August, 1882, Division Master Workman Halley organized at Winamac a chapter of the secret order known as Knights of Labor. But little could be learned regarding this society, probably for the reason, as stated, that such things are not permitted to be divulged. The members meet once a month over Michael Falvey's store, charge \$1 initiation fee, and work in the interest of the laboring classes.

Newspapers.—The first attempt to publish a newspaper in Winamac (or in Pulaski County) was made during the summer of 1858, when several prominent Democrats formed a sort of stock company, purchased the necessary material, and engaged a native of the Emerald Isle—a Mr. James Mahaffie—to manage and edit their party paper, called the *Pulaski Democrat*. Mr. Mahaffie was an odd genius, and loved the flowing bowl better than was good for him; not that there was anything particularly odd in that fact, but, in general, because his social proclivities were too

preponderant for financial success. He edited the paper, in a way, until after the political campaign of 1858, when he shook the dust of the place from his feet and has since cast his lot elsewhere. The paper remained suspended until the early autumn of 1859, when Tibbatts & Magee began issuing it, continuing until the following year, when Mr. A. Valentine became connected with it. Some time during 1860, or the early part of 1861, the publication was again abandoned; but, in 1862, was again revived by Rufus Magee, who issued it until 1863, except for a short time when it was suspended by military orders. George Burson obtained editorial control in 1863, and issued the sheet as a Republican organ until February, 1865, when M. H. Ingram became editor, remaining thus until about 1868. About this time, the name was changed to *Winamac Democrat*. Under him, the paper was again Democratic. In about 1868, F. B. Thomas secured a one-half interest, and in October, 1870, Ben Frank bought out Mr. Ingram's interest. In a short time, Mr. Thomas purchased Mr. Frank's interest, and remained sole editor and proprietor until November, 1882, when the entire paper was sold to a number of prominent Democrats, who had associated themselves together as the "Winamac Democratic Publishing Company," with A. B. Crampton as editor-in-chief, and Thomas Benton Hedges as associate editor. John O. Behymer purchased the paper in the spring of 1883. Mr. Behymer came from Tipton, Ind., where for some time he was the proprietor of the *Tipton Express*. He is an able journalist, and the *Democrat*, under his management, will be ably conducted. From 1865 to 1868, the paper was a six-column folio, but at the latter date became an eight-column folio. During these years, the circulation was usually between 300 and 400, but after 1868 it increased. The paper, during its entire career, except when issued as the organ of the Pulaski County Republicans, has been of the "stalwart" Democratic character, and has upheld, with unfaltering determination, the principles of the party of which it is an ardent supporter.

In the spring of 1865, a joint-stock company was organized for the purpose of issuing a Republican paper at the county seat. The members were B. T. Lane, Stephen Bruce, John P. Barnett, Charles Meeker, Rudolph Hoch and Peter Kroft. Money to the amount of \$300 was raised, and John Ferrell was induced to publish the paper, the members receiving their papers free. The sheet was christened the *Winamac Republican*, and presented a creditable appearance. Mr. Ferrell had his failings, and fell into bad circumstances and finally induced Mr. Lane to purchase the office, which was done about two months after the paper was first issued. Mr. Lane conducted the paper for a time and finally employed John W. Ryan to edit it. At last the office was sold to F. S.

Remington, who issued the paper until March, 1869, when it passed to the present owner, Hon. Jacob Keiser, who has since remained sole editor and proprietor. The paper under Mr. Keiser was first issued as a seven-column folio, subscription \$1.50 per year, and the circulation at the time of the transfer to Mr. Keiser did not exceed about 200. In 1872, the paper became a six-column quarto, but after the lapse of a year was changed to a eight-column folio, and has thus remained since. The paper has been skillfully and ably conducted, has a largely increased circulation, and has done a great deal to reduce the Democratic strength of the county. It is one of the best county papers in the State.

On the 7th of September, 1878, appeared the first member of the *Winamac Journal*, an organ devoted to the interests of the Greenback party. The paper presented a neat appearance, was a seven-column folio issued every Saturday, subscription \$1.50 per year, and from the start enjoyed a large circulation. Its editor, M. H. Ingram, an old newspaper man, and a fluent and forcible writer, succeeded in increasing the strength of his party in the county to about 300, but in April, 1883, the *Journal's* politics were changed to Democratic, and it is still issued under the same name, form and editorship. The local advertising patronage is good.

Schools.—The first session of school held in Winamac was during the summer or early autumn of 1839. It was taught by John C. Waldo in a small log cabin which had been built and occupied by the family of John Davis. Those who sent children to him were John Pearson, Joseph Conklin, John Davis, Mrs. Harris, and possibly several other families living in the neighborhood, but without the limits of the village proper. He had in all some ten scholars. Nothing further can be stated regarding this first school. The following year the house was occupied as a dwelling, and as there was no other suitable building that could be used as a schoolhouse, the town was without further educational facilities until some time during the year 1841, when John Staley was employed to teach the second term in the old log cabin of Davis. In 1840, the work of building the hewed-log schoolhouse on Lot 159, which had been donated by the proprietors of the town for the purpose, was begun; but owing to some obstacles no longer remembered was not completed until the spring of 1843, and soon afterward the first term in this house was taught by John Staley, probably. This house was a substantial structure, and ought to have been, judging from the length of time required to build it, and and was used for educational, religious, political and other purposes until about 1858 or 1859, when the frame building now occupied by Hon. Jacob Keiser was constructed at a cost of about \$800, and located on the school Lot No. 159. This building was used for school purposes until the

present brick was erected In April, 1869, the School Trustees asked the Town Trustees to issue the bonds of Winamac to the amount of \$7,000 to defray the expense of erecting a much-needed larger school building ; but conclusive action was deferred until the following February, when the question was again brought to their notice ; whereupon it was ordered that eighty-six bonds each for \$100 should be issued, the principal to be paid in two equal annual installments in June, 1871 and 1872, the bonds bearing ten per cent interest payable annually. The bonds were issued, and purchased, it is stated, at a slight discount, by men residing mostly in Logansport. In December, 1870, town bonds to the amount of \$343.32, were issued to purchase of Eden Shotwell the necessary ground for the contemplated house. When the time arrived for the payment of the bonds, the town was unable to meet its obligations and even the annual interest was neglected. In one or more instances suit was brought by the bond-holders to collect the overdue interest. At last the Trustees were compelled to issue additional bonds for the payment of the interest and judgments ; \$500 in bonds was issued June, 1874 ; and \$1,000 in April, 1875. Again, in December, 1876, \$3,000 in bonds was issued for the same purpose. The obligations of the town are yet outstanding to the amount of about \$2,000. The schoolhouse, a square, two-storied brick building, was erected in 1871, at a total cost in round numbers of \$9,000. The present appearance of the building invites conjecture as to what has become of the School Trustees and the fund for repairs.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal class was first organized at Winamac in 1839, not far from the month of August. Among the first members were Mrs. Andrew Keys, Mrs. John Pearson, several of the Munsons, several of the Oldses and others, whose names cannot be remembered. Comfort Olds was one of the first preachers. Rev. Taylor was the minister in 1842. Among the members, up to this time, in addition to those above, were Mrs. Mary Jenkins, John Pearson, several of the Hatterbaughs, Maj. John Gardner, and a little later, John N. Ingram, W. M. Lemon, Nathaniel Routson, Elijah T. Oliver, John Reeder and various members of their families. The five men last named were Trustees in 1844. At this time, John and Edna Pearson deeded Lot 119 to the Trustees in trust, for ground upon which to build a church which was strongly talked of at that time. The class weakened, however, and the church was not erected for many years. The first meetings were held in the old log cabin built for the family of John Davis. Sometimes the class met in private houses, in the court house and in barns. Upon the completion of the schoolhouse in 1843, church was held therein until the Reformed Church was erected, which the class was permitted to use until their own frame church was built in 1867. Oliver and F. B. Thomas

served the class early in the capacity of pastors. In 1859, the Trustees were Joseph E. Reed, William C. Barnett, Stephen Bruce, John Stephens, A. Wirick, Daniel Short, William Murphy, James Raver and C. G. Cleland. At this time, meetings were yet held in the old frame schoolhouse. For some reason the old Pearson lot was not used, and in about 1859 the class purchased Lot 104 for \$100. At this date, Rev. Miles H. Wood was the pastor in charge. Among his successors have been Revs. Kahler, Sanders, Hines, McKinsey, Handley, Beal, Potter, Beatty, Cook, Reeder, Beebe, Harrison, Jackson, Clifton, Conner, Tarr, and the present pastor, Rev. Allen Lewis. The class is prosperous, and numbers about eighty-four members. The church, begun in 1866 and completed in 1867, cost about \$1,000.

The Christian class was organized in 1860 by Rev. John O'Kane, and consisted of the following members: Ephraim Dukes, wife and two daughters, Dr. F. B. Thomas and wife, G. T. Wickersham and wife, L. W. Estes and wife, James Dukes and wife, James Tobey and wife and W. H. Jacks. The class was organized in the Reformed Church, and continued to assemble there the most of the time until their frame church was erected in 1869 and 1870, at a cost of about \$3,600. An indebtedness of \$400 was upon the house at the time of its completion, which amount was fully paid on the occasion of the first public meeting. The ministers of the class have been Revs. Dukes, Kemp, Edmundson, Wheeler, Gary and Barnett. The class is doing well.

The Emanuel Congregation of the Reformed Church was organized in 1861 by Rev. Jonas Michaels with the following first members: Rudolph Hoch, Jacob Little, Harrison Hoch, Conrad Smith, E. Hoch, Eliza Little, Mary A. Hoch, Benjamin Zellers, Mary Zellers, James J. Mills and Mary Mills. The organization of the class at this time was in reality a re-organization of an old class which had met at the old schoolhouse many years before for a short time. The first trustees, after the re-organization in 1861, were Rudolph, Jacob and E. Hoch. Rudolph Hoch and Jacob Little were Elders, and Harrison Hoch and Conrad Smith were Deacons. The frame church was begun in 1862, upon a subscription of \$300; but, owing to the difficulty of getting funds during the hard times of the war, was not completed until 1866; \$1,000 in subscriptions was raised during one summer; the house cost about \$1,500. Rev. Michaels served the class some fifteen years, but was finally compelled to resign his pastorate owing to ill-health and the infirmities of age. Rev. Henry Sands served the class two years, and John Skinner three years. The class has had no pastor for the past year. The present membership is about forty.

In the year 1858, Father Hamilton, of Logansport, organized a small class of Catholics at Winamac, among the first families being those of

John O'Connell, M. D. Falvey, James Mulvaney, M. Krats, John Hoffman and Thomas McSheehy. The growth of the class was so rapid under the able management of Father Hamilton that in 1859 their frame Church was built at a cost of about \$700. The lot upon which the church was built was donated by W. C. Barnett. Other outsiders assisted the class. Father Hamilton served the class, though he resided at Logansport, until about the year 1867, since which the resident priests have been Fathers Carolus, Koenig, Viedeau, Koenig, Viedeau, Wittmer, Schoch, and the present excellent man, Christian Nigsch. Some sixty families belong to the church at present. The value of the church property aside from the old church of 1859, which is yet in use, is about \$1,200. A fine new church is to be built in 1883, the expected cost being about \$8,000. A church fair held in Keller's Hall four evenings in November, 1882, netted the class over \$800. The class is highly prosperous. Connected with the church is St. Mary's School, founded in 1873, and conducted since by the Sisters of the Precious Blood of Christ. School is held some ten months of the year, with an average attendance of about sixty pupils.

CHAPTER IV.

BY ED. A. MOSSMAN.

SALEM TOWNSHIP—ITS EARLY INHABITANTS AND INTERESTS—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES—POLITICS—SCHOOLS—THE FRANCESVILLE COLLEGE—CHURCHES OF FRANCESVILLE—NEWSPAPERS—FATALITIES—LODGES—MILITIA COMPANY.—THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE HAY INTEREST.

IN September, 1843, Salem Township was organized out of territory that had formerly constituted a portion of White Post Township. The privilege of naming the newly-created township seems to have been accorded by common consent to Isaac Evans, who had emigrated into it about the year 1843, from Salem Township, Champaign Co., Ohio. About two-thirds (probably nearly three-fourths) of the township is prairie, and the remainder timbered land. The prairie land is very fertile. The timbered land, like the timbered land throughout the greater portion of the county, requires the liberal application of manure in order to maintain its productiveness. This is especially true of the higher portions of those lands. In fact, the very highest parts, which are commonly called sand ridges, cannot be farmed with profit, no matter

what crops are cultivated, nor how well the land is manured. There is, however, a great deal less land of this quality in Salem than in some other townships in the county. What timber there is is generally scrubby and barely sufficient for fuel and fencing. The Big Monon Creek, in its course through this township, has a swifter current and more clearly defined banks than it has in those townships through which it passes before it reaches Salem Township, and consequently the prairies are not of such a miry or marshy nature. The tame grasses are very easily introduced here, so easily, in fact, that some varieties spring up spontaneously, upon the land being mowed, burnt over or pastured. Corn, wheat, rye, oats and all kinds of cereals, in fact, commonly cultivated in this latitude, are cultivated here with gratifying success, when the seasons are propitious. On the level lands of the prairies, however, crops drown out badly in wet seasons. There is a substratum of rock underlying the greater portion of the township, at a depth of from one foot to fifteen feet. In some places the rock is so near the surface that post-holes cannot be dug.

But little is known concerning the geological characteristics of the territory of which the township is constituted, beyond what has been developed in the digging of ordinary wells. There was a well sunk in the year 1867, however, on Section 20, which is, in many respects, quite phenomenal, and which revealed some very interesting facts in regard to the geology of that locality. It is 960 feet deep. At the depth of nine feet, rock was encountered, and from that point to the point at which work was suspended, the rock was continuous, though seemingly composed of several different strata. It is said that a vein of excellent marble (?) was passed through. The well was sunk by G. Bates, of Chicago, who was, at that time, owner of the farm on which it is situated. He began the work under the conviction that he would be able to find oil at that place. Although he failed to find the object of his quest, he found that which may prove to be of great value to the owner of the land and to the adjacent country. At a depth of about 500 feet, a very strong vein of water was reached, which was strongly impregnated with sulphur, and which, upon its emission, gave off a certain gaseous vapor, which was highly inflammable, it being easily ignited by holding a lighted match within a few inches of the water. This gas has been utilized, as a means of cooking feed for stock, and for lighting a large lamp, which was kept burning at the well, the gas being conveyed to the lamp by an iron pipe. The water has been chemically analyzed, and is said to contain excellent sanitary properties. The water has been raised to the height of forty feet, by means of an iron pipe, and it manifestly would have risen much higher had the height of the pipe been increased. Upon the gas being

lighted at the orifice of the tube, it would blaze up to the height of three or four feet, shedding a radiant light and illuminating the prairie for a long distance. An iron pipe, three and a half inches in diameter, was inserted into the well, reaching down to the rock (nine feet) and extending three or four feet above the surface of the ground; and through this the water flowed incessantly for nine years. It then ceased, suddenly, and remained inactive for some two or three months, at the expiration of which time it resumed its artesian character. It is inactive at the present time (December, 1882), and has been for about a year. Besides the present interval of inactivity and the first one, of which mention has already been made, there was one each year after the first, each of which was about two or three months' duration, except one (date not known), which continued for about one year and a half. The water is said to be clear, pure, strongly sulphureted and very wholesome. So strongly is the water impregnated with sulphur, that it can be smelled, it is said, a distance of one hundred yards, when the well is flowing. It is a noteworthy fact that this well, whenever it has ceased to flow, has invariably done so in the wettest portion of the year; and has commenced again, on the other hand, in the driest portion. It is located on about the highest ground in the neighborhood; and, should the hope that is entertained by some of its becoming a famous health resort end in fruition, there is a most excellent site there whereon to build the town that would thereupon be built, as surely as the effect follows the cause. It is highly probable, however, that the fact of its being intermissive, as regards the effusion of the water, would be a serious obstacle to its ever becoming a popular health or pleasure resort, although it is not unlikely that there may be a means, if the ingenuity of man can only discover or devise it, by which it can be made to resume, and permanently retain, the characteristics of an artesian well. But, it is not within the plan of this work to discuss that question. The present owner of the farm on which this well is situated is J. H. Ross, of Francesville, who contemplates making an effort, involving the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, to determine whether the well can be made to resume its activity, and to determine, also, what can be accomplished in the way of establishing an invalid's resort there.

Settlement.—The first permanent settler in Salem Township was Daniel McBride, and the second, John Rees. The former settled in the township in the spring of the year 1837, and the latter in the fall of the same year. Both settled on the farm now owned by John Kruger, Sheriff of Pulaski County. Both came from Virginia. Rees emigrated from Virginia in 1835, and resided at Monticello, in White County, until the fall of 1837, when he settled in Salem Township, as before stated. McBride

removed from the township a good many years ago. Rees continued to reside in the township until his death, which occurred December 1, 1868. Among those who came into the township at an early date were John Dowel (about 1839), Daniel Higman (1841, from Tippecanoe County), Margaret Rains (widow) and family, five boys—Thomas, William, Jonathan, St. Clair and Handley, and one girl—Elizabeth; Isaac Evans, Mrs. Rees (widow) and family, four boys—William, George, Ashford and Samuel, and two girls; Abijah Wilson and Jacob Miles, in the east part of the township, and William Hancock, Benjamin Gardner and Nathaniel Waples, in the southwest corner.

Lands.—The following exhibit transcribed from the plat book in the Auditor's office at the county seat, shows what lands were entered in the township from the year 1838 to the year 1841, inclusive, together with a specific description of the lands, the date of each entry, and the name of the person making the entry:

DESCRIPTION.	Sections.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Date of Entry.	Name of Purchaser.
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	40	00	February 23, 1839.....	Asa Inman.
N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	40	00	April 15, 1839	Samuel Burson.
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	160	00	February 23, 1839.....	Jesse Coppock.
W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, and S. E. of S. E.	25	80	00	March 18, 1839.....	Charles M. Silence.
E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	80	00	August 6, 1839.....	Michael Williams.
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	40	00	March 23, 1840.....	William W. Curtis.
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	40	00	September 12, 1839.....	Robert White.
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	40	00	April 17, 1841	William White.
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	160	00	December 24, 1838.....	William Murphey.
N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	160	00	April 10, 1839.....	Robert White.
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	35	40	00	August 6, 1839.....	John Tilman, Jr.
Fract. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	154	55	November 15, 1838.....	Joseph Smith.
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	160	00	November 30, 1838.....	Isaac Coppock.
Lots No. 1 and 2	36	97	54	November 30, 1838.....	Samuel Burson.
Lots 3 and 4, and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	36	138	50	December 4, 1838.....	William M. Sherrerd.
Lot No. 5	36	42	14	December 4, 1838.....	Samuel Burson.
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	40	00	, 1840.....	Daniel Higman.
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	40	00	, 1840	Daniel Higman.

Early Elections.—The first election in Salem Township was held at the house of John Dowel, April 1, 1844, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace, one Constable, two Overseers of the Poor, two Fence Viewers, two Supervisors of Highways, and one Inspector of Elections. The voters thereat were William Rees, Thomas Rains, Abijah Wilson, William Stevens, Daniel Higman, St. Clair Rains, John Dowel and Jacob Miles. The tally sheet of said election shows that, for Justice of the Peace, William T. Stevens received seven votes; for Constable, William Rees received four votes; for Inspector of Elections, John Rees received five votes; for Supervisor, Daniel Higman received three votes, and Abijah Wilson, for the same office, received two votes; for Overseer of the Poor, John Dowel received seven votes, and George Rees, for the same office, received five votes; and that for Fence Viewer,

Daniel Higman received seven votes, and Jacob Miles, for the same office, received six votes. The Judges of said election were William T. Stevens and Thomas Rains, and the Clerks, St. Clair Rains and John Dowel. At an election held on the 5th day of August, in the same year, at the house of John Dowel, the following persons voted: Jacob Miles, William Stevens, Levi Moore, William Rains, Isaac Miles, John Rees, Abijah Wilson, Jonathan Rains and Thomas Wilson. There was another election held in the township during the same year (making the third), at which Isaac C. Adams, George Rees and Joseph Denmore, voted, in addition to all (except Daniel Higman and Thomas Rees), those who had voted at either of the previous elections. This last was the Presidential election, and was held on the 4th day of November, at the house of Abijah Wilson. There were sixteen votes cast, of which the Democratic electors received five, and the Whig electors eleven. Of forty-six persons who voted at the Presidential election on the 2d day of November, 1852, but three (Daniel Higman, William Hancock and Micajah Hancock) now reside in the township. A few have moved away, but those who profess to know say that a very large majority (probably three-fourths) are dead. The names of those who voted at that election were Richard Folks, Thomas Tipton, Benjamin Gardner, Jr., William O'Connel, William H. Cunningham, Samuel Rishling, James W. Gumm, David Barngrover, William Rees, Robert Stevens, J. S. Cox, William Rains, William Stevens, Abijah Wilson, J. S. Tilton, William Dix, John Miller, John Miles, Rudolph High, John Mills, Samuel Seaton, John W. Cunningham, St. Clair Rains, David Miller, Samuel M. Ward, John Powell, Nathan Perry, Samuel Hopkins, Isaac Wager, Jonathan Rains, Daniel Higman, Littleton Perry, James Roark, Thomas McCraw, Theodore Strange, John Smith, Jr., John Smith, Sr., Benjamin Gardner, Sr., John Chavley, Jacob Herrick, William Hancock, Micajah Hancock, George Hancock, Nathan Waples, Pleasant Roark and Joseph Witham.

First Marriage.—John Sneathan and Mary Dowel were married in the summer of 1842, and were the first couple married according to the rites of the Christian religion in the township. The solemnizing ceremonies, by which the twain were made one flesh, were performed by Rev. Abraham Sneathan.

Schools.—The first school in the township was taught by Phebe Shigley, in the house of John Rees, about 1844; the second, by Adriana Allen, in a vacant house belonging to Leonard Wilson, about one and a half miles east of Francesville; and the third, in the summer of 1846, by William Stevens, in his own vacant house. The first schoolhouses, three in number, all built about the same time, were built about 1853, whilst Daniel Higman, William Hancock and Abijah Wilson were Trust-

ees. As there was but little public money for the purpose of building schoolhouses at that time, they were, of a necessity, principally built by contributions of material and work. The money was used only for the purpose of purchasing such things as they themselves could not make, such as stoves, glass, nails, etc. All other material, and the labor required to get it on the ground and erect the buildings, were contributed by the patrons of the schools, each giving as much as the necessities of the case required, or his abilities would permit. Some would contribute a certain number of logs (hewed), others clapboards, others a certain number of days' labor, and so forth. They were all hewed log houses, and were rather superior to most of the early schoolhouses, both as to the style and finish of the house, and as to the inside furniture. There are at present six schoolhouses in the township, all frame, and in good condition, and of the average value of \$400.

The College.—One of these (in the town of Francesville) was built originally by a joint-stock company, and was designed for a college, the name of which was the Francesville Male and Female College. As the name clearly implies, it was designed to be an institution at which both sexes should be taught; and, if the word "college," as used in the name of the institution, be of any import, it may be presumed that it was the purpose of those engaged in the enterprise, to make it a school of tolerably high rank. It is quite a fine structure, being sixty feet in length by forty-five feet in width, and two stories in height. The cost of erecting the building was about \$4,500. It was never used for the purpose for which it was designed. It is not a little singular that the enterprise should have been abandoned without even a trial, after it had been advanced to such a stage; but the consideration which prompted them to adopt this course probably was, that they saw, upon more mature deliberation, that it would require a long time and the expenditure of a considerable amount of money to obtain for the institution the celebrity essential to make it self-sustaining even; and that the payment of a dividend upon the shares of stock, if ever made, must necessarily be an event of the dim, distant future. On the 5th day of September, 1870, the Directors sold it to S. Rishling, Trustee of Salem Township, for \$3,500, \$200 of which was paid in cash, and the balance in township bonds, bearing six per cent interest. Agreeable to an order adopted by the stockholders authorizing the sale, the first money realized from the sale was applied to the payment of the debts of the association, and the balance was divided among the stockholders, each receiving an amount proportionate to the amount of stock held by him. The amount remaining, after the indebtedness of the association was paid, was so small that the stockholders received but about fifteen per cent of the amounts they had invested. The

Directors who made the sale of the building were S. Rishling, C. G. Hartman and Peyton Davison, and were elected at a meeting of the stockholders on the same day that the sale was effected. Prominently connected with this institution were J. J. Fairchild, William Imes, C. G. Hartman, J. C. Brewer, Peyton Davison, S. Rishling, J. T. Bledsoe and Charles H. Garrigues.

Francesville.—The town of Francesville was laid out by James Brooks, of New Albany, President of the L., N. A. & C. Railroad, on Sections 4 and 9, that part on the north side of Montgomery street being on Section 4, and that part on the south side, on Section 9. The town was named in honor of the proprietor's daughter, whose name was Frances. It is a thriving little town of about 300 inhabitants. The ground on which the town is situated was entered by William Rees, who had about ten acres under cultivation, and had erected a small log house, which stood within the present limits of the town. Rees sold out to Brooks. The town was re-platted in 1862, by J. M. H. Allison, at which time the eastern tier of blocks was vacated, as were also nine blocks on the west side. The first house in the town was built by Alonzo Star, in 1853, for a store and dwelling. Star put in a stock of goods at once, and this was the first store in town. The building stood on the southeast corner of Bill street and Lyman avenue. Lyman avenue was named for George Lyman, at that time Secretary of the L., N. A. & C. Railroad. The second house was built by Theodore F. Stokes, in the winter of 1853-54, for a dwelling. The first hotel in the town was built opposite the depot, and is the same building that is now called the Commercial House. It was built by William Imes in the winter of 1853-54. Imes kept hotel in the north part, and a man named McConaha in the south part. The last-named gentleman went out in a short time, and J. C. Farris and William Imes kept hotel and a store together for a time. Then it became a hotel exclusively, and has remained so to the present time, and has been kept by P. A. Colley, John S. Rishling, J. C. Brewer, Samuel Rishling, and various other persons. The present proprietor is William Conn. The second store building was erected by Samuel Rishling, opposite the depot. At first it was a very small affair, his stock consisting of little else than cakes and beer; but he increased it from time to time, as his means increased, until finally it became the leading store in the town. Dr. R. Mattingly started the first drug store in the town in 1856. He kept it for awhile, and sold out to J. T. Bledsoe, who still owns it. J. H. Mallon opened the store in which he is still doing business, about 1870. He is probably doing the leading business of the town.

Present Business.—The following is a list of the business men of the town at the present time, with the various lines of business in which they

are engaged : Stores, W. A. Brewer, E. H. Applegate and W. N. Jones ; hardware, W. R. Jones ; groceries, James Concannon and C. M. Bledsoe ; gents' furnishing goods, A. Kennard ; confectioneries, groceries and post office, W. A. Hennegar ; harness, Dassake & Petro ; shoe-maker, Joseph Claus ; blacksmith and wagon-maker (continuously since 1855), L. N. Hollett ; blacksmith, George Rees ; saloon, N. S. Hazen ; pool and billiard room, David Hazen ; meat shop, J. B. Rees ; dealers in game, W. S. Valentine and J. A. Engle ; livery, W. R. Jones ; millinery, Mrs. Frank Vose and Mrs. Shortridge ; cabinet-maker and undertaker, Peyton Davison ; real estate agents, Ross & Haymond ; Justice of the Peace, J. H. Ross. The town of Francesville is not incorporated.

Newspapers.—About the year 1869, the *Local Topic*, a three-column folio weekly newspaper, Democratic in politics, was established in the town of Francesville by J. G. Winegarden. It was ably edited, and the town is indebted to the salutary influence of this little sheet for a large share of its present prosperity. Its publication was continued with occasional short intervals of suspension until 1873, when it was finally suspended. In 1874, J. A. Winegarden commenced the publication of the *Pulaski Guard*, a six-column folio, weekly newspaper, Independent in politics. It proved to be short-lived, its publication being suspended at the end of about nine months. The next newspaper established in Francesville was the *Home Banner*, by R. L. Mattingly. The *Banner* was a three-column quarto, issued monthly at first, but changed to a six-column folio after the third issue. It was suspended within a year, and revived in January, 1878, by the same party, and published as a four-column quarto, independent in politics, for three months. It was then changed to six-column quarto, under the name the *Hoosier Wave*, and was finally suspended after the fall election in 1878. During the political campaign which shortly preceded the final termination of its existence, it was aggressively Republican in politics, and bore the brunt of the campaign in the county.

Fatalities.—Following are the names of persons whose deaths have resulted from other than natural causes in the township : Peter W. Feiter was fatally shot in the breast, in the spring of 1860, by the accidental discharge of his gun, which he was removing from a canoe in which he had been duck hunting on Monon Creek. He had taken the gun by the muzzle, and was drawing it toward him when the hammer caught on something, causing the gun to go off. He lived two or three days.

Oscar Rice was accidentally shot December 1, 1863, while attempting to remove his gun from a load of wood which he was hauling home. The gun was a double-barreled one. He had discharged one barrel at a quail, and the other he had been unable to discharge for



Truly Yours,
John R. Conner

a long time. This probably caused him to be less careful in handling the gun. The charge took effect near the elbow of his right arm and caused his death in two days after the accident.

About the summer of 1866, James Degarrimore, a boy about twelve years of age, was accidentally poisoned by his mother giving him strychnine instead of quinine, which she intended to give him for the ague. He lived but about an hour.

About 1879, a German named Summers, a bachelor, hung himself in a barn, about five miles southeast of Francesville. He had committed a heinous crime, for which it is supposed he apprehended that the indignant community would lynch him, and he probably thought he would anticipate their purpose by putting an end to his own miserable existence.

In 1879, Clinton Rodman, a young widower living in the town of Francesville, shot himself through the head with a revolver and died instantly. He had been at one time a consistent church member, but had afterward become very much dissipated and greatly reduced in circumstances.

In the latter part of December, 1881, Albert Hazen suicided by shooting himself in the side with a revolver. He had been for a long time addicted to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and had been arrested several times on criminal charges, on which occasions his father, who was a man of considerable wealth, always rendered him pecuniary assistance. At the time of the commission of the rash act which caused his death, he was under a penal bond for his appearance in court, to answer to a criminal charge of a serious nature, and upon his father's refusing to give him \$60 with which to defray the expense of his defense, he threatened to commit suicide, and contrary to his father's expectation, carried his threat into execution.

Henry Eldridge was accidentally shot at a charivari, at the house of Daniel Gordon, about the middle of January, 1876, and died on the 17th of the same month.

Religion.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Francesville was organized in 1853, by Thomas Markman, pastor. Early members, M. E. Davison, W. B. Nicols, Paris Robison, J. C. Farris, William Imes and Peyton Davison. The church building was begun in 1873 and finished in 1874, at a cost of about \$2,200. Pastor at time church was built, H. C. Neil. Present pastor, James McCoy; present number of members, between fifty and sixty.

The Christian Church was organized about 1865, with John H. Philips, pastor. The names of some of the first members were John C. Brewer and wife, William Brewer and wife, Cynthia M. Brewer, Candacia Brewer, Joseph Frederick and wife, Eli Farris, William Hallett and wife.

Present pastor, William A. Hennegar; present membership, about ninety-five. Elders, John C. Brewer, James McMurray and William N. Jones; Deacons, William A. Brewer, Stephen Thrasher and W. A. Geer. The Christian Church has no house of worship, but hold their meetings in the schoolhouse. The Catholic Church in the town of Francesville was erected in the latter part of 1866, and completed in the spring of 1867, at a cost of about \$900. Priest in charge at time church was built, Father Burns; present priest, Father John Schroeder.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized January 29, 1876, with B. F. Ferguson, pastor; S. W. Hubbell and W. C. Haymond, Deacons; Etta Haymond, Treasurer, and A. F. Anderson, Clerk. The last meeting, as shown by the church record, was held March 6, 1880. The church has never had any other pastor than Rev. B. F. Ferguson. Number of members, as per yearly report for the year 1879, thirty-seven. They have no church building, but they have, it seems, a building fund, as the record of the last meeting shows that the Treasurer of the Building Committee (Sarah E. Jones) was at that time ordered to put all money in her hands at interest, subject to call at fifteen days' notice.

Secret Societies.—Mohon Lodge, No. 208, A., F. & A. M., was organized in the winter of 1856–57. First officers, Charles G. Hartman, W. M.; W. B. Nicols, S. W.; Henry Banta, J. W.; other charter members, William Barkley, M. E. Davison, Paris Robinson and J. C. Farris. Lodge constituted under charter May 26, 1857, with Charles G. Hartman, W. M.; William B. Nicols, S. W.; and Henry Banta, J. W. Present officers: D. J. Loring, W. M.; L. N. Hallett, S. W.; S. F. Vose, J. W.; G. Daske, Treas.; J. H. Mallon, Sec.; F. McGinnis, S. D.; W. R. Jones, J. D. Present number of members, forty-four. Regular meetings, first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

Francesville Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 5, 1857, by Schuyler Colfax. Officers, John S. Riley, N. G.; Harry Phillips, V. G.; F. S. Drake, Sec.; Clair Oxley, Treas. Present officers, William A. Geer, N. G.; Lewis C. Renn, V. G.; David Bachtenkircher, Treas.; William A. Hennegar, Per. Sec.; William Shortridge, Rec. Sec. Present number of members, twenty-eight. Regular meetings, Wednesday evening of each week. This is an old lodge; and although it is neither a wealthy one nor a large one, it has always been in a flourishing condition. Its initiates are scattered all over the State, and at least one full lodge (Monon Lodge) has been organized out of its members.

Henry S. Lane, Post No. 76, Department of Indiana G. A. R., was organized June 15, 1882, with a membership of twenty-two comrades and the following officers: M. M. Gordon, Commander; Stephen Thrasher, Sr. Vice Commander; Frank Vose, Jr. Vice Commander; David Engle,

Quartermaster; Charles H. Garrigues, Surgeon; Samuel Petre, Officer of the Day; James McMurray, Adjutant; Thomas Fitzpatrick, Officer of the Guard; Augustus Geer, Q. M. Sergeant; and John Stephen, Sergeant Major. The Post has about sixty members, and is in splendid working order. They meet every two weeks in the town hall.

Francesville has a live Temperance Society, organized May 16, 1882, under the auspices of the National Christian Temperance Union. President, William A. Hennegar; Vice President, W. C. Haymond; Secretary, Lizzie Earl; Treasurer, Miss Sallie Rice; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Rees. Present number of members, 111. Regular meetings are held on Tuesday evening of each week, at which speeches are made by home talent. There is a Glee Club in connection with the Temperance Society, composed of thirty members, to which number the membership is limited.

Militia.—A company of State militia, named the Carnahan Guards, was organized at Francesville September 15, 1882, with M. M. Gordon, Captain; Joseph Engle, First Lieutenant; and Frank McGinnis, Second Lieutenant. This company is named after the Adjutant General of Indiana and Commander of the Department of Indiana Grand Army of the Republic. They drill once a month, and are armed with Enfield rifles.

The Francesville Cadets were organized October 6, 1882. Cecil Mallon, Captain; Henry Bledsoe, First Lieutenant; Well Ross, Second Lieutenant; M. M. Gordon, Drillmaster.

Drainage.—It had long been seriously questioned by many whether the land in this section of country could be successfully tile-drained. This doubt arose from the fact of there being a very large amount of sand in the soil, which, it was believed, would work into the tile at the joints and lodge at certain points, and eventually stop the passage of the water through the tile. This question has been put at rest, however, by laying tile-drains under Montgomery and Bill streets, in the town of Francesville, in the spring of 1882, as an experiment. So far, the experiment has proved signally successful. Encouraged by the success of this experiment, many of the farmers in the vicinity of Francesville are adopting this method of drainage upon an extensive scale.

Creamery.—In the spring of 1881, a creamery was started at Francesville by a firm, under the firm name of Benson, Leach & Co. They bought milk, from which they manufactured butter, and, with the refuse, fattened hogs. It is not in operation at present, but it is said that the proprietors intend to resume business in the coming spring.

Agricultural Society.—In the spring of 1871, the Francesville *Local Topic* strongly advocated the organization of an agricultural society, which should be in the nature of a District Agricultural Society; and proposed

that the farmers and artisans of the contiguous counties of White, Jasper, Newton and Starke be solicited to join in the enterprise. The suggestion met with such favor that on the 15th of July, 1871, a large and enthusiastic meeting, in which all the counties named were represented, was held at Francesville for the purpose of putting it into practical operation. The meeting was organized by the election of W. N. Jones as President and J. G. Culp as Secretary. A committee, which had been appointed for the purpose, reported a draft of a constitution, which, after being read, was adopted as a whole. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers of the society with the following result: President, William N. Jones; Vice President, C. G. Hartman; Corresponding Secretary, J. G. Winegarden; Recording Secretary, J. H. Mallon; Treasurer, Jacob Byers; Geologist, Benijah Johnson. A special committee on grounds was then chosen, to act in conjunction with the executive committee, with powers to buy or lease grounds for the society's use, as they might deem best. The following constituted the special committee: David Gray, Robert Cisna, George Mason, J. C. Brewer and Lemuel Osborne. A committee, consisting of two from each township, whose duty was to solicit sales of stock, was chosen. As this committee was quite numerous, their names are not given. At a meeting of the society held August 12, 1871, the Secretary reported that nearly 100 shares of stock (at \$10 each) had already been taken. On the 26th day of August, 1871, at a meeting of the society held on that day, the Committee on Grounds reported that they "had contracted for ten acres of ground with David Byers, for \$250, he agreeing to take five shares of stock, in the society, in part payment, \$100 immediately after the first fair, and the remaining \$100 in one year from date, with eight per cent interest." The action of the committee was subsequently approved by the society, and the purchase consummated. The society has since purchased five acres of land adjoining the tract bought of David Byers, and extended their inclosure so as to embrace it. The office of geologist was dispensed with, by a change made in the constitution at a meeting held on the 13th day of January, 1872. At the same meeting, the office of General Superintendent was created. The present officers of the society are; J. G. Culp, President; W. R. Jones, Vice President; E. H. Applegate, Secretary; L. N. Hallett, Treasurer; W. N. Jones, General Superintendent. The first fair of the society was held in the fall of 1872, and there has been one held each fall since. The society is in debt somewhat (about \$700); yet, taking into consideration the value of their grounds, with the improvements thereon, it may still be considered in a tolerably prosperous condition. The organization of a new agricultural society is talked of, the object being to purchase the property of the present society,

assuming the payment of the debt with which it is burdened, thus affecting a dissolution of the Prairie Farmers' Agricultural Society, and getting rid of those lethargic members who, by resisting all efforts to tax the shares of stock for the purpose of freeing the society from debt, acted as a handicap upon its progress. The new society, if organized, will be composed largely of the active members of the old.

Hay.—Hay-baling is a business of considerable importance in this township, as being a means for the diffusion of large sums of money annually throughout the country. There are three baling-presses at Francesville, which bale in the aggregate about 7,000 tons of hay annually, and give employment to about forty-five men and twenty-five teams. One of the three presses is operated by S. F. Vose, of Francesville, one by William Rinehart, of Delphi, Ind., and the other by W. B. Allen & Co., of Indianapolis. Vose uses horse-power, and Rinehart and W. B. Allen & Co., steam-power. The three baling establishments do a business of \$100,000 or over annually, and employ more labor than all other business in the town. Each ton of hay requires about \$1 worth of labor to bale it and place it on board the cars ready for shipment. Vose manufactures his own presses, of which he is the inventor. His presses are said to possess great merits, and he is contemplating still further improvements. He is also inventor of a stacker, with which he says one man can put up twenty-five tons of hay per day.

Game.—The shipment of game is another business in which a good deal of capital is employed. W. S. Valentine commenced in this business the fall of 1862, and has been engaged in it ever since. He is probably doing the leading business in that line. Joseph Engle, though he has been in the business but a few years and commenced on a small scale, is now doing a large business. Valentine and Engle each has a refrigerator which cost a considerable amount of money, in which they freeze birds in the spring of the year, and thus keep them until such time as they will command a good price in the market. Valentine bought in the neighborhood of 12,000 birds in the month of April, 1882, and Engle bought about the same number. There are probably about \$10,000 worth of game shipped from the town of Francesville per annum.

CHAPTER V.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP—NAME—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—CREATION OF TOWNSHIP—PROBABLE FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—EARLY TEACHERS AND PREACHERS—MILLS—ROADS—POST OFFICES—NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

BETTER were it, almost, that a township, county or State had entirely been non-existent, if its history is forever to remain unwritten, and all its facts of historic merit are to sleep silently on and on through the cycles and epicycles of endless time, unnoticed and unknown; but for Pulaski County and her various townships respectively, the historian has come but in time to glean from the old and fast decaying records, and wrest from the memory of the aged and others such historical information as will attract the attention of the present passing generation, and be of more than a common or ordinary interest to those myriads of generations which will follow.

Origin of Name.—The name of Harrison Township dates back to the Harrison campaign (the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign) of 1840 and 1841, and was so called in honor of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. This township, as the territory comprising Harrison Township, existed until the year 1841 as a part of Monroe Township, being attached for purposes of a political nature until this period. At a meeting held in Winamac by the County Commissioners in March, 1841, Harrison Township was created, and to be henceforth distinct from Monroe Township. The boundary lines of Harrison are drawn with Tippecanoe Township on the north, Fulton County on the east, Van Buren Township on the south, and Monroe Township on the west.

Creation.—The year 1854 (about) found quite a number of citizens residing in the northwestern part of the township petitioning the Board of Commissioners to be detached from Harrison Township, and to be attached to Monroe Township for all political and civil purposes, and at the same session of Commissioners' Court it was ordered, in behalf of those petitioning, that all of Sections 6, 7 and 18, and the west half of Sections 5, 8 and 17, and all that portion of Section 19 lying west of the Tippecanoe River, be and is hereby attached to Monroe Township. This attachment has ever since remained a part of Monroe Township.

First Settlement.—The first settlements made in the township were those known as the Mill Creek settlement, on Big and Small Mill Creeks, and the Bruce settlement, on Bruce's Lake, near the eastern boundary of the township. Those who lived on either of the creeks above mentioned were known and distinguished as the "Millcreekers." These early and first settlements date back to the years 1833 and 1839, and 1840 and 1841. In the first two years mentioned, the following persons came from Ohio, or some of the Eastern States, and commenced the construction of their new homes in the then wild and distant West: Tilghman Hackett, Abraham Hatterbaugh, Solomon Whitson, Benjamin T. Ballinger, David Klinger and John Shuey. In 1839, came E. T. Oliver, Joseph Oliver, Edward Gilliland, James Martin, Jonathan Washington, Michael Mowery, Joshua Turnpaugh, John Sutton, James Dempsey, Comfort Olds and others. Samuel Ward, Sr., Samuel Ward, Jr., Thomas Dempsey, Robert Dempsey, William Cooper, Jethro New, G. S. Ward, Andrew Gants and John Lee came in 1840. Henry Bruce, Stephen Bruce, Isaac Harrow and others came in 1841. John P. Miller, Martin H. Venard, Milton Venard, George Conner, Jacob Decard, William Phillips and others came in 1842. The majority of the persons who came to the township up to this time settled in the central or western parts.

Elections.—At an election held in Monroe Township, while Harrison Township was yet attached to Monroe for election purposes, in 1840, the following men from Harrison Township voted: J. O. Holmes, E. T. Oliver, Moses R. Holmes, Jesse Klinger, Solomon Whitson, Benjamin Ballinger, Tilghman Hackett, Abraham Hatterbaugh, James Murphy, Jonathan Washington, Michael Mowery and Comfort Olds.

At the election of the county organization in the spring of 1839, Elijah T. Oliver received thirty-eight votes, and was elected Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County. At the same election, Moses R. Holmes received fourteen for County Commissioner, but was not elected.

At an election held in Winamac in June, 1839, Abraham Hatterbaugh was elected Road Supervisor for both Congressional Townships; and at an election held at the same place in August of the same year, Benjamin T. Ballinger was elected Probate Judge of the county. It is seen from the returns of these elections that Harrison Township, or the territory which afterward composed the township, was recognized by the voters of the county as having its quota of influential and representative men.

Harrison Township was created by the County Commissioners at the March term in 1841, and at the first election held in the new township, at the house of Jonathan Washington, on the first Monday in April,

1841, the following men voted: Jonathan Washington, Isaac Sanders, Robert Dempsey, John Sutton, Thomas Dempsey, John Hackett, Michael Mowery, Benjamin Munson, Job J. Holmes, Moses R. Holmes, Luke Hackett, Abraham Hatterbaugh, Thomas B. Ward, Samuel Ward, Jr., Hiram Lunsford, James Gilliland, Runyon Compton, Benjamin T. Ballinger, Solomon Whitson, William Collins, Isaac Olds, Samuel Ward, Sr., Edward Gilliland and Joshua Turnpaugh. The following vote was polled: Justice of the Peace, Samuel Ward, Sr., 13 votes; Comfort Olds, 11 votes. Constable, Michael Mowery, 13 votes; Job J. Holmes, 11 votes. Road Supervisor, Jonathan Washington, 32 votes; Solomon Whitson, 14 votes, and Abraham Hatterbaugh, 10 votes. Overseers of the Poor, John Sutton, 14 votes; James Martin, 13 votes; Michael Munson, 11 votes, and Solomon Whitson 10 votes. Inspector of Elections, Edward Gilliland, 10 votes, and Samuel Ward, Jr., 9 votes. Fence Viewers, Comfort Olds, 13 votes; Thomas B. Ward, 13 votes; Samuel Ward, Sr., 9 votes; Michael Mowery, 6 votes, and Michael Munson, 1 vote. Inspector, Edward Gilliland; Judges, Samuel Ward and Solomon Whitson; Clerks, William Collins and Isaac Olds.

At an election held at the house of Jonathan Washington, in Harrison Township, in April, 1842, the following men voted: Samuel Ward, Sr., Nathaniel Roberts, James Dempsey, Robert Dempsey, Thomas Dempsey, Jonas Martin, Isaac Harrow, John Sutton, George W. Horine, Jonathan Washington, Stephen Sutton, Samuel Ward, Jr., Joshua Turnpaugh, Martin H. Venard, Michael Mowery, Thomas B. Ward and Edward Gilliland. Elijah T. Oliver is supposed to have been the first man who purchased land in Harrison Township, the same purchase being made on the 5th of February, 1839, and in Section 30, the amount being 165 acres. The following are among the first who purchased land in the township: Jonathan Washington, in Section 27, 160 acres, December 17, 1840; Jesse Klinger, in Section 19, 142 acres, August 25, 1840; Moses R. Holmes, in Section 30, 146 acres, June 20, 1840; Samuel Ward, Jr., in Section 22, 160 acres, May 3, 1841.

In the years 1843 and 1844, quite a number of persons came into the township, and most of them purchased land and at once began the improvement of their new homes.

The following are among the deceased pioneers of Harrison Township: Samuel Ward, Sr., John Sutton, Michael Mowery, Thomas B. Ward, Samuel Ward, Jr., Martin H. Venard and Andrew Gantz. Among those yet living may be mentioned the following: G. S. Ward, James Tobey, Henry Bruce, Allen Miller, William Ballinger, Milton Venard, and a few others.

Incidents.—Harrison Township, not unlike its adjoining townships,

had its almost unnumbered scenes of hardship, peril and trial; and many of the new-comers were compelled to bring to bear all the care, inventive power and good management they possessed to "get along," and to be able to do battle with all the conflicting circumstances of an early Western life; but the pioneers of Harrison Township were men of untiring energy and dauntless courage, and triumphed over all the opposing forces to a successful life and comfortable home. Time has brought its changes. The rude log cabin has long since been exchanged for a better house; the large and well-filled frame barn has taken the place of the shed stable; the "little old log schoolhouse" is now unknown, and numerous and commodious frame schoolhouses exist in the township, and the old pioneer is himself led to exclaim, "Whence and how these changes?"

Thomas Turnpaugh, son of Joshua and Martha (familiarily known as Patsy) Turnpaugh, is supposed to have been the first white child born in the township. Joshua Turnpaugh, Jr., who died in the spring of 1842, is supposed to have been the first white person deceased in the township. The funeral sermon was preached at the house of Joshua Turnpaugh, by an early traveling Methodist preacher by the name of Abraham Sneathen. The funeral was attended by nearly every adult in the township. The remains were interred in what was known as Hackett's Graveyard. The occasion is more particularly remembered by having connected with it an uncommon incident which ran as follows: A man, by name Isaac Sanders, was so eager to hear the funeral discourse that he walked four miles barefooted (boots he owned not, and shoes the poor man did not have), and when he came near the house where the deceased lay, a sense of shame or bashfulness overcame him, when he realized that he was compelled to attend the exercises barefooted, but the unpleasant thought was dispelled when he remembered and removed, from an inner pocket, a pair of long, white stockings, of the cotton quality, that he had provided himself with before he left home. He donned the stockings and attended the funeral, but many and long years had past ere the white-stockings-man was forgotten.

The first marriage in the township occurred on the 25th of April, 1842, with Isaac Sanders and Elizabeth Canfield as the matrimonial contractors. The ceremony was conducted by Samuel Ward, Justice of the Peace.

Harrison Township has two places of public burial, one located on the northwest corner of Section 28, and known as Sutton's Graveyard, the ground being donated by John Sutton; and the other and principal place of interment in the township is located on the northwest quarter of Section 34, and is known as Olive Branch Cemetery. The ground was given by Edward Gilliland.

The first divines in the township were Eventus Doud, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who preached the first sermon in the township, at the log cabin of James Martin, in the spring of 1840; and Abraham Sneathen, of the Old Christian Church; and Ephraim Dukes and William Hunter, of the Disciple Church. These ministers traveled their wilderness way on horseback, and preached in many country cabins, and endured numberless hardships.

Church.—The only church in the township is the Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal, located on the southwest quarter of Section 27. The exact location of the ground is as follows: Beginning twenty-seven rods east of the half-way stake on the south side of Section 27, Township 30 north, of Range 1 west; thence north nine rods; thence east nine rods; thence south nine rods; thence west nine rods to the place of beginning. The lot contains eighty-one square rods. The county records of 1850 give the returns of the election of the first trustees of the church as follows:

Methodist Episcopal Church on Mill Creek, Pulaski County, Ind. Election return. After ten days' notice given, there was an election held at the house of James Martin, in Harrison Township, Pulaski Co., Ind., on the 22d of February, 1850, for the purpose of electing three trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whereupon James Martin, Wesley Borders and John K. Benifield were elected said trustees. Wesley Borders was elected Clerk of said election. The society determined to get its trustees according to the rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church hereafter. February 22, 1850.

WESLEY BORDERS, *Clerk.*

The building is a frame, 26x36, and was commenced in the spring of 1849, and the frame-work completed and placed in position, and allowed to remain in this condition until late in the fall of 1850, when work on the church was again resumed and the building soon completed. The dedicatorial sermon, preached by Rev. Eventus Doud, is mentioned by old pioneers as being one of much power. The estimated cost of the sanctuary was \$500, \$300 of which was raised by Rev. Doud on the day of dedication. The organization consisted of fifty members at the time of the completion of the church. The members of that church have been preached to by the following ministers in the order named, commencing with the first: Revs. Eventus Doud, Bradley, Hatfield, Adel, Utter, Forbes, Wood, Newhouse, Beach, Sanders, Conner, Tar, Hinge, McKenzie, Beal, Crone, Cox, Reader, Langley, W. W. Jones, Vought, Bruner, and Sanders, the present pastor. The Presiding Elders who have held quarterly conference in this church since its founding occur in about the following order, beginning with the first: Revs. Graham, Westlake, Webb, Good, Marsey, Burgner, Michael, Utter, Cooper, Cissel, and Beck, the present presiding minister. The society has a present membership of about sixty. For many years there has been a Sabbath school held at

this place, with a fluctuating attendance of from forty to seventy pupils.

Schools.—The first school in the township (a sixty days' term) was taught in the rude log cabin of Martin H. Venard in the winter of 1843 and 1844, with Mr. Venard as schoolmaster. The second was taught by Miss Mary Collins in the same house, and the third by Martin H. Venard. Mr. Venard was a good scholar and took much interest in the education of his and other children. The schools that Mr. Venard taught were wholly unremunerative to him in a financial point of view.

The first schoolhouse in Harrison Township was a hewed-log building, 24x36 feet, erected (as nearly as can be ascertained) in the year 1848, on the northwest quarter of Section 34. In 1849, two schoolhouses were built, one on Section 32, and the other in the south-eastern part of the township. The Greenland Schoolhouse in the Bruce settlement was erected in 1853. In 1859, four frame schoolhouses were built. There are now eight frame schoolhouses in the township, the last one having been erected in 1880. The following is a list of the teachers who taught in the various districts in the township in 1867: District No. 1, W. E. Ward; District No. 2, Lu E. Moore; District No. 3, William McJohnson; District No. 4, St. Clair Wildermuth; District No. 5, A. M. Ward; District No. 6, G. R. Allen, and District No. 7, Adelaide Agnew.

The teachers in the schools of the township for the school year of 1882, are as follows: District No. 1, J. H. Barker; No. 2, John Starr; No. 3, Jacob Willhelm; No. 4, William Fahler; No. 5, Calip Barker; No. 6, William Jackson; No. 7, Rachael Wents; No. 8, Earnest Helm. The average per diem for the teachers of 1882, is \$1.80. The whole number of pupils admitted to the schools of 1882, in the township, is 261. The total estimated value of school property in 1882, is \$2,500. In the first quarter of a century of the school history of Harrison Township, the records were illy kept, and the following is but one of the many evidences proving that such was the case. In 1861, William R. Ballinger was elected Township Trustee, and when the preceding Trustee came to make his final report to Mr. Ballinger, it was, that he had so much good money and so much bad money on hand without a record of any kind to show what the money was to be used for.

Bridge.—The only bridge in the township of importance is the new iron one built across Big Mill Creek, at Mooresburg. The same was erected in 1882, by the Canton Ohio Bridge Company, at a cost of about \$2,000. The bridge is fifty feet long and carefully built.

Mooresburg Mill.—In the year 1841, Jonathan Washington began the construction of the first grist mill in the township, on what is known as Big Mill Creek. The mill is located on the southwest quarter of Sec-

tion 27, Township 30, Range 1 west. The next year found the enterprise only partially completed, but sufficient for grinding corn; and it was not until the fall of 1843 that the mill was wholly built and ready for flour-making. The building was erected on the dam, directly over the main channel of the stream which occasioned the construction of a mill-race wholly unnecessary. One set of stone was used in the mill the first four years, when the business had increased to such an extent that another set was needed, and added. The interest continued under the management of Mr. Washington until 1846, when it was sold to James Moore, who conducted the business about three years, when he died, and the property passed into the hands his sons, Douglas L., Thomas M. and Ephraim R. Moore, who controlled the business until the spring of 1853, when Douglas died, and Thomas and Ephraim became sole proprietors. In the fall of 1853, the mill burned, was rebuilt again in 1855 by Ephraim Moore, and in the fall of that year W. K. Murphy purchased a one-half interest, and under the firm name of Moore & Murphy the business continued until July, 1863, when Moore died, and the interest passed through the hands of Newton Mullins, Albert G. Aikens, John Clary, and finally rests in the hands of G. W. Hastings and wife. The dam was partially washed away, some years since, and has never been rebuilt. The mill at one time was a good one for its day.

Wey's Mill.—The erection of the second grist mill in the township dates back to about the year 1854, when Thomas and Ephraim Moore (brothers) began building on Big Mill Creek, on the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 30, Range 1 west, what is known as Wey's Mill. This, like the Mooresburg Mill, is also erected on the main channel of the stream, and has thereby saved the cost of the construction and keeping in repair a mill race. This property has been owned and successfully conducted by the following persons in the order named: William Benifield and Milton Venard, Milton Venard, P. K. Kroft and Elias Wey the present proprietor. At this mill are used two sets of stone, and the excellent quality of flour made here has gained a reputation that extends far beyond the limits of Harrison Township or the boundaries of Pulaski County.

Saw Mill.—The only stationary mill of this kind in the history of the township was one built on Mill Creek, by Joseph Tunis about twelve years ago. The project was of exceedingly meager proportions, considered only as a "one-horse" affair, and after sawing a few hundred feet of lumber the proprietor abandoned the project, declaring the saw mill business unprofitable. The saw used was the up-and-down kind.

Roads.—The highways in Harrison Township remained very crooked and wholly unimproved until the spring of 1860, when the work o

straightening, and as far as possible, placing them upon section lines, and improving them was commenced, but there was not much done in this direction until after the close of the war, about the year 1866, when the work was re-commenced with much energy and great vigor, and was continued until a majority of the roads in the township were placed upon regularly surveyed lines and much improved.

Mooreburg is supposed to have been so-called in honor of the many Moores who lived in the neighborhood. It never was known as a village, but rather, as a thickly-settled country settlement. There was a post office established here in 1848, which was continued ten years. Douglas L. Moore was the first Postmaster, Samuel Ward the second, and Collins Doud, the third, who was serving at the time of the discontinuation of the office in 1858. Through the influence of D. W. Hastings and others, there was a post office established here again in 1876, and has continued ever since. Mr. Hastings has been Postmaster since the re-establishment of the office. This office is on the mail route leading from Winamac to Kewanna in Fulton County. The mail arrives and departs three times each week from the Mooresburg Post Office. Jonathan Washington had a small store in the settlement at one time. The date could not be ascertained. In 1853 or 1854, the vicinity possessed two stores, one owned by Thomas Moore and Richard Richardson, and the other by Abraham Phillips. The store owned by Moore & Richardson burned in the year 1855. These industries were all short-lived and soon discontinued.

Notes and Incidents.—Edward Gilliland, Stephen Sutton, John Sutton and Joshua Turnpaugh were the pioneer hunters and fishers in the township.

It was a custom in the early days of Harrison Township for the inhabitants to go fishing regularly every three weeks. In one day they could catch enough fish to last them for three weeks, or until the next regular fishing day. On venison from the wild wood, honey from the tree, and fish from the stream, the pioneer families subsisted. It is reported that there were in early times what was known as the ague-seasons, and in those seasons there were scarcely enough well persons to attend the wants of those who were ill with the "shaky disease," as they termed it.

So scarce was the hay and feed for cattle in March, 1842, that all sorts of means were resorted to keep the stock from starving. It is related of Mrs. Sarah Venard, that she took the hay out of the bed ticks for feed for her cows, and would also boil corn-cobs, and mash them so that the cattle would eat them.

Accidental Death.—One of the most striking incidents of death by accident known to Harrison Township history occurred in June, 1855,

The incident is related by an old settler, and, in substance, is as follows: On a hot June afternoon in 1855, James Helm and others were working on the road, near where Helm lived; and, in conversation that afternoon, Helm remarked, that he could jump hell, and dodge lightning, and that night he was instantly killed by lightning while asleep. Mrs. Helm was not killed, but was so badly burned that she could not walk, and was compelled to crawl to the house of a neighbor (eighty rods distant), and inform them of the ill-fate of her husband. A plain marble slab in the Star City Cemetery marks the spot where the remains were interred, and upon that stone are the following inscriptions and lines,

JAMES HELM

Died June 16th, 1855.

“Remember now, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
But, as I am now, so you shall be,
Prepare for death and follow me.”

Another incident of more than common occurrence is related as follows: On Friday morning in the spring of 1844, Mrs. James Tobey, after looking carefully about the premises for her little five-year-old, Caroline, hastened (much excited) to a field (the nearest source for aid) where Andrew and James R. Dukes were plowing, and told them that Caroline was lost. James R. Dukes (the elder of the two boys) mounted his horse and went to Winamac to convey to Mr. Tobey the intelligence concerning his little daughter. Mr. Tobey, who had left home early in the morning for Winamac, could not be found. The supposition is that little Caroline, who was very anxious to accompany her father, had followed him, and soon became lost in the wood. The excitement over the missing child became intense. Many people searched for the lost little girl, but their searching was in vain. Night and day the search continued until Monday morning, little Caroline was found in the midst of a marsh or marshy prairie, about one mile and a half from her home, by Stephen; Bruce, who was crossing the marsh on his way to the house of the lost Caroline to join the fourth days' eager search. Caroline Tobey (now Mrs. Scott) is yet living, and is ever pleased to talk of the time when she was the lost little girl of six summers. The story goes that the reason Mr. Tobey could not be found by Mr. Dukes on that Friday morning, was because that he (Tobey) had gone up the Tippecanoe River with a hook and line on a fishing excursion.

Spring Election.—At an election held at Centre Schoolhouse on the first Monday in April, 1882, the following vote was polled: For Justice of the Peace, W. K. Murphy received 85 votes, and Hiram Rerick, 71 votes; for Trustee, John F. Borders, 95 votes, and Isaac Baker, 65 votes; for Assessor, John Crane, 79 votes, and Samuel Bires, 78; for Constable,

Joseph Williams, 82 votes, John Jenkins, 80 votes, Lawrence Hartlesode, 77 votes, and Beneville Bruce, 72 votes; for Road Supervisor, Luman Smith, 88 votes, and George R. Taylor, 87. Inspector, David Herri; Judges, N. W. Scott and I. B. Hood; Clerks, J. V. Wilhelm and J. H. Watts.

Politics.—Harrison Township, politically, has always been Republican, and has cast Republican majorities of from twenty to sixty ever since the organization of the party, and to-day, Harrison is the banner Republican Township in the county. From the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840, until the Garfield campaign in 1880, Harrison Township was solidly Republican on all State and National questions.

CHAPTER VI.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP—THE FIRST SETTLER—INCIDENTS—LAND ENTRIES—LIST OF SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS—MOUND-BUILDERS AND POTTAWATOMIES—ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS—SAW MILLS AND GRIST MILLS—VILLAGE OF PULASKI—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—THE PEARL DIVERS—CONTRIBUTION OF AN OLD SETTLER.

THE first settler in the township was John Reeder, who located on the south bank of the Tippecanoe, near Pulaski, during the latter part of 1837. But little can be learned of Mr. Reeder. During the following spring, Elisha Hall and Thomas Long appeared, and soon afterward Moses L. Washburn arrived. During the autumn of 1838, Benjamin F. Grant, Leonard Widner, William W. Fisher and Robert Scott joined the others, all locating on the best land they could find within the present boundaries of Indian Creek Township. It is quite likely that others came in during the same period, as the facts are hard to get; but if so they were few.

Early Voters.—In August, 1839, the following men, then living in Indian Creek Township, or rather in that portion of the county which afterward became Indian Creek, voted at the election held at the house of Asa Inman in Beaver Township: John Reeder, Robert Scott, Moses L. Washburn, Elisha Hall, Peter Prough, William Fisher and Benjamin Grant. Indian Creek Township remained attached to Beaver Township until December, 1842, at which time the County Commissioners ordered a separate organization, and named the new township "Indian Creek," after a stream which flowed through the southern part, and which had taken its name from the circumstance of its being in early years a favor-

its location for temporary encampments of Pottawatomies. Township 29, Range 2 west (Indian Creek), was thus a part of Beaver from June, 1839, when the county was organized, until the month of December, 1842. The settlers voted during this interval usually at the house of Asa Inman in Beaver, and residents of each Congressional township were elected to the various local offices. On the 15th of June, 1839 (second election in the county), out of a total of thirteen votes cast in both townships, Moses L. Washburn received thirteen for Justice of the Peace; William Fisher received one for Constable (hence was not elected), and John Reeder received six for Overseer of the Poor, and was elected, his competitor receiving a less number, several present not voting. At the April election in 1841, for the combined townships, out of eighteen votes polled, Ira Brown received fifteen for Justice of the Peace; W. W. Washburn received eighteen for Inspector; Samuel Dickey received seventeen, William Fisher eleven, and Samuel Key six, for Constable; Moses L. Washburn received ten for Road Supervisor, and Jonas Good received seven for Fence Viewer. At an election in 1840, for the combined townships, out of eighteen votes cast, Elisha Hall received eighteen and Benjamin Grant twelve, for Justice of the Peace; Moses L. Washburn received sixteen for Inspector; Ira Brown received seventeen for Constable; John Reeder, eleven for Road Supervisor; Robert Scott, twelve for Overseer of the Poor, and Samuel Dickey twelve for Fence Viewer. So far as can be learned, and this is no doubt correct, the first election in Indian Creek Township, after its separate creation, was held on the first Monday in April, 1843, at the house of Jonas Good, formerly occupied by James Raver, with Moses L. Washburn Inspector of Election; Jonas Good and Eliza Hall, Judges, and James Raver and Ira Brown, Clerks. At this election, the following men polled their votes: John March, John Reeder, Daniel March, Robert Scott, Jacob Ruff, Jonas Good, Peter Prough, Ira Brown, Elisha Hall, James Raver, Moses L. Washburn, William R. Brown and William W. Washburn; total, thirteen. For Justice of the Peace, Ira Brown received twelve votes; Constable, Moses L. Washburn, twelve. Overseers of the Poor, Peter Prough, twelve; Samuel Key, twelve. Fence Viewers, William Hines, twelve; Thomas Spencer, twelve. Supervisor of Roads, Jonas Good, twelve; Daniel D. Gemberling, twelve. Inspector of Elections, Elisha Hall, twelve. At the August election, 1845, the following men voted in Indian Creek: George Christ, Moses L. Washburn, Samuel Decker, John March, John Reeder, James V. Blount, Daniel Tilman, Daniel D. Gemberling, William Parcel, William Washburn, Elisha Hall, Ira Brown, Daniel March, George Washburn, Thomas Fisher, William Taylor, Jonas Good, Thomas Spencer, Samuel Key, Peter Hoover, David Fisher, Jacob



Shill

Ruff, William Fisher, James Raver, Samuel Dickey, Jacob Smith, Peter Prough, W. R. Brown, Benjamin Baker and Lester L. Smith; total, thirty. This election was held at the house of Jonas Good, formerly occupied by Isaac Hatterbaugh.

Settlement.—When the first white settlers arrived in Indian Creek Township, Pottawatomie Indians were every-day sights. All along Tippecanoe River and Indian Creek were favorite locations where detachments of the tribe temporarily encamped during certain seasons of the year to hunt, trap and fish. They visited the houses of the earliest settlers to beg, trade and, in some cases, buy; but their greatest skill lay in their unrivaled powers of begging. If this proved unavailing, they usually had recourse to barter, offering cranberries, huckleberries, venison and other wild meat, and various trinkets. They wanted flour, meal, and all garden vegetables, and were not exacting in the least as to the cleanliness of the articles desired. During the winter of 1838-39, some ten or twelve families of Indians wintered on the land upon which Ira Brown settled in May, 1839. Some time after Mr. Brown's arrival, the Indians came one day to his house to trade for a large, valuable hunting dog owned by him. They offered two blankets, two silk handkerchiefs, and two saddles of venison; but Mr. Brown shook his head, and intimated that they must raise the price. They were very much surprised, and drew themselves up in disgust, shrugging their shoulders, shaking their heads and muttering their displeasure. The trade was a failure. In the township the Indians had built something, the use of which is not at present generally known. They dug an excavation in the earth about three feet deep, shaping it like a butter bowl, and then packed the bottom and sides with a tight floor of stones. During the afternoon they would kindle a brush fire in the excavation, feeding it until the stones were quite hot, and finishing about bedtime. They would then remove the fire and ashes, roll themselves in their blankets, lie down on the warm stones, and enjoy a comfortable sleep despite the intense cold weather. This ingenious device enabled them to pass the severest cold nights.

Incidents.—Old settlers tell various stories about the early times. Some say they endured almost incredible hardships; had to deny themselves every luxury, and suffer continually from lack of sufficient food and clothing; had to go scores of miles to mill or to market, and be gone a week or more at a time; had no roads or bridges, and no teams except oxen or horses, and these were so poor that it "took two to make a shadow;" had no money, and nothing to sell to bring money, and no market if they had anything to sell; were forced to wear buckskin or go naked; were compelled to eat pork from hogs so thin and weak that they "had to lean up against a tree to

squeal; " had to scrape and save for a year to get enough to pay taxes, and a score of other privations that undermined strong constitutions, and bent many a stalwart form almost double. On the contrary, others say they enjoyed themselves much better than they do at present; had an abundance of pork, venison, wild turkey, beef, squirrel, wild fowl, etc.; had suits of warm, home-made clothing, colored with leaves of bark from the woods; had good, strong teams of horses that could easily overcome the lack of roads and bridges, if the load was not too heavy; had enough money to buy provisions, notions and supplies from the store, to pay taxes and to buy an adjoining tract of land, and had their hours and days of pleasure in social enjoyment. No doubt both tell the truth. It was then as it is now. Some had an abundance of all that makes life happy, while others were destitute of the plainest and commonest comforts and necessities. History repeats itself the world over. The wise live, thrive, enjoy, multiply; the unwise, suffer, agonize, divide, and eke out short, miserable lives, and pass speedily from the earth they are unable to appreciate or adorn.

Mound-Builders.—Indian Creek Township is quite rich in the remains of that ancient, mysterious people, known among scientists as Mound-Builders. That this country was inhabited by a tribe or race of people prior to its occupancy by the Indians, is no longer doubted by those who have made the subject a study. Some eminent authorities maintain that they were the remote ancestors of the Indians, while others emphatically deny this and insist that the Mound-Builders were an entirely different race of people, giving as proof, among other things, the difference in the shape and size of the skull, the principal means of distinguishing the skeletons of one race from those of another. The latter view is the prevailing one. If the citizens of Indian Creek knew that in some half dozen places in their township are the skeletons of human beings who lived upon the earth at the time of Abraham and centuries before Christ appeared to redeem mankind, the fact might cause them some surprise. This is the case. Across the river from Pulaski is a large, earthen mound, which, in early years, was fully twelve feet high, and is yet, notwithstanding it has been plowed over for scores of years, fully five feet above the surrounding level. No doubt this mound was constructed thousands of years ago by rude barbarians, who carried the soil there in small vessels strapped upon their backs. The mound is a very large one for this locality, being nearly 100 feet in diameter at the base, and undoubtedly marks the last resting place of some distinguished personages who were famous among their kind. Many years ago, a minister living temporarily at the house of Ira Brown assumed the responsibilities of a resurrectionist and made an excavation in the summit of

the mound, and threw out with the spade several crumbling human skeletons. The bones were very large and strong, though the smaller ones had returned to dust and the heavier ones were on the verge of disintegration. Two mounds of a similar character, though much smaller, were discovered some distance up the river from Pulaski, and opened many years ago, human bones and charcoal being found. At two other places below Pulaski, mounds were found, and in one case opened, the usual bones and charcoal being thrown out. What a field for thought and speculation do these mounds and their contents afford! How strange that a race of people should have once lived here and cultivated the soil and we know nothing of it save what is gleaned from their crumbling bones and earthworks! Fact is stranger than fiction.

Physical Features.—This township was one of the earliest settled in the county. The low, marshy tracts of land were few, and as a consequence settlers came in rapidly, locating upon the higher sandy land, which was erroneously thought to be the most valuable. Those who came early enough to have choice of land almost invariably selected the sand ridges, under the delusion that they were the most valuable, whereas precisely the reverse is true, the lower lands, if they can be properly drained, being much the richer and better. In 1840, some twenty families lived in the township. All who lived in Indian Creek prior to the spring of 1839, except those who purchased their land by proof, were squatters, and held their homes under the laws of squatter sovereignty. The following men purchased their land by proof during the year 1838, before the general land sale, given here in the order of purchase: William Craig, November 15, 1838, eighty acres on Section 32, the east half of the northeast quarter. This was the first purchase of land in the township, and the only one in November, 1838. In December, 1838, the following men, in order, entered farms: John Reeder, Section 9; Ira Brown, Sections 9 and 10; Elisha Hall, Section 4; George Heter, Section 7; Elias Weiker, Section 8; William Fisher, Section 8; Samuel Burson, Section 8 and 18; John Nerhood, Section 3; William J. Walker, Section 31; Robert Scott, Section 32; David Fisher, Section 17; Moses L. Washburn, Section 23; James Lemon, Section 3; James Lemon, Jr., Section 15; Noah S. Larose, Section 17; Robert R. Dickey, Sections 7 and 8; Joseph Smith, Section 31; Benjamin Grant, Section 31, and Samuel C. Sample, Section 3. In 1839, the following additional persons, in order, entered land: Martin R. Tilman, Sections 7 and 18; Peter Blue, Sections 3 and 10; Hannah Blue, Section 10; Samuel Decker, Sections 10 and 17; James G. McKinley, Section 4; Joseph Felker, Section 14; Amos Beufer, Section 15; Daniel March,

Section 17; Jacob Ruff, Section 8; George Wallensburg, Section 9; William Rogers, Section 4; William Rhonemus, Section 17; John Tilman, Sr., Section 4; Anderson Tilman, Section 5; Lawrence Cunningham, Section 7; Archibald Hammel, Section 7; Daniel McCaufel, Section 14; Mercer Brown, Section 14; Peter McNutt, Section 17; Jonas Good, Section 9, and Daniel D. Gemberling, Section 5. Quite a number of these persons did not reside in the township, but the greater number did.

The first thing to be done was to get up the rude round-log or hewed-log house, and often while this was being done the families lived in their wagons or in some old cabin that had been vacated by an earlier settler. Often families were taken into the cabins of other settlers, and sometimes dwellings no larger than 16x18 feet were forced to contain twenty or more persons. The settlers always turned out willingly to assist the newcomers in getting comfortably located, as those who had already become established were anxious to have their neighborhoods rapidly improved. After the house was up and occupied, the next thing was to prepare the garden and field for the coming crop. The men went resolutely to work, and were often assisted by the women, and ere long corn and wheat fields were seen where erst the prairie sod or forest tree had flourished. In 1840, not less than forty families lived in the township, and by this time several frame dwellings were standing. The first roads were Indian trails, but by 1845 the township had two or more road districts, with competent Supervisors, and soon bridges took the place of fords and mud-holes. The first road ran along the bank of Tippecanoe River. The State had provided what was known as the Three Per Cent Fund for the construction of roads, and this was used as fast as obtained in laying out and building roads in all parts of the county. Indian Creek did not suffer for the want of roads, as many other townships did, as her soil was rolling and sandy. The first settlers were obliged to go to Sheets' mill, south of Monticello, for their flour and meal, and to Logansport for their store supplies. Sheep were brought into the township as early as 1842. Hogs soon ran wild in the woods, and sometimes were almost as dangerous as wolves, as they were known to attack men, and were shot like other wild animals. After 1845, the settlers began to experience easier times.

The First Mill.—In about the year 1842, Peter Hoover built a dam across Indian Creek, about a quarter of a mile from its mouth, and soon after erected thereon a frame saw-mill. An old-fashioned "flutter-wheel" was used, and an up-and-down saw, and from the start the mill had all it could do. There were portions of the year when the mill could not run, owing to the want of water, but at other times it was often conducted day and night. Logs from as far up the river as Monterey were rafted down,

and then up Indian Creek to the mill, where they were sawed into lumber for dwellings and barns. This mill was the best of its kind ever in the township, and made a comfortable fortune for its owner. It was conducted by Mr. Hoover until his unfortunate and accidental death during the last war. It then passed to his son, who traded it for land in Beaver Township. It ran down a few years ago on the hands of Mr. Galloway.

First Marriage, Etc.—Probably the first marriage in Indian Creek Township was that of William Fisher and Rebecca Widener, January, 1839. Mr. Reeder took the young couple in his sleigh, down somewhere in Cass County, to the house of some minister, who, metaphorically speaking, tied them together, when they were conveyed back to Indian Creek, to enter the new life in "double harness." John L. Widener died in December, 1838; this was likely the second death. A child was born to William and Rebecca Fisher in December, 1839, which was, so far as remembered, the second birth. Mrs. Sophia Brown, widow of Ira Brown, is authority for the items in this paragraph.

The Pulaski Grist Mill.—The dam across the Tippecanoe River at Pulaski was begun late in the fall of 1853, and completed early the following year, and a saw mill was immediately built on the long race that had been dug under the supervision of J. H. Gillespie. The race was about eighty rods long and was of sufficient width to carry a heavy pressure of water. While the workmen were digging the race, one of them threw out a long tusk of some extinct animal, probably that of the mammoth. No effort was made to find the remainder of the skeleton which probably yet reposes in the bank of the race. The dam was not properly constructed, as the water, pouring over, tended to undermine it, which after a number of years actually occurred. As soon as the saw mill was up and running, the necessary lumber for a grist mill was sawed, and late in the fall of 1854, the building was contracted for by James Graham, and the work began, though the frame was not raised until the spring of 1855. Mr. Gillespie, the good-looking carpenter above referred to, assisted in building the mill. This was the most important industrial enterprise ever begun and completed in the township, and one of the most important ever in the county, and the expense was borne by Ira Brown, John Decker, Jonas and Samuel Good, Daniel Short and John Stephens, all living in the vicinity except the latter. The total cost of constructing the two mills, the race and the dam, was, in round numbers, \$14,000. A Parker re-action wheel and three sets of buhrs, one for corn, were placed in the grist mill which, in 1856, began running. The building was 40x60 feet, three and a half stories high, and began its career of usefulness with a satisfactory patronage. The mill was calculated for four runs of stone. While the work of construction was in progress, the

contractor, Mr. Graham, died, and John Kessler, of Monticello, was assigned the work of finishing the job. He was permitted to place two sets of stone in the mill, and have the use of the same until the building was completed as a part consideration for his services; but the termination of the work was delayed longer than satisfied the owners who instituted proceedings and succeeded in enforcing their demands. Several of the owners sold out about the time the mill was completed. The saw mill ran down about the time of the last war. A man named Low became connected with the grist mill, and finally became sole owner, but, soon after the war, sold out to Jacob Wood, at whose death it passed to his sons, David and Josephus, who yet own and conduct it. The present owners keep the mill in excellent condition, and are enjoying a lucrative patronage.

Village of Pulaski.—The village of Pulaski owes its existence to the erection of the grist mill. Thirty-six lots were laid out in November, 1855, by David Short, proprietor, and J. O. Parrott, County Surveyor; but within a short time sixteen more were added. The first dwelling was erected in the fall of 1854, by J. H. Gillespie, who was working on the mill then in course of construction, and who boarded the workmen in the new building. Soon after this, Mr. Gillespie and Samuel Good bought about \$200 worth of dry goods and notions of a man named John Sefton, who had just moved into Beaver Township from Ohio, and who brought the goods in boxes with him. The goods were sold at Pulaski, and the profits about covered the cost of the supplies needed by the families of Good and Gillespie. They were sold in the boarding house by Mr. Gillespie. These were no doubt the first goods at Pulaski or in the township. In 1855, Samuel and Ephraim Good erected a frame building and placed therein about \$2,500 worth of a general assortment of goods, employing a man named Williamson as salesman. After about three years, the owners became involved and the goods passed to their creditor, Mr. Musselman, of Logansport. James Shoultz opened the second store during the spring of 1856, but soon died, and his goods went to Short & Estridge, who conducted the business only about one year. Moses Frazee opened a store with J. F. Taylor as salesman, but within a year Taylor bought his employer out, and continued until the winter of 1863-64, when the store was destroyed by fire. Taylor & Thompson then started up and continued until 1864, when they dissolved partnership, Thompson continuing the business alone until he was elected County Treasurer. After his official career, he returned to the mercantile business at Pulaski, where he yet remains, with a good trade and with the confidence and respect of the public. Hovey Low conducted a store for a short time during the war. Arthur Hazen was also in for some twelve years, beginning not

far from the same time. Mathew Hughes obtained the stock at the close of the war, but did not continue long. Jacob Wood began in 1869. His son succeeded him. E. R. Brown and A. A. Butler and Dan also sold goods in town. Crist & March are there at present with a good stock. Huston & Goble, druggists, also hold forth in the village. Dr. St. Clair was the first resident physician. He has been followed by Drs. Eaton, Blue, Osborn, Camp, Moss, Jones, and the present followers of Esculapius, McPherson, Huston, Oyler and Ward. Notwithstanding the fact that there are four practicing physicians at the village, the citizens continue to have reasonably good health. It is now thought that if as many more can be brought in, universal and permanent good health will be assured. J. H. Gillespie was the first Postmaster, receiving his appointment in the fall of 1854, and continuing the most of the time for fourteen years. Elisha Hall had had the same office on his farm a short distance above the village for a number of years before. Mr. Gillespie was succeeded by Mathew Hughes, who in turn gave way to Jacob Wood, and he to A. A. Butler. Jacob Wood again took the office; then Jacob Wood, Jr.; then Samuel Low; then M. B. Crist, the present agent of Uncle Sam. The population of the village has not exceeded about twenty families, and is usually less than that.

Education —The first school in the township was taught in a deserted cabin on Section 31, during the summer of 1839, by Miss Mary Hall, afterward the wife of William Connel. The second was taught in the same house during the winter of 1840-41, by Isaac Olds, who is yet living. Probably the third was taught by Mrs. Lucy Grant, in her own dwelling the following winter. She taught several terms here, and kept a good school. A Mr. Budd taught in a deserted cabin on Section 21 in 1844-45. The first schoolhouse proper was the old Washburn house, erected in 1845 or 1846.

The first schools were held in occupied and unoccupied dwellings as early as the winter of 1842-43. Samuel Dickey taught a short term in his own log cabin, some fifteen or twenty scholars attending. School was also held in a log dwelling vacated by James Raver, Samuel Decker being the teacher. He is said to have been an excellent organizer; at least he made the scholars "stand around." William March, who was then quite a stripling, and was very fond of the girls, attended the school, and, one day, while courting with more violence than necessary, managed to hurt one of the girls, so that her lip swelled up to twice its usual ripe-red size. This caused considerable surprise, as it was not dreamed that William's kisses were poisonous. The teacher thought so seriously of the affair, that, after mature deliberation, he concluded to "dress" the boy with a well-seasoned hickory gad, which he kept on hand for important

occasions of that character. This was done amid the vociferous protestations of the youth. Both teacher and pupil are yet living. This school was taught during the winter of 1844-45. School was taught in an old house on Section 31, vacated by Benjamin Grant, as early as the summer of 1842 or 1843, Mrs. Grant, as already stated, being the teacher. Several terms were taught at the house of Jonas Good, one of the teachers being John Macbeth. One room of the double log cabin was used. School was also taught in Peter Hoover's old house, a man named Brown officiating on one occasion. A log schoolhouse was built north of the river, on the land of Jacob Ruff, about 1847. In about 1853, a hewed-log schoolhouse was erected on Section 17, and the following winter, Thirza Washburn taught a three months' term for \$12, and boarded herself. She had a large school, between thirty and forty scholars attending. In about the year 1855, the first schoolhouse was built in Pulaski, by Mr. Hazen, and William Pool was employed to teach the first term. Pool was also the first teacher in the old log schoolhouse built on Jacob Ruff's land in about 1847. He taught a subscription school of three months, and was paid \$1.50 per scholar. Pool knew how and when to use the "hickory." One of Ira Brown's boys, who went to him, reported that he gave each boy regularly "four licks three time a day." Pool had evidently adopted Solomon's specific for bad children. The splendid results in the schools were another proof of the wisdom of this son of David. The present schoolhouse in Pulaski was erected in 1875. Schools were started in all parts of the township during the '50s, and since then poor schools have been the exception.

Churches.—As early as 1839, a Methodist missionary held religious services in the cabin of John Reeder. From this onward, until 1845, services were held regularly in his house. Benjamin Munson preached a great many times. Among the first members of the class organized, there were : Elizabeth Reeder, Sophia Brown, William Fisher and Anna Fisher, his wife. William Washburn and wife became members a little later. After 1845, services were held in neighboring schoolhouses. Various denominations were represented in the class that built a log church on Section 17. Sectarian lines were not as closely drawn then as they were a few years later. Professing Christians were glad to hear the word of God preached if the textual explanations did not agree with their notions. They all met, as they should, upon the broad basis of Christianity, and worshiped the same God. Presbyterians, Lutherans and members of other denominations erected this log church not far from the year 1854 ; but long prior to this the class had been organized in the residence of Jonas Good, where meetings were for many years held. Among the early members were John March, Jonas Good, Frederick Reap, Daniel

March, John G. Korner, Jacob March, and some of their wives and families. Rev. Chappais was a prominent minister about the time the log church was built. Rev. Miller, a Presbyterian, preached for the class. After a number of years, Rev. Jonas Michael, a German Reformer, visited the scattered remnants of the class, and soon succeeded in forming a small society of those who leaned in the direction of his views. The class multiplied, and in 1867 built their present frame church, at a cost of \$1,-200. They are now in a prosperous condition.

A Catholic Church society was organized in the southwestern part of the township some thirty years ago, and a small frame church built on Section 31. Among the early members were Peter Hoover, Jacob Ruff, Henry Weaver, Francis A. Eisert, Morris Stagmyer, John Senn, and others. Some fifteen years ago, the church was taken apart and moved to Section 17, where it was put together and enlarged and improved. Among the present members are Mathias Winters, Andrew and Frank Gelsinger, Joseph Wise, John Fitz, Stephen Roloff, Lawrence Hein, John, Frank, Ameal and Peter Rarlorsdorff, George, John, Jerome and Ed Weaver, Joseph, Michael and Jacob Nise, Henry Hoover and many others. The church is prosperous, and talks of starting a denominational school.

The old Catholic Church north of the river was built not far from 1852, some of the early members being Jacob Ruff, Henry, John, Jacob and Frederick Weaver, George Row, and Charles, Philip and Conrod Bridegrum. Eight years ago, the present church was built on the same site. The class is large and in excellent condition.

The new Union Church, in the southern part, was erected in 1879, with the understanding that the house was to be subject to the use of any and all orthodox denominations, though the property is deeded to the Christian or Disciple class. Rev. W. J. Rhinehart organized the Christian class, and it was through his efforts, mainly, that the church was built. Considerable assistance was received from outsiders. Among the Christians are W. J. Rhinehart, Alexander Yont, Frederick Yont, Elizabeth Gruell, James Pepper and Hiram Sluyter. The Reformers also have a small class there. The Christian class was first organized farther south at a schoolhouse in White County, where it continued to meet for a number of years. James Atwood and William Winegardner have preached for the society.

The Pearl Divers.—In about the year 1857, a citizen of Pulaski, having read of a man, who, on opening a clam shell, had found a pearl of great beauty and value, reasoned why the discovery could not be repeated in Indian Creek Township. Filled to the muzzle with this thought, he began sauntering with apparent unconcern along the river's

bank, though when he was certain that no person was watching him, he cautiously examined every shell that lay in his way. In a short time his heart gave a great bound! he had discovered a beautiful pearl about the size of a small pea. He looked anxiously around, but seeing no person, feasted his eyes on the beauty that lay glittering in his hand. Visions of sudden and amazing wealth swept through his mind, until his senses were reeling with delirious joy. He saw his wife in silks and satins ornamented with magnificent pearls, and his children romping through their palace home arrayed like butterflies. What should be done! His wife, the sharer of his joys and sorrows, must be informed of the discovery. Carefully, so as not to excite her, which was highly dangerous, he whispered the news. The lady manned herself and escaped without hysterics. It was decided to form a stock company to provide means to search for pearls, and accordingly a few old and dear friends were informed of their good fortune. A love-feast was held to begin with. All were eager to begin work before others had learned of the wealth that lay in the river within easy reach. They began to act differently. Sunday suits were donned without regard to expense, a fresh and bountiful supply of groceries was ordered, 5-cent cigars were called for, the hand of charity was extended, and the stockholders, with pompous pride, strutted around like turkey cocks before Christmas. The work of exploring the river for pearls was immediately begun with the utmost secrecy. About a dozen were soon found, and an agent was dispatched to La Fayette to find their actual value from the jewelers there. He reported their worth at \$2 each, and the possibility of finding others so fine and pure as to bring thousands of dollars lured the workers on like a Siren. The zeal was untiring. Pulaski never before saw such industry, energy, exultant hope and joy. Men worked day and night in the river, opening every shell they could find, even forgetting to eat their meals. Inquisitive neighbors were skillfully eluded. The search was abundantly rewarded, there being found within about two weeks 1,500 fine pearls. It was then resolved to dispose of the stock on hand, to obtain means to continue the work on a much grander scale. One of the members (a gentleman of unswerving honesty) was intrusted with the jewels, and directed to go to Cincinnati to negotiate a sale. He stopped at the finest hotel in the city, took in the theaters, ate ice cream in amazing quantities without accident, and finally consulted a noted and trustworthy lapidary. He was informed that his pearls were not wanted just at that time, that if he had *brought along the shells* a ready market would have been found. He walked out of the shop of the lapidary in high dudgeon. He then sent a few of the largest and some of the smallest to an eminent jeweler of Philadelphia and received a reply something like this: "The largest are

worth about ten cents each, and the others about ten cents a bushel." As there were not more than about a dozen of the "largest" in the whole 1,500, the agent was prostrated by the blow. He immediately returned to Pulaski, and communicated the news to his fellow-sufferers. The dismay was complete. The poor members of the Pulaski Pearl Diving Association moved about like snails, with hollow eyes, calloused hands, sun-burned shoulders and sepulchral voices. All the bright clouds of the future were scattered in the sky. The stockholders, without exception, were ready to sell all their jewels, Esau like, for a mess of pottage. To cap the climax, the Treasurer of the Association absconded with the jewels. As if the burden was not yet sufficient, the neighbors began to utter caustic remarks, which stung like the "rudder of a red-hot bumble-bee." A member of the association informed the writer of the facts narrated above, "provided you will mention no names."

Bridges.—The first bridge across the river at Pulaski was built under the supervision of Ira Brown, not far from the time the village was laid out. It did not last long, and another took its place after a few years. Neither bridge was strong enough to resist the floods that periodically came flowing down the basin of the Tippecanoe, and the second was soon unserviceable. At last, in September, 1875, the County Commissioners contracted with D. H. & C. C. Morrison, bridge manufacturers and contractors of Dayton, Ohio, to build at Pulaski a "Morrison's Patent Wrought Iron Double Quadrilateral Truss" bridge, in two spans, at the rate of \$20.50 per linear foot. William Flynn was given the contract for the stone work. The bridge, a fine one, was soon built at a total cost, in round numbers, including everything, of \$6,500. It is considered a very safe bridge.

Miscellaneous.—The following items were contributed by E. R. Brown, of Winamac :

"One of the first schools was taught by William Wall—'Old Billy Wall,' as he was familiarly called—at the house of Jonas Good, Sr., as early as 1842, and possibly 1841; he was paid entirely by subscription, but how much is not known. His pupils were the older children of Jonas Good, Sr., John March, and a few of the children of persons living farther away, whose names cannot be ascertained.

"The first death was that of Amanda Long, wife of Thomas Long, and daughter of Elisha Hall. She died in the summer of 1838, in a cabin on the north side of Hall's Branch, near where the bridge now is. She died in childbirth. The child lived a few weeks and also died, and both mother and child were buried at Winamac, among the first there, if not the first.

"The first cooking stove in the township was brought by Elisha Hall

early in the '40s. He paid \$50 for it. It was a small stove of the old-fashioned raised oven, or 'step' pattern. A man could easily carry it. He bought it on credit, giving his note. When the note fell due, he traded *four* nice large milch cows for it.

"The German Reformed Church was organized out of material that was mostly, if not all, Old-School Lutheran, though in very early times both Lutheran and German Reformed ministers visited the neighborhood, and labored temporarily among the Protestant Germans. The first is thought to have been Rev. Reuben Good, D. D., now connected with the German Reformed College at Tiffin, Ohio. After him, probably came a Mr. Bossler, a Lutheran. His ministry extended over a considerable period, and it was probably under him that a Lutheran class was organized. It was about this time, also, that the log church was built. After Mr. Bossler, came a Mr. Chappais, generally known in the community as 'Cabus.' He came with the design of remaining permanently. He settled on a new piece of land on the east side of the river, in the lower side of Monroe Township, south of the Shelhart or Neff place. But his ministrations were not acceptable to the members of the church, they claiming that he rebuked them too sharply for their manner of living. He consequently had to give up his preaching. He was a highly educated man; had gone to school twenty-five consecutive years in Germany, and knew nothing about making a living. He first tried peddling books. [Poor fellow.—ED.] And 'Mr. Cabus,' or the 'Dutch Preacher,' with a leather trunk filled with books on his back (load enough for a pack mule) was a frequent visitor at the houses of the neighborhood. But the people in general were too poor to buy books, and that failed to yield him a living. He came down to absolute want, and but for the hand of charity, his family must have suffered greatly. No one came to take his place as minister to the church until Rev. Jonas Michael, a German Reformed minister, came and organized a church of that denomination.

"The history of the Methodist Episcopal class in Indian Creek, if well written up, would make an interesting chapter not unlike romance. It was organized very early in the history of that community. A Rev. Mr. Munson was preaching at John Reeder's, and had organized a class as early as May, 1839. After Washburn's Schoolhouse was built, the meeting place was located there until the town of Pulaski began building, when it was permanently located there. Its history furnishes ample proof that the church is *in* the world if not *of* it. Some of the best men and women who have ever lived in that township were members of that class. Two very able ministers, leading men in their sections, one of them in Kansas and the other in Iowa, were brought up as members of that class. Two men who were pastors of the class, after going to other points, were sent

to the penitentiary, one for horse-stealing and the other for adultery. Another's wife, after they had moved to Illinois, shot a neighbor woman dead, because she suspected her of criminal relations with her husband. The meetings were often interrupted by rowdies. It was nothing unusual to have horses turned loose, harness and saddles cut, etc., etc. One time, during protracted meeting at Washburn's Schoolhouse, some rowdies got into the loft with a fiddle, and when the congregation sang, they sawed on the fiddle. Some of the early preachers were famous for lung power. One in particular could be heard distinctly in his ordinary preaching over a quarter of a mile. The people also, if occasion required, did not hesitate to make a little noise. At their protracted and camp-meetings, they were often heard praying and shouting a distance of more than a mile."

CHAPTER VII.

BY ED A. MOSSMAN.

WHITE POST TOWNSHIP—CORRECTION REGARDING THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME—FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS—EARLY ELECTIONS—A DEER STORY—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST—AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY—MEDARYVILLE—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—CRIME AND ACCIDENT.

THIS township bears a very peculiar name, and it would be natural to infer that there had been a certain *white* post, or some *natural* object resembling one, found standing somewhere in the township, concerning which there was some peculiarity, or mystery, from which the name of the township derived its origin. In fact, the belief that the name owes its origin to some such circumstance seems to be quite prevalent among the citizens of the township. However much of a pet theory this may be with many, it is the stern duty of the historian to record nothing but the facts as he finds them; and the statement is here made, therefore, upon the authority of divers good men, whose testimony cannot be impeached, that all statements to the effect that the name originated from any such circumstance, are utterly unfounded. Some time prior to the organization of the township—probably about the year 1837 or 1838—a stage line was established between La Fayette and Michigan City, the proprietors of which were Reynolds & Chittenden. It was only just established, however, when the enterprise was abandoned, owing to a disagreement of some kind between the proprietors. There was a station established on this stage line in the south part of what is now White Post

Township, midway, as was supposed, between the termini, which station was named White Post. It was from this station that the township took its name. Many maintain that this station was so named in consequence of the fact that there was a certain high stump near by, from which the bark had been peeled, which was quite a conspicuous object, and which, when seen from a distance, very much resembled a white post. There are scores of men to be found in the township who say they have seen the identical stump many a time, and who variously estimate the height of it at from seven feet up to twenty feet. Some say that it was forked, others that it had but a single stem; whilst some affirm that it had been cut down with an ax, and others that it had been blown down by the wind. Let not this be understood as a charge against those who have made these incongruous statements, of willfully misrepresenting the facts; nor, even as an insinuation of such a charge. The fact is, probably, that there have been, at various times, several peeled stumps standing in the vicinity of the old station, of various heights and sizes, some of which may have been cut down, and others that may have been blown down, any of which any one who had heard the story of the stump might very naturally suppose to be *the* stump. Michael N. Stump and George H. Stump, both of whom are still residents of the township, and very estimable citizens, say that they distinctly remember when White Post Station was established and named. They also remember, they say, when Lewis Dawson, a few months afterward, peeled the bark of the stump which is popularly believed to have given rise to the name of White Post. They say that after Dawson had finished taking the bark off, he remarked, "Now we have a White Post for sure." They say that the station was established in the spring, and that the tree, the stump of which Dawson peeled, blew down during the following summer. Michael N. Stump says he has frequently heard his father, who moved to this township in 1835, and who was originally a Virginian, speak of a place of the name of White Post in Virginia, which proves that this was not the first White Post, and raises a presumption that comes near being conclusive, that this was named either for the Virginia White Post or for some other.

Thus much has been said in regard to the origin of the name of the township, for the reason that, as it is in conflict with the almost universally accepted opinion upon the subject, it was deemed necessary to state pretty fully the evidence upon which an opinion so currently received was declared to be a fallacy. As the strict truthfulness of the Stumps is proverbial, and as they are as universally and as favorably known as any men in the county, perhaps, it is believed that the fact that they are authority for the statements herein made will put the question forever at rest.

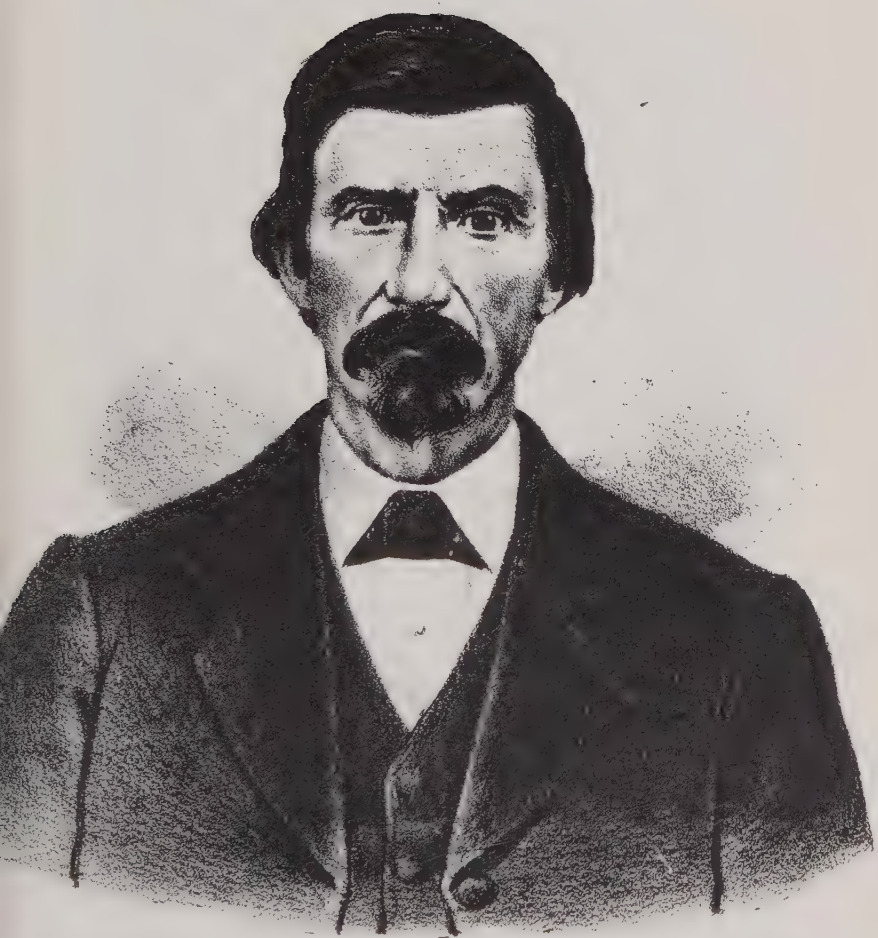
Settlement.—George S. Phillips was the first white settler in the township of White Post. He moved into the township in the month of October, in the year 1834, with his family, and settled about three miles east of where the town of Medarysville now stands. Silas Philips, Jr., settled in the township in the month of February, 1835, and was the second to brave the hardships of pioneer life in the then unbroken wilderness of White Post Township. George Stump, Sr., settled in the township in the month of March, 1835, with his family, and was the third white settler in the township. He settled about one mile southwest of the town of Medarysville, on the farm that Michael Stump now owns and lives upon. Both families came from Tippecanoe County. In a subsequent part of this chapter, the names of the voters at the early elections (beginning with August, 1839) are given, and these are the names of all, probably, who had settled in the township up to that time. At least, if there were others, they did not vote. The exact date of their settlement in the township has not been ascertained, but it is certain that it must have been some time prior to the election at which they voted. George S. Philips, whose name has previously been mentioned, as the first settler in the township, removed to California many years ago.

Early Elections.—At the time the county was organized in May, 1839, White Post Township was created to include the present townships of Salem, White Post and Cass; but the latter were finally given a separate organization, the dates and circumstances being given in the appropriate chapters. While the three townships were one under the name White Post, and prior to the year 1843, not a single election, so far as known, was held within the limits of the township. The polls were not opened in the township, and they who wished to exercise the right of elective franchise traveled across the county to Winamac for that purpose. The names of such persons are found among the old election returns, credited to Monroe Township. A few of these names at the August election, 1839, were: John Dowel, Michael Stump, James Stump, George Stump and Lewis Dawson. In August, 1840, the following settlers of old White Post voted at Winamac: Michael Stump, John Stump, George H. Stump, James Stump, Henry Long and George Stump, Sr. At the November election, 1840, for Presidential electors, the Stumps voted; also George Phillips, John Rees and Daniel McBride. Thus the names of all the settlers in the western tier of townships in the county continue to be found during the years 1841 and 1842 upon the election returns for Monroe Township.

At an election held at the house of George Stump, Sr., on the 7th of August, 1843, the following men polled their votes: Michael N. Stump, Daniel McBride, James P. Stump, William J. Stump, Silas Phillips, Jr.,

John Crook, John L. Stump, George Stump, George H. Stump, Hamilton McCay, George S. Phillips, James Mitchell, Richard Noggle, Henry Long, John M. Cowan, William Rees, Lewis Dawson, Silas Phillips, Sr., and Julius Huff; total, nineteen. Fourteen votes were cast for James Whitcomb for Governor, and five votes for Samuel Bigger for the same office. The county ticket at this election was very much "scratched," no attention being paid, apparently, to political opinions. So far as can be learned, this was the first election held in old White Post Township. It must be borne in mind that White Post, as first created in 1839, comprised the present townships Salem, White Post and Cass, and thus remained until September, 1843, when Salem was named and organized, leaving the present White Post and Cass together under the former name. Finally, in March, 1850, Cass was named and organized, leaving White Post as it now is. At the August election, 1844, held at the house of George Stump, Sr., as all the early elections in the township were, sixteen votes were polled; the names of the voters cannot be given. At the Presidential election, November, 1844, twenty-two votes were polled as follows: George Stump, Michael Stump, John C. Stump, Elisha Clark, William Stump, Thomas H. Keep, James P. Stump, George H. Stump, George S. Phillips, Silas Phillips, John McCay, Daniel McBride, Andrew Moore, Abner McCay (a name here that cannot be made out), Julius Huff, Richard Noggle, Henry Long, Silas Phillips, Jr., Lewis Dawson, Josiah Brant and John McCowan. The Whig electors received five votes, and the Democratic electors seventeen votes. At the August election, 1845, twenty-four votes were polled, six by members of the Stump family. New names were: B. M. Morgan, James McCarty, Isaac Miles and Henry Petro. In June, 1846, William Trulinger received eleven votes for Justice of the Peace, and George H. Stump twelve votes for Constable, both being elected unanimously. At the August election, 1846, of the twenty-eight votes polled at Phillips' Schoolhouse, twenty-four were Democratic and four Whig. In April, 1847, the question of granting license for the retail of spirituous liquors was submitted to the citizens, and carried unanimously in favor of license, only eleven votes being cast.

Physical Description.—The Big Monon Creek runs through White Post Township, cutting off the southeast corner, leaving about one fourth of the township on the east side and three-fourths on the west side. This township, for several miles on each side of the Monon, contains a great many sloughs or marshes, which are, as yet, utterly worthless for any kind of farming or stock-raising purposes. These sloughs are favorite places of resort for lovers of pteriplegistic sports, who come from long distances and stay several weeks, frequently some of whom bring tents



W. S. Audubon

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with them, and camp out in the vicinity of the sloughs, whilst others board at hotels in towns nearest to the sloughs in which they wish to hunt. Large numbers of ducks, snipe, quails and geese, besides other kinds of wild fowl and game, are killed and shipped from here every season. But let the hunter beware and make good use of his time, for the ditcher is at work and will soon convert his best sporting-grounds into fertile fields. Considering the present condition of these sloughs, the prediction just made may seem somewhat over-sanguine. But no extravagance will be seen in it by the early settler, who has been a witness of the marvelous changes that have already been wrought by muscle and brawn. It is true that it will require the expenditure of much capital and a great deal of labor, but it will be an investment that will pay richly. The soil is rich, and when once brought into a perfect state of cultivation, will be inexhaustible. It is a herculean task that lies before you, farmers of White Post Township, but—

“ Though troubles perplex you,
Dishearten and vex you,
Retarding your progress in somber array ;
To shrink with terror,
Is surely an error,
For, where there's a will there's a way.

“ The task may be teasing,
Tho duty unpleasing,
But he who confronts it will soon win the day ;
Half the battle is over
When once we discover
That where there's a will there's a way.

“ Misfortunes encountered
Are often surmounted,
If only we quit not the field in dismay ;
Then, one more endeavor,
Remembering ever
That where there's a will there's a way.”

Incidents—The early settlers of White Post Township had to go to La Fayette to get their breadstuff ground for several years, and it took them about a week to go and return, as none of them had horses, and oxen are, as a general thing, a very slow team. There was one thing, however, that they could get an abundance of without going very far, and which they could get “without money and without price ;” and, not only could it be obtained in abundance, free of cost, but, in procuring it the early settler found his chief delight. The “one thing” alluded to, was meat, fresh meat in endless variety, being at all times easily and readily procured. Some of the survivors of the early pioneers say that they have frequently seen droves of from fifty to one hundred

deer. Among the most successful hunters of those times were the Stump boys. It is said that James P. Stump and George S. Phillips together killed twelve deer in about thirty minutes time, on one occasion. It seems that there was a very deep snow on the ground, and a hard crust on top of the snow, which was not quite strong enough, however, to bear up the weight of a deer. There was a clump of bushes or small trees, covering, perhaps, a few acres, where the snow had not crusted so hard, owing to the protection afforded by the trees, and the deer resorted to this spot for shelter. Whilst the whole ground within the clump of trees had probably been trodden over by the deer, yet they had but one path leading to it on one side, and one leading from it on the other. So great was their dread of this hard crust, that it was almost impossible to force them to leave the beaten path and go upon it. These hunters knowing this, and knowing that there was a drove of deer sheltering in this grove, stationed themselves on each side, at the places of ingress and egress, and then sent their dogs in to start them. When they would approach the side on which one of the hunters was stationed, he would shoot one of them, and the others would turn and run to the other side, when the other hunter would shoot one, and they would run back to the other side again, and so kept running to and fro, until the last one in the drove was killed. One of the number that James P. Stump killed, ran some distance, so that he did not find it that night, owing to the darkness, and when he returned in the morning, he could find nothing of it but the bones, the wolves having devoured it during the night. Seven was the number that James P. Stump killed on that occasion.

The first white child born in the township was Elizabeth Phillips, who is now the wife of Peter McCarty, and resides in Rich Grove Township. She is the daughter of George S. Phillips, the first settler in the township.

The first marriage in the township was that of Michael N. Stump and Sophia Long, which was solemnized June 24, 1841. They are still living, and reside on the farm on which George Stump, Sr., settled in the year 1835, about one mile southwest of Medarysville.

The first white person who died in the township was Catharine Stump, wife of George Stump, Sr., who died June 24, 1846.

Post Office.—The first post office in the township was at old White Post Station, of which mention has already been made. The exact date when the office was established cannot be ascertained, but it was probably about the year 1837. The first Postmaster was Lewis Dawson, who was succeeded in about a year by John Cowan. The last-named gentleman was among the first Representatives from Pulaski County in the State

Legislature. He moved to Kansas a number of years ago, remained there a few years, when he returned to this State, and died at Valparaiso, in Porter County.

Schools.—The first schoolhouse in the township was built in the spring of 1845, and about three miles due east of Medarysville. It was commonly known as Phillips' Schoolhouse. The first teacher in this schoolhouse was Solomon W. Parker. The second schoolhouse was built on the farm of George Stump, Sr. (now owned by Michael N. Stump), about one mile southwest of Medarysville, in the spring of 1847, and the first teacher therein was Lewis Dawson.

Drainage.—About the year 1855, a large area of land in this township was donated to the State by an act of Congress, known as the "Swamp Land Act," and the State, by its properly constituted officers, let contracts for the construction of ditches, for the drainage of this land, which ditches were to be cut according to certain specifications. If those ditches had been dug in accordance with the specifications, as they well might have been, with large profits to the contractors, the innumerable sloughs in this section of the country, which are productive of nothing but chills, fogs, frogs, ducks and jack snipes, might to-day have been yielding bountiful crops of grain. Under the act of the Legislature, there was a Swamp Land Commissioner appointed by the Governor, in each county in which there were swamp lands, whose duty it was to locate the ditches, determine their capacity, let the contracts for digging them and inspect and accept the work when it was completed. A large per cent of the proceeds of the sales of these lands was to be expended, according to the provisions of this act, in the construction of these ditches; and, if competent and honest men had, in all cases, been selected for Commissioners, the fund would have been amply sufficient to have drained the swamps thoroughly. But, unfortunately for the country, such selections were not always made. It is certain that ample opportunity was afforded the Swamp Land Commissioner of colluding with the contractor, and agreeing to accept work that was imperfectly done, for a share of the profits. Whether this was ever done, however, is, of course, mere matter of conjecture, and must ever remain so, for

"Nature has made man's breast no windows,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly blab it."

Whatever may be the fact in regard to there having been collusions between the Commissioners and the contractors, it is an indubitable fact that very many of the most important ditches were accepted and paid for, on which not one-half the work was done that the specifications required.

This statement is made upon the authority of scores of men, whose veracity cannot be questioned. Several years elapsed between the time when this work was begun and the completion of it, and during that time some very good men held the office of Swamp Land Commissioner, men who, no doubt, faithfully and honestly discharged the duties of the office, and it is not the intention, of course, to impute any wrong to such. In fact, none of them may have been guilty of anything worse than mere dereliction of duty.

A Mystery.—About the year 1857, early in the spring, probably in the month of April, a boy, named Rees, was herding some cattle on the banks of Monon Creek, near or at a place called Hickory Grove, and his attention being attracted by the lowing and strange actions of his cattle about a certain spot, he repaired thither, and found there an object that certainly must have filled his young heart with terror and affright, and almost congealed his blood with horror. It was the dead body of a woman. He lost no time, as may be supposed, in giving notice of what he had seen. The body was removed to Francesville, where Moses E. Davison, a Justice of the Peace, summoned a Coroner's jury, and held an inquest over the remains. The body was clad in rich vestments, and everything about her person seemed to proclaim her a lady that had moved in the highest social circles. No one could be found who could identify the body as being that of any one whom they knew, or had ever seen. It was supposed, from the appearance of the body, that it had lain for some time, yet it was not badly decomposed, though considerably discolored, and the features were badly swollen and distorted. Her age was supposed to be about thirty-five years. There were no marks of violence on her person, nor anything whatever to indicate in what manner she had met her death. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that she had either been drowned, or had been murdered and thrown into the creek some distance above where her body was found, and that her body had floated down to that place, and had lodged there, against the clump of willows where it was found. An account of the circumstance was at the time published in the newspapers in all the surrounding counties; yet, with all the publicity that this gave to the matter, no inquiry has ever yet been made in the neighborhood for a woman of her description, or of any description, and her identity still remains a profound mystery. She had in her mouth a full set of false teeth, said to be very finely set, which, together with a few other small articles that were found on her person, are deposited in the Treasurer's office, at the county seat, and may yet be the means of her identification, and of bringing the guilty one to justice, if, as is generally supposed, her life was taken by the hand of another.

Medarysville.—The town of Medarysville is situated near the north line

of the township, and is a flourishing little town of about 400 inhabitants. It was surveyed and platted February 25, 1853, William O. Clark and Josiah Walden being the owners of the land—that portion on the east side of the railroad having belonged to Walden, and that on the west to Clark. The surveyor, Carter D. Hathaway, being an ardent admirer of Joseph Medary, whilom Governor of Ohio, suggested the name of Medarysville, to which the proprietors assented, and the town was accordingly so named, in honor of that distinguished statesman. The location of the land upon which the town was laid out is not given. James C. Farris' Addition to the town of Medarysville was laid out on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, in December, 1863. Twenty-four lots were laid out, Nos. 23 and 24 becoming the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Theodocia Elston's Addition to Medarysville—nine lots—was laid out in January, 1877. The first house built on the ground on which the town of Medarysville now stands, was built by Josiah Waldron, about the year 1842. The second was built by Joseph B. Schultz, in the spring of 1853, and is the building now occupied by Augustus Ewert as a hotel. Mr. Schultz occupied the house for some time as a dwelling-house, and kept boarders whilst the railroad was being built. It was quite an insignificant building, when first built, as compared with the present commodious and comfortable hotel that now occupies the site, subsequent valuable additions and repairs having been made at different times, and by different parties. The front part of it had been occupied for several years as a drug store, up to the fall of 1882, by various parties, among whom were Dr. Elston, Homer Calvert, Tunis Stout and L. E. McKenzie. The first hotel, however, in Medarysville was built in 1855, by John S. Shown, and is the second house east of the railroad, on the north side of the street, occupied at present by J. E. Lane as a dwelling. The third house was built in the summer of 1853, by Silas Phillips, and is the first house west of the railroad, on the north side of the street. William S. Petro kept boarders there during the time when the L., N. A. & C. Railroad was in process of construction. This building was occupied for several years by Nicholas Krier, as a boot and shoe store. He subsequently quit the boot and shoe business, and carried on the saloon business there for a few years. It has been occupied by various persons as a dwelling house for several years, and is so occupied at the present time.

The first store building in the town was built by Moses Cherry about the year 1856, and is the building now occupied by E. W. Horner & Co., dry goods merchants. Cherry kept the railroad office and the post office, and was the first Postmaster in the town. The second store building was erected about the year 1859 by Enoch Brewer, and is the building now

occupied by James A. Law & Co. as a general store. The steam grist mill in Medarysville was erected in 1876, and completed in the spring of 1877. The original cost of it could not be ascertained, but its present value is estimated at \$6,000. It has two runs of buhrs, and has a capacity for grinding about ten bushels per hour. The present owners are James M. Farnsley and F. S. Slocum. The mill was built by a firm, the style of which was McQuitty & Co., and was composed of Thomas McQuitty George Zeck and John Ogle. Donations of money, materials and work had been subscribed by several residents of the town, which money was to be paid and work to be done upon certain conditions being complied with by the company. The company, after having made considerable progress with the work, claimed that they had exhausted all their means, and called upon those who had agreed to donate for their donations; but the parties claimed that the company had not fulfilled the stipulations of the contract upon their part so as to entitle the company to make the demand upon them, and refused to comply. Thomas McQuitty, who, it is said, was the only responsible member of the firm, undertook to push the work on to completion without the aid subscribed; but before he could do so, became so involved in debt that he was compelled to permit his property to be sold at forced sale for much less than its actual value, and came near being utterly ruined financially by the venture.

The first schoolhouse in the town of Medarysville was a log house, and was built in 1853 by John Shultz. It was occupied by Moses Cherry for a time as a store room, and then by Abel Tharp and John McCay as a saloon, after which it was occupied as a schoolhouse. From a saloon to a schoolhouse! Glorious transformation! Surely, if inanimate things could know and appreciate their situation, that old schoolhouse must have felt greatly exalted. The first teacher in this house was Joseph Frederick, who taught there in the winter of 1857-58. Average attendance about fifty-five.

The present schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1877, whilst James A. Low was Trustee, at a cost of about \$760. It is a one-story frame building, 24 feet wide and sixty feet long, divided into two rooms of equal size. The ceilings are thirteen feet high. The present schoolhouse is the fourth one that has been built in the town, the first one being the log house already mentioned; the second, a one-story frame built in the summer of 1858, and the third a two-story frame built in the summer of 1871, and which was burned down in 1877.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church society, in Medarysville, was organized in 1853 by Rev. Thomas C. Workman, first pastor. Number of full members, forty-three; members and probationers, eighty-five. The first church was built about 1854, at a cost of nearly \$1,000. It

was used until 1876, when it was sold and the proceeds used to build a new one. The old church is used by E. W. Horner & Co. as a warehouse. On the 23d day of March, 1854, at an election held in Medarysville by the members of the M. E. Church for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the church, the following persons voted: Silas Taylor, James Mitchell, Aaron Lambert, Joseph B. Shultz, Josiah Bryant, Enoch Brewer, Alfred W. Tilton, John McDonald, Simon Bailey, Silas Phillips, John Brewer, Reason McDonald, Thomas M. I. Bell, Benjamin Stout, Naphthali Yeates, John Pike, Oliver Stanfield and Peter Shultz. Josiah Bryant received sixteen votes; Oliver Stanfield, fourteen; Benjamin Stout, twelve; John Pike, thirteen; Leonard Petro, fifteen; Naphthali Yeates, fifteen; and Aaron Lambert, twelve. The five having the highest number of votes were declared elected.

In December, 1855, Josiah Bryant, John Pike, Oliver Stanfield, Enoch S. Brewer and George Wood were the Trustees of the church, and George W. Goodwin was pastor and President of the board. The present M. E. Church was built in 1876, but was not finished inside and seated so as to be ready for occupancy until 1881. Its cost was \$1,500. It was understood, and so recorded at the county seat by the Trustees, that any and all religious denominations should have the privilege of occupying the house for religious purposes, when it was not occupied by the Methodists. The Methodist Episcopal parsonage was built about 1864, at a cost of about \$800; present membership about thirty; the present pastor is T. R. Faulkner, who came to this place in the fall of 1882, from West Virginia. Among the early ministers who preached at this place were George Guild, Thomas C. Workman and Francis Cox.

The Christian Church society at this place was first organized about the year 1856, by Elder L. N. Shortridge. Before any society was regularly organized, however, meetings were held occasionally at private houses, and among the ministers who preached on those occasions were Elders Elias Johnson and R. C. Johnson. The society was permitted, through the apathy of its members, to go down and was extinct for a few years, but was re-organized in the spring of 1866 by Elder James Lilly, and is at present in a flourishing condition, having a membership of about seventy. The present pastor is Elder William A. Hennegar. This society has no church building, but they hold their meetings in the house of the Protestant Methodist Church. The Christian Church bought a claim that was a lien upon this building, and now holds the same, and, as the Protestant Methodist organization has ceased to exist here, it is more than probable that the house will, at no distant day, become the property of the Christian Church.

The Catholic Church here was built in the fall of 1868, by John N.

Burns, contractor, at a cost of about \$600. Services are held in this church once a month by Father Schneider, of Reynolds, in White County. At the time the church was built, Father King was the priest in charge. It was dedicated by Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne.

The Evangelical German Lutheran Church society was organized in 1876, and their church was built the following year, at a cost of about \$500. Membership at date of organization, eighteen; present membership, about thirty-two; present pastor, Rev. H. Judkins, of North Judson; services every four weeks.

The facts in regard to the organization of the Protestant Methodist Church could not be ascertained. Their church was built about 1868, at a cost of about \$1,400. The organization has now ceased to exist.

Newspapers.—About the 1st of May, 1874, a newspaper was started in Medarysville, the name of which was the *Pulaski Guard*. It was a five-column folio, neutral in politics, and was issued weekly. It was a very evanescent affair, and ceased to exist about the middle of August, 1874; *causa mortis*, want of vitality.

Affrays.—On the 3d day of May, 1881, a deadly encounter, which was the culmination of an old grudge, took place in the town of Medarysville, between David Barnhill and Daniel Swisher, resulting in the mortal wounding of the latter. There had been an ill-feeling existing between the two men for some time, which was intensified by Barnhill's circulating some report derogatory to the character of Swisher's daughters, and also by an altercation between Barnhill and Swisher's boys, in which Barnhill accused the boys of trimming his (Barnhill's) horses' tails, whereupon the boys retorted with some very taunting remarks. On the 3d of May, the funeral of William H. Barkalow, Clerk of Pulaski County, took place in the town of Medarysville, and there were a great many people assembled in the town, among whom were these two men. Barnhill was sitting in front of J. A. Low's dry goods store, talking with some other men, when Swisher came along, and, upon Barnhill's looking up at him, he applied some very opprobrious epithets to him, and threatened to knock his brains out with a stone which he held in his hand. Barnhill rose up, drew out his pocket-knife, and told Swisher that if he threw the stone he had better make sure work of it, for that if he threw it and did not kill him, he, Barnhill, would cut him into pieces. Swisher threw the stone and Barnhill dodged it, whereupon Swisher ran into Low's store, and Barnhill followed him. Barnhill came up to him and gave him a slight cut in the hip, and turned to go out of the house, when Swisher struck him on the back of the head with a coal-scuttle. Barnhill then turned, and struck Swisher on the left arm near the shoulder, cutting a gash some five or six inches in length, and entirely severing the muscles

of the arm. Swisher, who soon became very weak from the loss of blood, which was very great, was taken to the office of a physician, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was removed to his home, where he died May 6, being the third day after he received the wound. Barnhill, after a protracted trial at Winamac, was acquitted, on the ground that he had committed the deed in self-defense. It is said that the evidence was somewhat conflicting in regard to Swisher's having struck Barnhill with a coal-scuttle inside the store, but the verdict of the jury clearly indicates that they must have believed that he did. Barnhill is still living in the northwest corner of White Post Township; Swisher's widow and family also reside in the same neighborhood.

On the 22d day of August, 1879, James Swisher, Jr., who was a brother to the aforementioned Daniel Swisher, got into a difficulty with a man named John Peters, in Michael Pulaski's saloon in Medarysville, and shot him in the right breast, with a navy revolver, inflicting a serious, though not fatal, wound. The ball took effect under the right nipple, and, striking a rib, glanced off, and lodged in the muscle of the right arm, whence it was extracted. Swisher, after a preliminary trial before a Justice of the Peace, was placed under bonds for his appearance in court, where he was tried by a jury, whose verdict was that he be adjudged guilty of an assault with intent to kill, and that he be confined in the State's prison for a period of two years, at hard labor. The court, however, being of the opinion that the verdict was not in accordance with the law and the evidence, set aside the verdict and reduced the penalty to a fine of \$50. This unfortunate affair, which would in all probability have resulted fatally, had not the ball, by mere chance, struck a rib and glanced, resulted from the too free use of bad whisky.

One other incident occurred in this town, which affords a striking illustration of the evil consequences of intoxication, which may just as well be related in this connection. On the 30th day of January, 1880, a physician who at that time resided here, whose name was W. S. Reynolds, got into a difficulty with a man named George Roby. Reynolds, being greatly inferior to Roby in physical strength, was pretty roughly handled; and, after getting out of durance, he went to the office of the Justice of the Peace for the purpose of procuring a warrant for Roby's arrest. Whilst Reynolds was in the Justice's office, Roby came in and asked whether he was getting out a warrant, and Reynolds, being afraid of Roby, denied that he was. Roby called him a liar, and made a second attack upon him, using him much more roughly than he had on the first occasion. As soon as Reynolds was released, he went to the store of Joseph Frederick and purchased a revolver, and, returning to the place where Roby was, drew the revolver, and presented it at Roby; but, before he could fire it,

Roby caught it out of his hand, and beat him so severely over the head with it that he lay for a long time in a very precarious condition. They were both under the influence of liquor, and both were said to be good men when sober.

Directory.—The following is a complete business directory of the town of Medarysville at the present time: General stores, A. W. Williams & Co., E. W. Horner & Co., James A. Law & Sons, Edward E. Elston, A. Frolich and Joseph Frederick & Son; drug store, L. E. McKenzie; blacksmiths, John F. Shultz and N. Stoffe; physicians, A. S. McCannless, Steven J. Brown, B. F. Jones, John W. Van De Walker and Dr. Heinretze; saloons, Henry Lucon and William Knoll; shoemaker, F. Milbuar; Justices of the Peace, Moses E. Davison and L. E. McKenzie; milliners and dress-makers, Mrs. E. T. Beard and Mrs. Calvert and Mrs. Dickey; hotels, Evert House, by G. Evert, and Commercial House, by Isaac Biggs; harness shop, Tobias A. Rodgers; flouring mill, Farnsley & Slocum.

Miscellaneous.—At the general election on the 7th day of November, 1882, there were 189 votes cast in the township.

The number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, at last enumeration, was 306; and the number between the same ages, at the same time, in the town of Medarysville, was ninety-six.

There are eight schoolhouses in the township, the cost of which, and dates when built, were as follows: District No. 1, 1877, \$320; No. 2, in Medarysville, 1877, \$750; No. 3, 1874, \$325 (burnt down in 1882, and new one erected in same year at a cost of \$610); No. 4, 1877, \$320; No. 5, 1877, \$320; No. 6, 1878, \$275; No. 7, 1874, \$610; No. 8, 1881, \$247.

It may be said of White Post Township that, whatever may be her *short* comings, she has produced the tallest specimen of the *genus homo* that resides within the bounds of Pulaski County. His name is Joseph Riggs, and his height is six feet and six inches; his age is twenty-five years, and his weight 175 pounds; he has been a pedagogue, but says he does not like the business, and will not follow it any *longer*; he is a good scholar and a gentleman, and a Republican of the straightest sect.

It would seem that the town of Medarysville has been a peculiarly unfortunate place for fatal railroad accidents, no less than five persons having been killed there in such accidents. In the fall of 1855, a freight train was thrown from the track there, by reason of a switch being negligently left open, whereby two men were killed and two others very severely hurt. One of those killed was a man named Van Valkenburg, who, with another man whose name could not be ascertained, was in charge of some horses that were being shipped on the same train. The

engineer and the man who was with Van Valkenburg in charge of the horses, were badly hurt. The name of the other man who was killed could not be ascertained. There were about twenty-five horses in a car that was thrown over on its side, and not one of those horses was killed, or even seriously hurt. The third person killed was a brakeman, who, while endeavoring to make a coupling, got his foot fastened in some way so that he could not extricate it, and was run over and terribly mangled. He lived but a short time, and died in great agony. His name could not be ascertained. The fourth was a boy about fourteen years of age, named Job Farnsley, a son of James M. Farnsley, of the firm of Farnsley & Slocum, proprietors of the steam flouring mill. The date of this casualty was about the month of November, 1880. The boy was sitting on the end of a car, and, whilst his attention was attracted to something else, the car was struck violently by another, and he was thrown down in front of the car and run over. He lived but a short time. The fifth was Florence A. Evert, son of the proprietor of the Evert House. He was about fourteen years of age, and the accident whereby he lost his life occurred in a manner very similar to that in which young Farnsley was killed. The date was October 15, 1876. He lived but a few hours.

CHAPTER VIII.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP—WHO WAS THE FIRST SETTLER?—CATALOGUE OF EARLY KNOWN RESIDENTS—FIRST PURCHASE OF LAND—STATISTICS OF EARLY ELECTIONS—OFFICERS—ANECDOTES OF THE CHASE—PRIVATIONS ENDURED—VILLAGES OF STAR CITY AND ROSEDALE—MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

THAT most important item in the history of a township—the name of the first settler and the date of his location—cannot be given with absolute certainty in the case of Van Buren Township. Several of the “oldest settlers,” whose memories are scarcely a whit impaired by the lapse of time, can throw no reliable light on the subject. A man, whose name is forgotten, established himself and family in the township either late in 1837 or early in 1838; but as he did not remain long, perhaps not more than a year or two, they who now are called the oldest settlers never saw him most likely, and possibly never heard his name. That such a man lived there for a short time is established by the evidence of early settlers in other portions of the county, who knew from observation of his having been there. Very likely the next settlers’ names appear below, though the order of the settlement cannot be stated.

Land Entries.—The following men entered land in Van Buren Township during the year 1838, in the order here given, none earlier than August 20: Runion Compton, Section 2; John Fisher, Sections 3 and 7; Dudley Madden, Section 25; Joseph G. McNutt, Section 33; Nathaniel Benjamin, Section 34; John H. Thompson, Sections 34 and 35; Josiah C. White, Sections 35 and 36; Joseph T. Wallace, Section 32, and James Higginbotham, Sections 7 and 8. The following additional persons entered land in 1839, in the order given: George S. Shull, Section 6; Peter Nichols, Section 6; Louisa Wood, Section 1; George Wood, Sections 8 and 9; Nathan Julian, Section 25; Samuel F. C. Fadden, Section 26; Thomas J. Falcom, Sections 4 and 5; John Hollenbeck, Section 25; Thomas Buck, Sections 28 and 32; James Pierce, Section 32; Henry Tomlinson, Section 28; Jacob Nichols, Section 7, and Henry Wirley, Section 27. In 1840, the following additional persons entered land: Elijah Bolin, Section 8; Isaac Sanders, Section 6; Nathan H. Murphey, Section 2; Stephen Jones, Section 23; Joseph Oliver, Section 7, and Basil Meek, Section 23. The above were the only tracts of land entered in Van Buren Township prior to the 1st of January, 1841.

The First Election in the Township.—Van Buren Township (with Indian Creek) remained attached to Beaver Township until March, 1842, at which time the County Commissioners ordered a separate organization, and named the township thus created "Van Buren," after an ex-President of the United States. At the same time, an election was ordered held at the house of Daniel Hathaway, on the 6th of April, 1842, on which occasion the following men polled their votes: Thomas Buck, William Olin, Isaac Sanders, Stephen Jones, Charles Compton, John Buck, John W. Cooley, John Nickless, Runion Compton and Joseph T. Wallace; total, ten. This was the first election held after the creation of the township, and through some unaccountable reason, the name of the man at whose house the election was held does not appear upon the official records. Perhaps he had gone to Logansport or to mill south of Monticello, forgetting or not caring about the allurements of official position. What a pity that many of our fellow-citizens to-day are not blessed with the same virtue! A man could go to mill in those days and be gone a week, and a trip to Logansport consumed at least two days, and very often three and four. The names of the officers who were elected on this occasion cannot be given.

Subsequent Elections.—Notwithstanding that Van Buren was attached to Beaver, the citizens usually went to Winamac to vote prior to the organization of the township. The same strictures were not required then as now, possibly because in those days there was no danger of "repeating" or "tissue ballots." There was no inclination then to violate the election

laws. At the August election in Winamac, 1840, the following citizens of Van Buren cast their votes: Isaac Sanders, Runion Compton, Peter Nickless, Charles Compton. Those who wished continued to vote thus until the organization of the township. In *addition* to those whose names appear above as voting at the April election, 1842, the following voted at the August election, 1842: Daniel G. Hathaway (at whose house the elections continued to be held for several years), William Allen and Jacob Countryman. At the October election, 1842, for Justice of the Peace, Daniel G. Hathaway received four votes, and John Nickless three; the seven voters being Jacob Countryman, J. T. Wallace, D. G. Hathaway, John Nickless, Thomas Buck, John Buck and Stephen Jones. Wallace was Inspector; Nickless and Countryman, Judges; Hathaway and Jones, Clerks. In April, 1843, at D. G. Hathaway's house, Runion Compton, William Allen, Stephen Jones, Thomas Buck, John Nickless, J. T. Wallace and William Compton voted as follows: Justice of the Peace, John Nickless, seven; Constable, Runion Compton, seven; Road Supervisor, Stephen Jones, seven; Overseers of the Poor, Runion Compton, six; Thomas Buck, six; Fence Viewers, Charles Compton, four; John Nickless, four; Inspector, J. T. Wallace, five. The officers of this election were, Wallace, Inspector; R. Compton and Jones, Judges; Nickless and W. Compton, Clerks. At the gubernational election, August, 1843, in addition to the above voters, were Allen Murphy and G. W. Horine. Wallace, Inspector; Horine and R. Compton, Judges; Jones and Nickless, Clerks. The April election, 1844, resulted as follows: Constable; Hugh Evans, 15; Stephen Jones, 13. Overseers of the Poor, Runion Compton, 15; Thomas Buck, 2. Fence Viewers, Jesse Klinger, 14; William Compton, 14. Road Supervisors, Richard R. Nowlan, 14; Charles Compton, 14. Inspector, D. G. Hathaway, 8; Joseph T. Wallace, 8. The officers of election were: Wallace, Inspector; Horine and Nowlan, Judges; Hathaway and D. L. Moore, Clerks. The voters were John Buck, Jesse Klinger, Hugh Evans, William Allen, D. G. Hathaway, D. L. Moore, Thomas Buck, J. T. Wallace, John Nickless, G. W. Horine, R. R. Nowlan, R. Compton, Allen Murphey, David Jones, Stephen Jones and John W. Nowlan. At the August election, 1844, the name of Anthony Fickle appears. Only six votes were polled. At the November election, 1844, the names of Henry Wildermuth, Zachariah Tracy, W. R. Brown and Jacob Stralheim, appear, a total of twenty votes being polled. The Whig electors received eleven votes, and the Democratic, nine. The names of James Moore and Ephraim R. Meer appear in April, 1845. Up to this time elections had been held at the house of D. G. Hathaway, but now they were changed to that of Richard R. Nowlan. In July, Aaron Tomlinson became Justice of the Peace. In

August, 1845, of the twenty-eight votes polled, the following new names appear: Robert Barger, E. R. Moore, Isaac H. Washburn and George Cook. The Whig ticket received fifteen votes, and the Democratic thirteen. The name of Benjamin Vanmeter appears in April, 1846; and those of George W. Hollenbeck, John Hollenbeck, Philip Klinger, Joseph Klinger and John Klinger, Sr., appear in August. Thirty votes were cast at this election, eighteen for the Whig ticket. Isaac W. Hunt, Nathaniel Routson and William Dye voted in April, 1847. Nineteen votes were polled. David Jones and Allen Murphey were elected Road Supervisors; Runion Compton and Thomas Buck, Fence Viewers; Nathaniel Routson, Constable; Benjamin C. Skillen, Inspector; John Nickless, Justice of the Peace. The names of John Knowles, James Ferguson, Mathias Turnpugh and Jacob Graffis, appear in August. Twenty-four votes were polled. In April, 1848, William Dye was elected Inspector; Nathaniel Routson and Benjamin Skillen, Road Supervisors; David Jones and Jacob Graffis, Fence Viewers; Andrew Wirick, Constable; Thomas Dempsey, Andrew Wirick and John Fultz, voted. In August, John Hodges, George Cook and Andrew Wirwahut, voted. At this election, the question of having free schools or not was voted upon, twenty-one votes being cast for them, and none against. In November, thirty-eight votes were polled, the following new names appearing: James Hayworth, Nathaniel Hayworth, Robert Barker, Levi Hartman, Wesley Jones, Edward Compton and George Hollenbeck. In April, 1849, Philip Klinger became Constable; Thomas Klinger, Inspector; John Fultz and John Nickless, Road Supervisors; Jacob Graffis and Richard Nowlan, Fence Viewers. At this election, the question of granting license for the sale of spirituous liquor throughout the county was submitted to the voters, and in Van Buren four votes were cast for license, and three against it, the others, to the number of fourteen, not voting on the question. Asa Stewart, David Williamson, Jacob Wirick, Thomas Campbell and Richard W. Chenoworth, voted on this occasion. The following new names appear in August, 1849: Tilman Davis, James T. Curbey and Stewart Brown, there being a total of forty-two votes cast. This question was voted upon: "Are you in favor of the Act of 1848-49 to increase and extend the benefits of common schools?" Thirty-one voted "aye" and seven "no." It seems strange, to-day, that a single vote should have been cast against so important a measure.

Hunters.—None of the earliest settlers of Van Buren Township were skillful hunters or trappers. The young men soon acquired a taste for the chase, and were often seen in the woods following deer, but the comparative number killed was few. It is said that the Comptons were usually as well supplied with venison as any other family, and a story is

related where some member of that family, after a prolonged tramp, having wounded a large buck, succeeded in reaching the animal, but was compelled to use his hunting knife to end its life. It is also stated that some hunter from either White or Cass County, having wounded a large buck with an enormous pair of antlers, followed the bleeding animal into Van Buren Township, and finally succeeded in bringing it at bay. He fired again, and the buck fell upon the snow, and the hunter went forward, without reloading his rifle, to cut its throat. He had scarcely reached the animal, when it leaped to its feet, and with head lowered, charged furiously upon the settler, but the latter sprang nimbly behind a tree and began with all possible dispatch to load his rifle. He was interrupted several times by the angry charges of the buck, but at last succeeded in finishing it with a bullet through the head. It is stated that as high as 100 deer were seen in one herd; but this was very unusual, and arose, no doubt, from the fact that the animals were migrating. They usually went around in small herds of from three to eight, and sometimes were quite tame. They often mingled with domestic cattle, and soon learned to love the sound of cow-bells. This was taken advantage of, as the hunter could arm himself with a rifle and a bell, go into the woods and conceal himself, ring the bell as it would ring on the neck of a cow, and almost invariably, if deer were within hearing distance, they would come near enough to be shot. Immediately after a fall of snow, the woods were generally full of hunters. At such times, the deer could be easily followed, the covering of snow deadened the sound of footsteps, and the person could be covered with a long outer garment of white to blend with the prevailing color, or absence of color, of the surrounding snow-clad scene. On an occasion of this kind, one of the Comptons cautiously approached a small herd of deer that were ruminating under a clump of scrub oaks in an exposed position, and with good luck succeeded in killing one and mortally wounding another with one shot. The hides were worth in market about \$1, and were very serviceable on the farms; could be used as clothing, to mend harness, or to make new sets of rough harness, and were useful in many ways. It was a common thing to see men clothed in buckskin.

“With the fleshy side out, and the woolly side in,
These are fine warm breeches, says Tom Bolin.”

Hardships.—The early settlers of Van Buren went to Logansport for goods, and to south of Monticello to mill, and the trip sometimes consumed a week. Roads were bottomless, and afforded, to use a strong figure, an easy and direct means of communication with China. There was no money, no market, nothing to sell, nothing to eat, nothing to wear, but little or no social gathering or intercourse, no schools, no churches, and

no end to the inconveniences and discomforts. Scores of families experienced the greatest difficulty in paying their taxes, though they did not amount to a tithe of what they are now. Those families which came into the backwoods with nothing were often compelled to return whence they came, or die of privation. To many, the prospect was indeed gloomy. To be compelled to live upon the coarsest and scantiest food; to have but one suit of clothes, and that of the poorest and thinnest quality, and often in a condition of "looped and windowed raggedness" pitiful to behold; to be forced to work beyond the strength and endurance; to be racked with fever, ague, and other malarial disorders without any relief from experienced physicians; to be shut up on the farm with no holidays or hours of social pleasure to counteract the wearing effect of constant toil; to be deprived of schools, churches, and all contact or knowledge of the outer world except an annual letter from some friend in the East, which cost 25 cents, or the statements of some new settler who had just come from that locality—all these were *some* of the obstacles to be met and overcome. A few families were wise enough to come to the backwoods prepared, and passed the ordeal in comparative comfort; others were not, and suffered the penalty. The early settlers came in slowly.

Statistical.—In 1840, there were in the township about fifteen families; in 1845, there were fully forty, and in 1850, not less than sixty. The first frame houses were built in about 1843, the lumber coming from the Hoover Mill in Indian Creek Township. Religious societies and schools sprang up about the year 1845, a fairly respectable market was afforded at Winamac at the same time, and after this the citizens saw much better times.

Star City was first laid out in August, 1859, and was then christened Scarboro by its proprietors, John Nickless and Andrew Wirick. Lots to the number of 223, in blocks of eight lots each, were laid out on both sides of the railroad track, on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 29, Range 2 west. In 1864, all lots north of Key street were vacated by the County Commissioners, in accordance with a petition presented by the citizens of the village. From the start, the name Scarboro was disliked by many, who permitted no opportunity to pass without heaping as much ridicule upon the title as ingenuity could invent. At last, in 1861, a petition, signed by a majority of the citizens, was presented to the Commissioners to change the name to Star City, which was accordingly done, and thus the village still remains.

William Murphey built the first house in Star City in 1859. This is the present hotel building. Work had begun on the railroad, and the building was designed and used as a boarding-house for the workmen on

the road. It cost about \$700. The first store was opened by his son, Julian Murphey, who erected a small building, and placed therein a stock of groceries and notions valued at about \$500. This was in 1860, and the store was continued some three or four years. Baughman & Puterbaugh, of Logansport, opened the first store of any consequence in 1861, with goods worth about \$2,500, and continued some six years; Pat Thompson was their clerk. Low & Heward succeeded them, continuing thus until a few years ago, when Mr. Heward purchased his partner's interest, and is yet in business and doing well. In about 1867, J. T. Jones opened a store, conducting it until a few years ago. E. T. Blue followed him with drugs. Some two years later, Marshall Phillips succeeded Blue with dry goods, and a short time ago the store was consumed with fire. About nine years ago, Dukes & Adams opened a general store, but three years later sold to E. B. Buchanan, who continued some four years, and was then succeeded by E. T. Blue, who changed the stock to drugs. About ten years ago, South & Needham opened a general store, but three years later the stock passed to Fred Yount, and two years later to J. G. Rhinehart, who transformed the establishment into a grocery and saloon. John Whitmore began selling groceries in 1882; W. S. Stalnaker is in this building at present. Among the physicians have been James Osborn, Thompson, J. B. Washburn, H. E. Patterson, S. P. Wyant, Kinnan, R. J. Peters & Sons, Ballard, Noland, Wadkins and others. The first Postmaster was John Nichols, who kept the office in his house, some distance north of town, before the village had an existence. The name of the office was "Two-Mile Prairie." William Stewart was the first agent of Uncle Sam in Star City, beginning in 1860. He has been followed by D. W. Brown, Hugh Smith and Jacob Wirick, the present agent. The first Vulcan was C. H. Barker; the first carpenter, William Murphey; the first shoe-maker, Samuel Wirick; first jeweler, F. G. Buck; first saloon, E. T. Harlan. Henry Kahler conducted an excellent cabinet shop during the war. W. R. Brown began buying grain some fifteen years ago, and has continued the business since; he says there is no money in it. M. H. Dunn has been in the same occupation for the past six or seven years. William Moyer is dealing in live stock quite extensively. A. D. Toner began this business soon after the railroad began working; he was the first shipper. Other live stock dealers have been Peter Troutman, James Cain and John Wirick; M. H. Dunn and W. R. Brown have lumber yards. The first hotel keeper was William Murphey, who was followed by Nathaniel Routson, John Wirick, Jacob Wirick and I. L. Washburn. Among the milliners have been Mary E. Wirick and Jane Kemp. There are two saloons at present. Jacob Rickard and Michael Rhinehart sell boots and shoes. The present population is fifty-

four families, representing some two hundred and seventy souls. L. Fultz was the first butcher.

The Star City Lodge of Odd Fellows was chartered in May, 1874, and instituted in March of the same year. The charter members were Wesley Noland, Peter Skillen, John Wilson, Eli P. Washburn, B. F. Korner, John A. Wirick, C. G. Stewart, Nathan Fahler and Daniel Martz. The first officers were B. F. Korner, N. G.; Wesley Noland, V. G.; Daniel Martz, Secretary; Peter Skillen, Treasurer. The present officers are Joseph Jenkins, N. G.; David Lewis, V. G.; David Keeler, Secretary; S. W. Decker, Treasurer. The lodge erected a large two-storied frame storehouse, at a cost of \$2,200, \$1,600 of which it yet owes. The money was raised by means of bonds sold to the citizens. There are sixty-five members at present.

The little village enjoys the luxury of a fine band. This was organized in March, 1881, by E. N. Hughes, W. F. Stewart, Frank Stewart, John Whitmore, H. C. Smith, H. Kaler, William Potter, W. W. Fahler, C. H. Heward, C. W. Dunn and S. P. Trueax. At this time, the instruments were purchased at a cost of \$150. Scarcely any help has been received from the citizens, who are the ones to maintain an organization of this character. Arrangements are being made to procure uniforms, \$100 being now on hand for that purpose. Some of the first members have left, and their places are supplied by Jacob Baker, Isaac Baker, T. J. Fye and T. L. McKinzie. The band took the second premium of \$30 at the last county fair. It should receive substantial encouragement from the citizens.

In February, 1869, W. F. Stewart founded a small, local, neutral paper at the village, called the *North Star*, which he conducted with fair success for about two years. A portion of the time, the paper bore the name of the *Star City Independent*. The form was folio, and size 8x12 inches and the circulation ran up to about 100, at \$1 per year. On the 1st of February, 1882, Mr. Stewart resumed the business, and issued the first number of the *Chronicle*, a small three-column folio newspaper, independent in politics, at 75 cents per year. The paper has now a very fair circulation. It is the design to enlarge the paper within a few months from this date (November, 1882). This is one of the most important enterprises ever started in the township, and is a powerful factor in contributing to the development of the little village.

Detectives.—The Star City Horse Thief Detective Association was organized in 1880, with the following first members, who filed articles of association in the Recorder's office, at the county seat, according to law: V. S. Buston, Charles Ledgert, C. A. Compton, John Senn, Jr., Peter Skillen, E. P. Washburn, I. L. Washburn, James Billaker, Michael Ruff,

M. L. Washburn, Levi Tomlinson, J. A. Humes, E. R. Brown, John L. Burton, James Osborn, William Korner, George Clause, John Buck and William F. Venard. The formation of the association was due to the popular indignation over several aggravated cases of horse-stealing in the southeastern part of the county. The object is to unite means and efforts to run down and capture those rascals who, in new countries, are usually consigned to an ignominious death from a rope hung over the limb of a friendly tree.

Rosedale.—The present town of Rosedale was laid out as Parisville, in the month of October, 1853, by R. L. Parkhurst, County Surveyor. The surveyors of the (then) Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad, had just projected the road through the township, and the laying-out of the village was the result. The lots were laid out on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28. Some time before the town was platted, Aaron Tomlinson had lived in a log house on the present site of the village. The second house was built by Norman Scott, and was a frame structure. John Wolf moved into the Tomlinson house some twenty-six years ago. Lewis Grant opened the first store soon after the town was laid out. Henry Conn succeeded him, and transformed the store into a saloon, which was well patronized, though finally it was destroyed by fire. Bernethey & Parcel began selling goods not far from 1858, continuing until some time during the war. Joseph Gifford opened an excellent store about twenty years ago. John Wildermuth was in at the close of the war, and was followed by Darius South, who is in business yet. William Osborn was in for quite a number of years, as was Henry Croft. George Buck and James and Thomas Jones have been in the mercantile business. Among the physicians have been Shaw, Swan and Buck. The first Postmaster was Joseph Gifford. His successors have been Silas Beacham, James Buck, John Wildermuth, Henry Croft, Michael Miller and Darius South. William Osborn erected a steam saw-mill some six years ago, combining with it a set of buhrs to grind corn and wheat. Both departments of the mill are yet running. Michael Miller was the first blacksmith. The population of the village is about sixty.

Schools.—Where and when the first school was taught in Van Buren Township cannot be stated with certainty. It is likely that school was taught north of Star City in the Nichols neighborhood as early as 1842, and perhaps earlier. The first house in that neighborhood was built of hickory poles, not far from 1847, and in its time did good service, both for education and religion. It was used until about the time of the last war, when a small frame structure took its place. About seven years ago, the present large two-storied frame was erected a quarter of a mile north of Star City, at a cost of \$2,600. The citizens living north

of town agreed to assist in a substantial manner to build the house, in consideration of having it located on its present site, which was accordingly done. Prof. Marshman was the first teacher in this house. Others have been C. C. Chancy, John Ward, Newton Hughes and J. W. Noland, the present able pedagogue. The enrollment last winter was 108 scholars. Mr. Dye states that, in his recollection, the Burke Schoolhouse was the first one in the township—the first structure erected for a schoolhouse. It was built not far from 1847. Among those who sent children were William Burke, Levi Jones, Thomas Brown, John May, Daniel Kessler, and others. Schools were taught very early in the northeastern corner, the exact date being not obtainable. The first house there was built not far from 1852, and after being used many years was moved some distance west, where it now stands. In 1851 or 1852, the Dye Schoolhouse was built. Among the patrons were Robert Dempsey, William Dye, Stephen Jones, Wesley Jones, William Compton, George Hollenbeck, Benjamin Vanmeter, Thomas Hollenbeck, David Williams, Thomas Jones and others. A new frame house took the place of the old about twenty years ago. A log schoolhouse was built on Section 29, not far from 1852, the patrons being Henry Wildermuth, Benjamin Skillen, Daniel Martz, Thomas Buck, John Buck, Elias P. Waterhouse, Jacob Fink, John Wildermuth, George Wildermuth, Richard Noland, Anthony Fickle, D. D. Thompson, George Shelhart and others. Simeon Bliss taught the first term of one month, and had a large attendance, receiving his pay by subscription. James Vickers was the second teacher, and R. Record the third. Other teachers were Jacob Albright, James Peppers, E. P. Potter and Miss Beckley. The house was used until about 1859, when several schools taught in divers houses in Rosedale took its place and finally, in about 1862, the first schoolhouse in Rosedale was erected. More than eighty scholars have assembled in this small house to be “taught.” A larger schoolhouse is needed by all means. The township is supplied with good schools.

Churches.—The Presbyterian Church in the northeast corner was built about 1852, but several years before a class had been formed a few of the members living in southern Harrison Township. Among those prominently connected with the class were John Humes and family, James Vanmeter and family, Ephraim Smith and family, John Van Cleve and family, John Wirley and family, James Humes and family, Fred Huffinan and family, Jacob Graffis, Mrs. Sarah Barnet and others. The building is a frame structure, about 30x40 feet, and cost \$800. Rev. Bell was one of the first ministers. The class did good work until the last war, when trouble arose over political affairs, and the members disbanded and the church stood silent and deserted until purchased at auc-

tion by Mr. Enyart. It is now used to hold funerals in, and is convenient, as it stands by a cemetery where sleep the departed of the neighborhood. A Sunday school was conducted a number of years, at the head of which were James Vanmeter and Daniel Smith. Revs. Robert Irvin and David Williamson served the class for a few years each.

The old Dye Schoolhouse was built as a combined church and school building, amid considerable opposition in the neighborhood. The Brethren had formed a class in private houses in the vicinity several years before, and when the project of erecting the schoolhouse was on foot, they made extra offers of help, in consideration of having the use of the house when not occupied for school purposes. The offer was at first rejected, but the Brethren eventually succeeded in having the property deeded jointly to the school district and the class. Among the early prominent Brethren were Stephen Jones, Richard Anders, David Williamson, Thomas Jones, Wesley Jones and others. The class is doing well at present.

The Methodists had a class in the southern part of the township for many years, among the members being the families of Messrs. Morehart, Furson and Liming. A Methodist Church was built in the southwestern part of Harrison Township, but in about 1856 was moved into northwestern Van Buren, where it stood for many years. Among the early members farther north were Andrew Wirick, Elijah Oliver, John Benefiel, Hatterbaugh, Hacket, Connor and others. The old house was finally sold and moved down to Star City, where it did duty as a storeroom until it was destroyed by fire. The new Methodist Episcopal Church in Star City was built in 1866-67, and cost about \$2,600. Among other early members were George Kahler, Charles Compton, George Hilt, William Murphy, James Raver, John Wilson, J. G. Korner and Henry Taylor. Rev. Reuben Sanders was minister when the new church was built.

The Christians organized a class at Star City, and built a church in 1868, among the members being the families of Messrs. Kemp, Clark, Nichols, Singer, Lytle, Graffis, Heward, Ross, Van Winkle, Stewart, Baker, Truax and Barnet. The church cost about \$2,600.

The Adventists started up in 1882, under the ministration of Elder Welch. Among the members are Daniel McCollister and wife, Nathan Glick, John Watts and wife, Mary Fisher, Mrs. Bruce Conrad, Mrs. Sanders, Mary McCollister and a few others. The class was organized by Rev. Arthur Bartlett, an able and excellent man.

CHAPTER IX.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP—NAME AND FORMATION—THE DEMOSS AND THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS—RETURNS OF THE EARLY ELECTIONS—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—VILLAGE OF MONTEREY—MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP is located in the northeastern part of Pulaski County, and derives its name from the beautiful, winding, and almost noiseless river that courses its crooked way through two distinct parts of the township.

At the first session of the County Commissioners, and on the first day of the session, which was May 27, 1839, it was ordered, that all that portion of Pulaski County lying east of the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4 west, and north of the line dividing Townships 30 and 31, be known as Tippecanoe Township, in the county of Pulaski, State of Indiana. A complete boundary of the township at that time was as follows: On the north by Starke County, on the northeast by Marshall County, on the east by Fulton County, on the south by Monroe Township, and on the west by White Post Township. The boundary lines of the township remained thus drawn until the creation of Franklin and White Post Townships a number of years afterward. The township is now bounded on the north by Starke County, on the east by Fulton County, on the south by Monroe and Harrison Townships, and on the west by Franklin Township.

Settlement.—Before the voices of the wild race who had here lived and loved had ceased, came the white man, bringing with him his educational ideas of civilization, his powers of energy and industry, and his earnest desire to make for himself and his family a home in the then new and "far West." 'Tis a fact, and undisputed, that the first white man to settle in Tippecanoe Township was Jacob Replogle, who came with his family from Ohio to Elkhart County, Ind., and in the spring of 1837 removed to Pulaski County, and settled on what is now known as Section 11 in Tippecanoe Township. On this section, and by Mr. Replogle, was built the first log cabin in the township, emphatically the first white man to make improvements in Tippecanoe Township. The cabin erected by Mr. Replogle was a low, rude structure, built of small, round logs (for want of assistance large logs could not be used), and in size, it is said to have been twelve feet square. Here this family lived

from early spring until late in the fall of the same year (1837), without scarcely seeing the face of another white individual; but in November of the same year came Eli Demoss and Peter W. Demoss, formerly from Preble County, Ohio, and subsequently from Cass County, this State, and settled in the township. Eli Demoss settled on Section 2 and Peter on Section 12. In 1838 came Elijah Justice, Sr., Elijah Justice, Jr., James Justice and Elias Replogle, and settled in the township. In 1839 came Hiram Jerome Bonapart Lunsford and began the scenes and trials of a home in the West, on Section 24, southeast quarter. Mr. Lunsford came from Ohio, and was, by the great length of his name, soon distinguished in the pioneer settlement. In 1840, the settlement had added to its number Tallifaro Downing, who settled on Section 24, and Martin and Jonathan Wygandts, who settled in the same vicinity. These last two named persons left the Virginia scenes of their boyhood for a home in the Hoosier State. The year 1841 found the numbers increased in the township by the addition of Edward Hiland, from Sandusky County, Ohio, Joseph Hiland from the same place, Porter Tuttle from the same State, and Jeremiah Allen, from the same commonwealth, who commenced his Indiana pleasures and perplexities in the township, on Section 1. The year 1842 brought Jacob Shoup to the township, who settled on Section 24. In 1843, the following persons from Wayne County, Ohio, settled in the township: Lewis James, Peter Young, John Young and Henry Cutt. Among the early settlers and pioneers of the township may also be mentioned the names of Cyrus Kail, Charles Polk, John Hoffman, Marion H. Ingram, John N. Ingram, Cyrus Wait, Elijah Settle, Lafayette Sloan, Debolt Foggie, Martin Keller, Sr., Valentine Reinholdt and several others.

The early settlers in the township were divided into two distinct settlements—the one embracing the eastern and the northeastern parts of the township known as the Demoss settlement, and the other in the western part, composed of seven or eight English families who came as a colony from England. This colony consisted of about thirty persons, but the settlement was of short duration, lasting only one year, and in that time all the persons who came over had died, save one family by the name of Parnell. The year 1842 dates this unsuccessful settlement.

Early Land Holders.—The following is a list of some of the first persons who purchased land in the township: Jacob Replogle, 160 acres in Section 11, January 6, 1840; Jacob Phipps, 130 acres in Section 32, July 20, 1840; Michael Hanson, forty-four acres in Section 31, March 1, 1841; Thomas Iaslay, eighty acres in Section 31, March 16, 1841; George Trapp, 160 acres in Section 31, April 24, 1841; Jesse Millison, 163 acres in Section 31, July 21, 1841; William Merritt, forty-seven

acres in Section 31, August 30, 1841; George Myers, fifty-four acres in Section 31, March 15, 1841; Gilbert J. Rice, forty-six acres in Section 31, March 15, 1841; Mr. Lane, 160 acres in Section 32, March 2, 1841; Rebecca Eikelbamer, eighty acres in Section 29, May 22, 1841; Zebman Sheets, eighty acres in the same section, July 11, 1841; Jesse Meeks, ninety-one acres in Section 19, June 4, 1841; Theodore Kuhekamp, sixty-three acres in Section 19, October 20, 1841; Casper Stottinger, 199 acres in Section 19, November 23, 1841; Bishop D. Graves, sixty-one acres in Section 19, December 23, 1841; Samuel Richardson, eighty acres in Section 20, September 13, 1841; Lewis James, 160 acres in Section 14, November 7, 1842; Peter Young, eighty acres in Section 14, November 7, 1842, and William Laureax, one acre in Section 18, June 3, 1842. The *first* men who purchased land in the township were James Justice, Eli Demoss, Peter W. Demoss, Jesse Justice, Jacob Phipps and Hiram Lunsford, and in this connection may be mentioned the names of Jeremiah Allen and Jacob Shoup (pioneers), who purchased land soon the *first* land sale.

Elections.—At an election held at the house of John Pearson, in the town of Winamac, in Pulaski County, on Monday, August 5, 1839, the following men from Tippecanoe Township voted: Eli Demoss, James Demoss, Jacob Replogle, Peter W. Demoss and James Justice. There was an election held in Winamac at the house of Andrew Keys, on the first Monday in August, 1840, when the following men cast their ballots: Peter W. Demoss, James Demoss, George Replogle, John Demoss, Jacob Replogle and Eli Demoss; and at an election held at the same place on Monday, the 2^d day of November, 1840, for the purpose of electing nine Presidential Electors, the following men from Tippecanoe Township voted: James Demoss, Peter W. Demoss, John R. Demoss, James Martin, Jacob Phipps, Elijah Justice, Mishahel Munson and Benjamin Munson. At an election held at the house of Eli Demoss in Tippecanoe Township, on the first Monday in April, 1841, for the purpose of electing one Constable, an Inspector of Elections, two Supervisors, two Fence Viewers and two Overseers of the Poor, the following men voted: George Replogle, James Demoss, Robert Corbett, John R. Demoss, Jacob Replogle, Eli Demoss, Jesse Justice, Peter W. Demoss, Jesse E. Billinger, Elijah Justice, S. Downing and John Molar. Jesse Justice was Inspector, and James Demoss and Jacob Replogle, Judges of the election. This is without question the first election held in the township. At an election held at the house of Eli Demoss, in Tippecanoe Township, on the 31st of May, 1841, for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace, the following men voted: George Replogle, John Demoss, Jacob Replogle, James Demoss, John Molar, Elias Replogle and Jesse Justice. The first officers

in the township were elected at an election held at the house of Eli Demoss, on the 5th day of April, 1841, and the following are the names of the officers and the number of votes that each received: Jesse Justice, twelve votes for Inspector of Election; Elijah Justice, eleven votes for Constable; Jacob Replogle and Jacob Phipps, each twelve votes for Supervisor of Roads; Eli Demoss and Jacob Phipps, each twelve votes for Overseers of the Poor; and George Replogle and John R. Demoss each twelve votes for Fence Viewers. These eight persons were elected to office in the township almost two months before Eli Demoss (the first Justice of the Peace in the township) was elected. At an election held at the house of James Justice (the place of voting in the township had now been ordered changed by the Commissioners from the house of Eli Demoss to that of James Justice) on the first Monday in August, 1842, the following men voted: Peter W. Demoss, Hiram Lunsford, Elijah Justice, John R. Demoss, Jacob Replogle, John Justice, Eli Demoss, Cyrus Kail, James Justice, Jesse Justice, Charles Polk, George Replogle and John Hoffman. At an election held at Winamac in the house of John Pearson, on the 13th of May, 1839, Peter W. Demoss, of Tippecanoe Township, received twenty-two votes for County Commissioner, but was not elected.

Living Pioneers.—Almost a half century has passed since the sounds of the first white man's ax were heard ringing through the forest. He has departed. The house he first erected is long since torn down, and scarcely a trace of his existence is now discernible. Time has wrought its great and wonderful changes. The first and noble pioneer of Tippecanoe Township is long since gone, and many are they who have followed him. Only a small number of the old pioneers yet remain in the township, who are doing battle in the great army of life's conflict. They are as follows: Eli Demoss, Jeremiah Allen, Lafayette Sloan, Debolt Foggle, Martin Keller, Sr., Valentine Reinholdt and John Demoss. James Demoss, whose birth occurred in the fall of 1842, was the first white child born within the limits of the township.

First Marriage, Death, etc.—The first marriage within the borders of the township was that of Michael Shaffer (a widower) and Miss Catharine Shanks. The wedding took place at the house of Eli Demoss, on the 3d of July, 1842. Justice of the Peace Eli Demoss performed the ceremony.

The year 1835 dates the time of the death of George Replogle, the first white person who died in the township. The undertakers at this burial were two persons, a Frenchman and his (squaw) wife, who used only an ax, a broad-ax, a maul, an iron wedge and a foot-adz, in making the coffin, which was constructed from a tree of basswood, and made in the

form of a trough, in which the body was placed, and the same covered with a hollowed semi-circular cover made from the same tree. The remains were interred in the Monterey burying-ground, and from that time until this the resting-place of the first white dead of the township has been marked only by two large bowlders, one at the head and the other at the foot of the grave.

Incidents.—Eli Demoss, Jeremiah Allen (the *early-times*-incident-relater-and-story-teller of the township) and Jacob Shoup, take pleasure in relating the scenes of hardship, trial and pleasure that occurred in those early days—of the many agencies and devices employed to keep beyond the line of suffering and starvation; of the great distance to neighbors; of the long way walked to house-raising; of drawing wheat with oxen to Michigan City, and selling it for 28 cents per bushel; of the large number of deer and wolves that roamed through the woods, as wild as they; of the occasional bear and the bear-hunt; of the social and general good feeling then existing between neighbors and neighborhoods; of those good old times when distinctions and castes were unknown in the community; of all these things of “ye olden time” is it that all old settlers love to think.

Cholera.—The only serious epidemic known in the history of the township was in the year 1853, when a German emigrant family came from Chicago to visit relatives, and brought with them that dread disease—cholera. At the end of the fourth day, there had twelve persons died. Excitement ran high in the township for almost one week. There have been other epidemics in the township, but not of such a serious nature.

First Inn.—The first tavern kept in the township was one conducted by Peter Kroft, in a hewed-log house at Monterey. The tavern had not sufficient patronage to warrant its continuance, and hence was soon discontinued.

Mills.—The first saw and grist mills erected in the township were built about the year 1845, by Comfort Olds, on the Tippecanoe River, in the western part of the township. A dam was constructed, and a mill-race built. At times, these mills did considerable business, but were only run a few years, until they began changing hands, and soon run down and lost patronage, and finally were almost abandoned. While the mills were repairing in 1852, Calvin Olds was instantly killed. These mills long since have been counted among the dead and extinct enterprises of the township. Some old timbers and portions of the dam are the only discernible traces of that which was. The second and principal saw and grist mills in the township were built on the Tippecanoe River, at Monterey, in the year 1869, by Collins, Foster & Stotts, at an estimated cost of \$8,000. These were steam mills, and did an extensive busi-

ness until they were destroyed by fire on the 9th of November, 1872. These mills passed through the hands of Demoss & Walters. Walters rebuilt the saw mill about the year 1873, and the next year sold the interest to a man by the name of Hoy, who ran it a short time, and then sold it to a Mr. Cranz, who conducted the same for three or four years, when the entire business ceased.

Roads.—The roads in the township, until within a few years past, were almost wholly unimproved, and ran in almost all directions. The year 1870 dates the beginning of extended improvements on the roads in the township, and improvements were continued, until now most of the highways are placed upon section lines, and a majority of them in good condition, and compare favorably with the roads in any of the townships in the county.

For many years there has been established a hack and mail route, which runs from Winamac to Monterey, in Tippecanoe Township. Three trips are made each week, and the mail days are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The completion of the railroad dates the beginning of a new era in the history of Tippecanoe Township. The new road, Chicago & Atlantic, enters the township about one mile southeast of Monterey, on the northeast quarter of Section 12, and runs in a northwesterly direction across the township. More is said of this road in connection with the village of Monterey.

Bridges.—The first bridge of any note erected in the township was one built by subscription across the Tippecanoe River at Monterey in 1850. This was a wooden bridge, and did service for quite a number of years. Before the bridge was built, there arose a contention as to where it should be located, and so bitter became the dissatisfaction that the next year, 1851, a man by the name of Vurpillat, and quite a number of others, raised a subscription and built a bridge across the river, about two miles northwest of Monterey. This is said to have been an excellent bridge for its day, and lasted many years; the bridge is known in history as Vurpillat's Bridge. The third bridge in the township was built across the Tippecanoe River at Monterey, on the site of the bridge of 1850, in the year 1869; this bridge was an inferior one, and fell down in the tenth year after its erection. The fourth bridge built across the river in the township is the iron one at Monterey, erected by the Canton (Ohio) Bridge Company, in 1879, at a cost to the county of about \$8,000. The bridge is one hundred and twenty feet long, and well built, and is, with reasonable use, destined to stand at least a score of years.

Miscellaneous.—About three-quarters of a mile west of Monterey, on the northwest quarter of Section 11, are still found traces of what

was once one of the largest beaver dams in the country. It covered an area of forty acres, and had an average depth of four feet of water. There are still existing traces of several lesser dams of the same kind in the township. Where these dams once were, now is produced each year a luxuriant growth of vegetation.

In the winter of 1841, Peter W. Demoss employed himself and hands in getting out the timber for the frame barn which he erected the next spring, and finished in the fall; this was the first frame barn built in the township. The barn was very large for a building of that day, being in size 60x80 feet. The raising was attended by nearly every man in the township, besides the large numbers who came from Winamac and the adjoining counties. But this great early-time structure is soon temporarily converted into a meeting-house, and the first sermon preached in the township was in this barn, soon after its completion, by Rev. Hardy Cane, a traveling missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Services were held at this place occasionally for about one year. Besides the religious service held in this barn, it became noted for miles around as the best dancing-hall that the country afforded. Here the lads and the lasses of the "long ago," would meet for social mirth and enjoyment. This famous preaching-dancing barn stood the winds of many winters, and was not torn down until quite recently.

Tippecanoe Township has not less than 100 miles of public drainage, created at an estimated cost of about \$15,000. Land that was almost worthless has been made very valuable through public drainage, and many farms in the township have been made fifty per cent more valuable by having public ditches run near, or through them.

Village of Monterey.—This enterprising village of about 300 inhabitants is situated in the northeastern part of the township on the Tippecanoe River, and is in one of the finest agricultural districts in the county. Monterey (formerly Buena Vista) was laid out in 1849, by Eli and Peter W. Demoss, the owners of the lands from which the original plat (twenty-six lots in Section 1, and eight lots in Section 12) was surveyed. The first addition to the original survey was made by Dr. William Kelsey; the second, by Michael Keitzer; the third, by Eli Demoss, and the fourth and last by Mrs. Helen Keitzer. The name of the village remained Buena Vista until the establishment of the post office in the place, when it was discovered that there was an office in the southern part of the State named Buena Vista, and then the name was changed to that of Monterey. The town is named in honor of the war-famed Monterey in Mexico.

The first buildings erected in the village were a house and blacksmith shop built by Barnhart Stotts. The first store started in the village was

by Dale & Parker, who kept a stock of dry goods and groceries. The whole amount of capital invested being about \$250. This firm continued in business a short time, and then sold its stock of goods to the firm of Allen, Campbell & Demoss, which did a more extensive business. Dr. A. G. Duerr was the first physician, and Joseph Dale the first Postmaster in the village. The town grew very slowly, and the business interests were few in the place for quite a number of years. The completion of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway to the village on the 16th of October, 1882, has given the place a second birth, and it is no longer the dead old town of Monterey. Within the past year, quite a number of business buildings have been erected, and the work of building and improvement continues. The saying, "that a railroad makes a town" is being verified at Monterey.

William Buehrle, general merchant and dealer, has a store continually filled with a choice line of dry goods and groceries. Mr. B. carries a stock amounting to about \$5,000, and is doing a good business.

W. W. & A. F. Garner are doing an excellent trade in the clothing, dry goods and grocery line. This store, though recently started, has made for itself a reputation that already extends for many miles around.

Dry goods and groceries of the best quality are to be found at S. W. Tobey's place of business. The post office is kept at this store and Mr. Tobey, the Postmaster, gives entire satisfaction as the agent of the Government.

Lafayette Sloan deals in groceries and notions, and has established for himself a good trade. W. S. Rannells has a full line of choice and pure drugs, medicines, oils, paints, etc., etc. Long experience and good patronage in the drug trade have created for Mr. Rannells a profitable business. Debolt Vogle, boot and shoe manufacturer, began operations in the village in 1852. Mr. Vogle has met with much success. John Shoemaker, in the hardware business, has succeeded in making for himself a business of much trade and prosperity. The history of the business of the village would be incomplete if there was omitted from its roll of enterprises a mention of William Allen, who deals extensively in agricultural implements and buggies.

One of the greatest interests in the place is the extensive steam flouring mill of Solomon Zehner. This mill has been in operation for many years, and has gained a marked reputation for the excellent quality of the flour it makes. This mill brings to the village much trade, and is one of the substantial enterprises of the place.

In addition, the village has the following persons engaged in business: H. S. Fansler, cabinet-maker; Allen & Hay, cabinet-makers; Peter Hartman, blacksmith; Jacob Buckner, carpenter; John Hartman, car-

penter; Leopold Teechner, wagon and carriage manufacturer; John Burget, tinner; Newton Saylor, painter; George Reynolds, mason and plasterer; Nicholas Miller, stone-mason; R. B. Stotts, well-driver; Campbell & Brown, butchers; Serphim Schuh, butcher; Mrs. Garner, milliner; Misses Dora and Hattie Sloan, dress-makers; P. Edson, harness-maker; S. C. Demoss, barber; and Peter A. Folmar, Pius Scholl and Jacob Wendling, saloonists. The village has the following doctors: William Kelsey, W. E. Kelsey, W. S. Rannells and A. E. Stephens. Monterey has two good hotels, the Monterey House and the Tobey House, which are known for many miles because of the good accommodations they each possess, and for the courteous treatment guests receive at the hands of their "mine hosts."

The Monterey Cornet Band was organized in the year 1880 by George and Michael Langenbahn, with the following members: William Allen, Charles Scholl, Henry Keitzer, Joseph Freese, William E. Kelsey, C. G. Kelsey, Lucius Betts, Franklin Smith, Charles Hoover, Andrew Kranz and John Burger. Most of the original numbers still belong to the organization, which at present is a flourishing condition. Eighteen hundred and seventy-three dates the organization of the Monterey Grange. The society succeeded in gaining a membership of about fifty, and was attended with as much prosperity as usually followed Grange organizations.

Eleven posts, a ruined wall and growing mushrooms mark the place where the second Limburg cheese factory of the United States is said to have been established. The factory was built at Monterey in 1875 by M. S. Rosendall. Here many tons of "limburger" were manufactured and shipped to different parts of the country. By a wreck on the railroad, it is said that Mr. Rosendall lost a ton of his "precious" manufacture. The enterprise was continued two years, and then, on account of financial embarrassment upon the part of the proprietor, the cheese business was abandoned. Ten years almost have passed, but the citizens of the place still claim that the fumes of "old limburger" are yet repugnant.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Monterey was erected in 1871. The building is a neat frame 36x40 feet, and built at a cost of \$1,400. The first Trustees were Dr. William Kelsey, Phillip Wideman and Jeremiah Allen. Rev. Burnet Beal was the first minister. Previous to the erection of the church the society held services in the schoolhouse. The organization has a membership of about thirty, and Rev. William Mahaffie is the present minister.

The German Lutheran Church was built in 1869 at an estimated cost of \$1,800. The building is a frame structure 30x50 feet. The organi-

zation contains a membership of about thirty, and is at present without a regular minister.

St. Mary's Catholic Church is located about two and one-half miles northwest of Monterey, on the northwest quarter of Section 3, and was built about thirty years ago. The present Trustees are Joseph Giry, Jacob Newmyre and Peter Themise. The membership is quite large, numbering about two hundred. Father Flish is the present pastor.

The first Sabbath school in the township was held in what was known as Downing's Schoolhouse, on Section 24, in 1850. At the time of organization, the school only enrolled twelve members.

In a very rude round-log cabin, 16x18 feet, that stood on Francis Campbell's farm, in Section 2, was it that the first school in Tippecanoe Township was taught. The same was conducted by Samuel Gilbert in the winter of 1841-42. The school was very small and the teacher was poorly paid. The first schoolhouse in the township was one built of hewed logs on Section 12, in 1844. The building was 18x20 feet, and built at a cost of \$75. The school ground was donated by John Steis, and the first teacher was William Demoss. The township contains nine frame schoolhouses, of which the graded school building at Monterey is the best. This building was commenced in the fall of 1872 and finished in the summer of 1873. The structure is 28x40 feet and two stories high, and contains four rooms. Thomas McNany was Trustee of the township during the building of this schoolhouse. The exact cost of the house was \$1,396. Wesley Wickersham taught the first school. In 1873, John Doyle was Principal, and Clara Demoss, primary teacher; in 1881, Hampton Redic, Principal, and Lydia Christ, primary teacher, and in 1882, Jerome Hall is Principal, and Miss Bates, primary teacher. The estimated value of school property in the township for 1882 is \$3,625.

At an election held at the New Myer Schoolhouse on the first Monday in April, 1882, R. B. Stotts received 63 votes for Justice of the Peace; Ferdinand Reinholdt received 126 votes for Township Trustee; William Allen received 73 votes for Assessor; Ambrose Keitzer received 62 votes, and Aaron D. Graves received 25 votes for Constable; Ephraim Willson received 59 votes for Road Supervisor; L. B. Jenkins, Inspector; John G. Bitterling and James Wallace, Judges; V. Hazel and E. Whiteside, Clerks.

The first ballot box ever used in the township is one of many years. The same is eleven inches long, seven and one-half inches wide, and seven and one-half inches high, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Jacob Shoup, of Winamac. The first votes were deposited in this box in 1841.

CHAPTER X.

BY ED A. MOSSMAN.

CASS TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION AND ELECTION RETURNS—THE EARLY SETTLEMENT—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION—THE TOWN OF BELFAST—STATISTICS OF EDUCATION AND RELIGION—STRAWBERRY RIDGE POST OFFICE—A FATAL ACCIDENT.

UP to March, 1850, the territory now embraced within the bounds of Cass Township constituted a portion of White Post Township. This township coincides throughout with Congressional Township 31 north, of Range 4 west. It contains a great deal of marshy land; and, as a large portion of the township is owned by non-residents, the work of draining these marshes has been greatly retarded. These lands are fast coming into the hands of resident owners, however; and, as a consequence, the work of draining and improving them is going on at such a rate that they will doubtless soon be converted into arable lands of the first quality. The fall is said to be ample, and all that is required is the construction of ditches sufficient in number and capacity to collect and carry off the water. Although a few families settled in this township at a very early date, it is still very sparsely settled, and as a consequence but little that is of sufficient importance to entitle it to be recorded as history has transpired within it. Therefore, the chapter on this township must necessarily be brief. It is the province of the historian to *record* history not to *make* it.

The first election in Cass Township was held at the house of Andrew E. Moore, on the 1st day of April, 1850, and the poll book of said election on file in the Clerk's office at the county seat shows that the following-named persons voted on that occasion: William McCay, Peter Hesser, Richard Noggle, Lewis McCay, Solomon W. Parker, Montgomery Straub, Isaac Noggle, Silas Philips, James McKinney, Abner McCay, A. Reddick, Henry Long, Peter Nicholas, Christopher McCarty, George Moore and George Stump. For Justice of the Peace, A. Reddick received 4 votes, and Abner McCay 11 votes; for Supervisor, Montgomery Straub received 13 votes; for Constable, Solomon W. Parker received 14 votes; and for Fence Viewer, William McCay received 13 votes.

Elections.—At the election held in Cass Township on Tuesday the 2d day of November, 1852, the following-named persons cast their votes: James McKinney, James McCarty, George Moore, Andrew E. Moore, Alexander Reddick, Samuel Yeates, William McCay, Martin Noles, A.



M. A. Dill

Tilton, Watson Morgan. Benjamin Archer, John McCay, William Hesser, Leonard Wilson, Harvey Chase, Lewis McCay, John Cox, George Phillips, John Vogt, Christian Drecken, Frederick Drecken, Charles Haukous, John Richtal, John Pingle, Jonathan Cox, Henry Long and Richard Noggle.

The Clerks at that election were Samuel Yeates and James D. McKinney, and the Judges, James McCarty and George Moore. The returns of that election show that for President, Franklin Pierce received 24 votes, and "Gen. Winfield Scott" 3 votes; and that for Vice President, William R. King received 24 votes, and William A. Graham 3 votes. Each of the Democratic Electors received 24 votes, and each of the Whig Electors 3 votes. It is probable that the names of the Presidential candidates were placed at the head of the tickets, and that this fact caused the Clerks and Judges of the election to fall into the error of supposing that the votes were cast directly for the candidates for those offices. At the same general election, the same error was committed in White Post and several other townships in the county.

First Settlers.—Owing to the fact that the parties themselves are dead, it is a mooted question whether Louis McCay was the first settler in the township, or whether it was Richard Noggle. They came about the same time, but the probability is that McCay preceded Noggle a short time, and that Noggle was the second to locate in the township. They both came about the year 1840. Louis McCay settled on the farm known as the Vanzant Morgan farm, now owned by Joseph Smith, in the east part of the township. Richard Noggle settled on the farm on which George Swisher now lives, about two miles northwest of Medarysville. Among the early settlers of the township were Benjamin Archer, Joseph Wilson, Andrew E. Moore, Watson Morgan and Vanzant Morgan.

Early Occurrences, etc.—The first child born in the township was probably Charlotte Long, daughter of Henry Long, now wife of Jerry Allred. The exact date of her birth cannot be given, but it was probably about the month of February, in the year 1844.

The first couple married in the township was Solomon W. Parker and Matilda Noggle. The exact date of their marriage could not be ascertained. The second marriage was probably that of John Shultz and Theresa Long.

Of the early settlers, there are no others who have resided in the township as long as Silas Long and his mother, widow of Henry Long, who has previously been mentioned as one of the early settlers of the township. Henry Long settled in the southwest corner of the township in the year 1843, and lived there until his death. Silas Long was born

on the 2d day of January, 1842, in White Post Township, and his parents moved over into Cass when he was about one year old.

The east part of the township is settled principally by Germans. John Pingle settled in the east part on Section 25, about 1852, and was the first German who settled in that part of the township.

Wild game was very plentiful here in the early days, and it is said that many of the early settlers not only paid for their lands, but for many years supported their families by selling wild game, furs and hides; and, whilst many of them did not make hunting their chief occupation, there were but few of them who did not hunt enough to obtain their own meat. Among the most successful hunters may be mentioned Andrew E. More and his sons, Vanzant Morgan, the McCays and John Cox and his sons. In fact, the first settlers were almost compelled by force of circumstances to depend mainly upon hunting for their support, for the reason that the bottom lands were at that time altogether too wet for cultivation, and the uplands, which consisted of sand ridges, became so impoverished in the course of a few years that they did not produce enough to pay for the labor of tilling them. The uplands produce tolerably well for a few years, but unless they are heavily manured they soon lose their strength and become worthless.

Drainage.—Notwithstanding much of the wet lands have been reclaimed and rendered tillable by the numerous ditches that have been cut through various parts of the township, there is yet a very large extent of country, especially in the northeastern and eastern portions of the township, portions of which are too miry to be of any use or value whatever, and other portions of which are of no value except for grazing purposes and for the prairie hay that is cut off the higher portions, much of which is of a very poor quality and of but little value. This section of the country, to which the name of "Blue Sea" is facetiously, though not very inappropriately, applied, is, in fact, a flowing stream (the source of the Monón Creek), although the current of this stream is so slow and so sluggish as to be scarcely discernible. It is several miles in width at some places, whilst in others it is but a few rods. Although the stream is very sluggish, yet there is said to be fall enough to drain it, if a ditch of sufficient amplitude is cut and if it is commenced far enough below the head. This slough commences near the northwest corner of Section 3 and runs thence in a southeasterly direction, passing out of the township near southeast corner of Section 12. The greater portion of the north half of the township, and especially the northeast quarter of it, is almost wholly unoccupied.

Products.—Most of the timber in the township is oak, but a very little of which is suitable for saw-logs, it being principally very scrubby.

Even fencing or rail timber is scarce; and, when the country becomes settled up, and when it becomes desirable to have the land fenced off into fields of smaller size, it must be done principally with wire and hedge fences. There is no hay baled for shipment in this township, as there is in many of the surrounding townships; although, when those wet lands become more thoroughly drained, they will undoubtedly be well adapted to the production of that commodity, and this will probably become one of the chief industries. Cattle-raising has, in past years, been one of the most profitable pursuits in which the people of this section could engage, and many have acquired considerable wealth in that business; but, of late years, the non-resident land-owners have been fencing their lands, and consequently the cattle have not now as large an extent of territory to graze upon as they formerly had. The soil in those low, swampy sections is very rich, and, when made dry by thorough ditching, produces good crops of corn. In some instances, as high as eighty bushels of corn have been raised on an acre of this kind of land. In very wet seasons, however, corn is certain to drown out badly, and but a very light crop, if any at all, can be counted upon until the country is better drained. Until within the past few years, farmers have not given much attention to the cultivation of wheat and the tame grasses. Recently, however, some of the best farmers have engaged pretty extensively in the cultivation of those crops, and have demonstrated the fact that the soil is in most places well adapted to their production. The soil yields bountiful crops of potatoes, as it does, also, of all kinds of vegetables that are cultivated in this latitude. Apples and other kinds of fruit do well.

There is not a manufacturing establishment of any kind whatever, nor a village, nor a post office, in Cass Township.

Belfast.—About the year 1855, John Sheets and John McCay laid out a town on Section 26, which they named Belfast. They sold a few lots, and there was a saloon and blacksmith shop started there; but, as it was only about two miles from Medarysville, which had been laid out about three years and which had made some advancement and had a pretty fair trade at that time, men who had capital and wished to engage in business were afraid to hazard anything upon the outcome of this new town, which, as they had the sagacity to foresee, must either outstrip her rival or lose her own actual existence and continue to exist on paper only; for, as the surrounding country is, even at the present time, but very sparsely settled, and was then, of course, much more so, it must have been readily apparent to a discriminating mind that the two towns could not continue to exist and prosper in such close proximity. It is the opinion of some, however, that Belfast had a good opportunity, if those

who were engaged in the project of starting the town had taken prompt advantage of it, of getting the lead of Medarysville. This opinion is predicated upon the fact that the railroad company did not, just at that time, entertain a very friendly feeling toward the town of Medarysville, and it is supposed that the company would have done all in its power to aid and build up the rival town. However that may be, though, the town has long since ceased to have an actual existence.

Post Office.—There was once a post office in Cass Township, but that, too, has become a thing of the past. It was established about the same time that the town of Belfast was laid out. The name of the office was Strawberry Ridge, and its location on Section 16. The first Postmaster, and perhaps the only one, was Russell Allen. The country is so thinly inhabited for several miles round, and especially to the north and northwest from that point, that the expense of carrying the mails, and the other expenses incident to maintaining an office at that place, must necessarily have greatly exceeded the profits.

Schools.—There are five schoolhouses in the township. The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1854, in District No. 1. The second was in District No. 2, and was built in the following year. The house in District No. 1 was burnt down, and re-built in 1865. This house stood until 1878, when it was removed and the present house built. James Swisher now lives in the house that was removed in 1878. The oldest now standing in the township was built in 1870, in District No. 2, and the newest was built in 1878, in District No. 1. The houses in Districts Nos. 3 and 4 were built in 1874. Average value of schoolhouses in the township (except in District No. 1), \$375. The house in District No. 1 cost about \$425. Each district has about \$100 worth of furniture except District 1, which has about \$125 worth. They have about seven months' school each year, and the average wages paid teachers is about \$1.50 or \$1.75 per day. Number of children in the township between the ages of six and twenty-one years, at date of last enumeration, 285. Number of votes cast in township at the spring election in 1882, 130; at the fall election in same year, 128.

The First Trustees of the township (at least, the first that the records of the Trustee's office give any account of), were Jonathan Cox, Lewis McCay and Albert Thorp. They were the Trustees in the year 1853. A. B. Ellis was elected in April, 1854, resigned September 6th of the same year, and John Stanfield was appointed to fill the vacancy. In April, 1855, John Stanfield, Jonathan Cox and John McCay were elected Trustees.

Churches.—There are two German Churches near the southeast corner of the township, and about two and a half miles northeast of the town

of Medarysville. One of them, the one known as the German Lutheran, is located somewhere near the center of Section 27, and was built about the year 1859; and the other, known as the Evangelical Church, otherwise the Albright, or German Methodiſt Church, is situated about one mile and a half northeast of the former, and was built about the month of November, 1866, and was dedicated about the first of the following April. The latter is an offshoot of the former. The Evangelical Church society was organized about the year 1862, and held their meetings in schoolhouses and at private residences up to the time when they built their church. The present pastor of the Evangelical Church is August Ivan.

Fatal Accident.—So far as could be ascertained, but one fatal accident ever occurred in Cass Township, and that resulted in the instant death of Abraham T. Hathaway. It occurred on or about the 18th day of February, 1878, in the following manner: He had been husking corn during the day, and, in returning to the house in the evening, saw a pheasant not far off. He told the boys to put the team away, and that he would get the gun and kill the pheasant. He got the gun, went to the woods where he had seen the pheasant, and in a short time a shot was heard. The family supposed, of course, that he had shot at the pheasant; but as the dusk of evening soon came on, and he still did not return home, they became uneasy, and went to the woods to look for him; where, to their great consternation, they soon found him weltering in his blood, and entirely lifeless. The entire charge of shot had taken effect in the right temple, and it is supposed that death ensued instantaneously. It was just in the edge of the woods that they found him. The underbrush was quite thick, and it is supposed that he was bending forward and creeping under the low brushes, with the breach of his gun far back, and that the hammer caught on something, and that just as he turned his head to look back at it, the hammer came down, causing the cap to explode. He had no financial or domestic troubles, and the idea that he committed suicide is not at all entertained by those who knew him and his circumstances well.

CHAPTER XI.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

RICH GROVE TOWNSHIP—CREATION—FIRST ELECTIONS—PROBABLE FIRST SETTLEMENT—EARLY MILLING INTERESTS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—GUNDRUM—RICH GROVE—VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—CRANBERRIES—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

THE creation of Rich Grove Township dates back to the September term of the Commissioners' Court in 1854, when it was ordered that that portion of Congressional Township No. 31, and described as follows, shall be known, and the same is hereby designated as Rich Grove Township: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 1, and thence extending west to the northwest corner of Section 6, thence south on the section line to the southwest corner of Section 31, thence east to the southeast corner of Section 36, thence north to the place of starting. Geographically, Rich Grove Township is bounded on the north by Starke County, on the east by Franklin Township, on the south by Jefferson Township, on the west by Cass Township. From the organization of Tippecanoe Township in 1839 until 1854, the territory now embraced by the boundary lines of Rich Grove Township remained connected with Tippecanoe Township for election interests. The early history of Rich Grove Township is properly a part of the first history of Franklin and Tippecanoe Townships.

At an election held in Rich Grove Township, October, 1854, the following men voted: Thomas McCarty, Thomas Earl, George Reeder, William H. Cilly, David Long, Paul Gundrum, Jacob Cuixley, Christopher Hoffman, Thomas Creek, G. Ridgeley, James McDonald, Christopher McCarty, Thomas Holman, Daniel Goble, M. Griffin, M. Cofrey, Thomas Duerr, Peter Michael and J. B. Goble. This election was held under a huge white-oak tree that stood in a large grove. The tree became famous, and was known for many miles around as the "Old Oak Election Tree."

At an election held at Morgan's Schoolhouse in what is now Rich Grove Township, in November, 1856, the following men deposited their ballots: William H. Kiles, D. H. Howe, Thomas Crook, John Hickey, Joseph Myers, Patrick Welch, Perry Campbell, James Haws, Thomas Obrine, Patrick Smith, Dennis Collins, Michael Boyles, Daniel McLoney, Peter Doyle Patrick McTigle, Robert Goble, James D. McKeney, John McAuliff, Moses Lane, Jonathan Ridgeley, William Gundrum,

Michael Conner, M. D. Falvey, Truman Holman, David Long, William Penny, James McCarty, Peter McCarty, George McCarty, Peter Nichols, Christopher McCarty, James Nichols, Henry McCarty, Julius Huff, Silas Huff, Jesse Esire and Joshua Esire.

Origin of Name.—This township derived its name from a large and beautiful grove, known as Rich's Grove, located in almost the geographical center of the township, and embraces an area of 160 acres. In honor of this extensive grove, the Commissioners named the township Rich Grove.

The grove above mentioned contained at one time all the most valuable kinds of timber common to Indiana, and even yet contains vast quantities. Rich's Grove is on an island that undoubtedly once lay in the midst of a beautiful lake, but which is now surrounded by an extensive marsh known throughout the township and the county as the Blue Sea, a name said to have been applied to it by hunters who traversed the country years before any settlement was commenced in the township. The theory is believed and advocated by some old settlers owning land in the "Blue Sea," that it contains extensive coal mines. In several instances coal has been found in this "sea" at a depth of eight feet. Patrick Emmett states, that while digging a well in the "Blue Sea," he discovered several large lumps of coal at a depth of ten feet, which, upon examination, proved to be of the very best quality of stone coal.

Entries of Land.—Not until the fall of 1844 was it that land entries were made in Rich Grove Township, and even at that date the county records show only one entry for that year, and it was made by Julius Huff November 16, and consisted of 160 acres in Section 28. From this time forward transactions of this nature became more frequent. The following is a list of those among the first to purchase land by the entry plan in the township: Nathan Lerris, 160 acres in Section 30, November 14, 1848; James McCarty, 160 acres in Section 28, November 19, 1849; Newton W. Quinn, forty acres in Section 11, November 27, 1850; Ephraim Pike, 160 acres in Section 18, May 31, 1850; Washington Johnston, eighty acres in Section 1, January 2, 1852; Mr. Lane, forty acres in Section 1, June 23, 1852; David Rea, forty acres in Section 1, July 27, 1852; Henry Van Pelt, eighty acres in Section 2, July 6, 1853; Kuhner Booghes, eighty-one acres in Section 2, March 31, 1854; Mark Falvey, forty acres in Section 18, and the same number of acres in Section 19, September 4, 1854; John McAuliff, forty acres in Section 19, September 15, 1854; William Penny, forty acres in Section 22, March 16, 1854. From 1854 until 1865, land entries in the township were quite numerous. Much of the land, however, was entered by speculators and men who never became residents of the township.

Settlements.—The first settlement of Rich Grove Township dates (as best could be ascertained) back to the spring of 1840, when Christopher McCarty and his brother James, and their families, emigrated from "Old Kentuck" to what is now Rich Grove Township, Pulaski County, Ind. James commenced settlement in Section 30, and Christopher in Section 31. It is supposed that in these sections, and by these two persons, were erected the first cabin homes, and the first strokes toward improvement were made in the township, though these two men were soon followed by several others. The early day cabin homes of the McCarty's, were small, rude structures of equal size and like finish, but here they lived until the next year, when came their brother George, and settled in Section 28, and began for himself a home in the "new" West. In the list of old settlers in Rich Grove Township, occur the following names: William Penny, Truman Holman, Mrs. Gundrum, Perry Campbell, George Huff, John McAuliff (from Virginia), Michael Boyles, Michael O'Conner, Timothy O'Conner, David Bassil, M. D. Falvey (from Virginia), Dennis McLauchlin and William Kyle. In 1843, George Phillips, Silas Phillips, Hamilton McCay, William Trulinger, came into the township. Daniel Goble came from Ohio in 1851, and settled in Section 10. George Lamb came from Scotland in 1858, and purchased land in Section 10. B. W. Goble came in 1855 from Ohio, and settled in Section 10. Patrick Emmett removed from La Porte County, Ind., to the township in November, 1857, and purchased land in Section 3. The first settlers of Rich Grove Township were nearly all of Irish nationality. Though few in numbers, they held the balance of power in the township, until the grading of the railroad was commenced through the same, when the Germans began purchasing land in the township, with money earned by working on the railroad. At the time of the completion of the road through the township, enough Germans had made settlement therein to place the Irish at length in the minority, and thus the population of Rich Grove Township is to-day nearly three-fourths German. Christopher Lawrence is the first German who began settlement in Rich Grove Township, purchasing forty acres in Section 1.

Mills.—The first saw mill erected in the township was built by William Huff, on Section 28, in what was known at that time as Huff's Grove, in the year 1855. This mill was a large one and run by steam; was erected with great care, and at one time possessed a capacity for cutting 4,000 feet of lumber per day. The saw used was of the upright pattern. The mill did a good business for about two years, when it began changing, at the same time losing its patronage. The property first passed into the hands of Gorge Huff, a son of William Huff, who ran it but a short time; a man at Medarysville purchased it, and held it

until his death, which occurred a short time after he purchased the property. After the death of Mr. Williams, the mill and the entire property passed into the hands of the Williams heirs. After the first three years, the mill did scarcely any business, and was allowed to become in ill repair, and finally it was considered a run-down heap of worthless ruins. Some old timbers yet remain as traces of that which once was, but cannot be again the same. Time has wrought its changes.

There is a difference of opinion as to where the first blacksmith shop was erected in the township. It is the remembrance of some that the first shop of this nature was built in Rich's Grove, and others think that David Myers built the first shop in 1855 on Section 24. Neither of the enterprises existed more than two or three years.

Schools.—The first schoolhouse in the township was one erected in southwestern part, a very rude one, built of round logs, had seats of puncheon, and desks it knew not. This early day intelligence house was 14x16 feet, and built in 1855, at a cost of about \$75. The schoolhouse was known by several different names, among which were the Morgan Schoolhouse and the Election Schoolhouse, for in this schoolhouse the second election in the township was held in 1856. About the same year dates the erection of what was known as Holman's Schoolhouse, in Huff's Grove, on Section 28. The building did not differ materially from the one described above. The district wherein this schoolhouse was erected was the first created school district in the township. David Long taught the first school in the new district. The second school taught in the eastern part of the township was in what was known as the "Old Bassil cabin," a 16x18 feet structure, built after the fashion then existing. Daniel Goble was the first teacher who taught in this building. Mr. Goble, unlike the majority of teachers who taught school in the early days of this county, was blessed with the good fortune of not being compelled to board around, but instead, had a home of his own.

The second schoolhouse built in the township was a comfortable hewed-log house, 16x18 feet, and covered with hand made oak shingles, but had puncheon seats. The building was erected in the District No. 2, which had just then been created. This was the first hewed-log schoolhouse in the township. Miss Jane Haws was the first teacher.

The third schoolhouse in the township was built in District No. 1, which took the place of the first schoolhouse in the township—one more step in the line of advancement, for this was a frame house, 18x24 feet, and cost \$350. The house was built in 1860, was destroyed by fire in 1872, but in 1873 there was one built to take its place. The location, however, was changed to the west part of the township.

The fourth schoolhouse in Rich Grove Township was erected in District No. 3, in 1864. This was a frame house, 18x24 feet, destroyed by fire in 1871, rebuilt in 1872. This same year there was a house erected in District No. 4. The houses were similarly built, each costing \$650. The house in District No. 5 was erected in 1876, and the one in District No. 6 in 1879.

The township now has six frame schoolhouses, and the following teachers are employed for the school term of 1882 and 1883: William Boyles, District No. 1; Melville Rathbun, No. 2; Maude Campbell, No. 3; Michael Boyles, No. 4; Lizzie Dunn, No. 5, and John Roads, No. 6.

Churches.—The first preacher that ever held service in the township was of the United Brethren in Christ, distinguished by the name of Slite, who is referred to in the history of Franklin Township as having been the first minister who found his "sandy" way through the township. In Rich Grove Township he preached first at the house of the Widow Gundrum. An old settler says of Rev. Slite, that he always took all the "preachin'" jobs he could get, for he (Slite) would remark: "The more 'preachin' the more chicken."

The German Lutheran Church, the only church in the township, was built in 1875 on Section 12. This church is a neat frame structure, 22x40 feet, and cost \$550. The first families belonging, or the organizers, were those of Joseph Kraught, Christian Lawrence, Christian Boulow, John Teede, John Kraught and Mr. Sabel. The first who preached in the new church was Rev. J. H. Cox, and the present minister is Rev. Henry Jungkuntz; the society has a membership of thirty-two. This sanctuary is in good repair, and the congregation in a prosperous condition. Other denominations hold services in the township at private houses, or in the township's schoolhouses, a custom that has long since been deceased in the best counties in the State. The Catholics held meetings for about eighteen months at the house of John Seezich, but service was discontinued here as soon as their church was completed at North Judson.

Road.—The Winamac & North Judson road, surveyed in 1859, was the first highway in the township that was placed on section lines.

Justices of the Peace.—The first officer of this kind elected in Rich Grove Township was William Kyle, who was elected in 1856 and served four years, or until 1860, when George Reader, his successor, was given the office, and held it for two years, and in 1862 his successor, Jonathan Lambert, was elected, and retained the office until 1868, since which time the township has been without a Justice of the Peace.

Trustees.—In 1854, at the organization of the township, the County Commissioners appointed George Huff, Perry Campbell and Daniel Goble as Trustees; these served one year, when George Huff was elected

Trustee of the township, and then followed the Trustees of the township, in the order here named: Perry Campbell, Thomas Ell, B. W. Goble, George Reader, Daniel Haws, John Hathaway, Patrick Emmett, Watson Morgan, William Sabel, and Charles Becket, the present Trustee. Some of the above held the office for quite a number of terms.

Gundrum is a station in the eastern part of the township, on the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. This railway was completed through Rich Grove Township in 1860, and in honor of Paul Gundrum the station was thus named.

In 1868, there was a grocery store established at this place by Z. Heath, who conducted the business for one year, and then sold his \$50-stock of goods to V. D. W. Chittenden, who increased the stock to about \$500, and continued the business until 1873, when he sold out to Waterman Brothers, who were interested in the enterprise for eighteen months, when they disposed of the same to William Sabel, who has met with fair success. Mr. Sabel is carrying a stock of groceries and dry goods amounting to about \$5,000. In addition to this, Mr. Sabel is running a hay barn, where are employed six men; this barn was established in 1881, and in the same year there were shipped from the same 10,000 bales of pressed hay.

At the solicitation of Zachariah Heath and others, the post office at Gundrum was established by the department in 1868. Mr. Heath was the first Postmaster, V. D. W. Chittenden the second, and William Sabel the third and the present Postmaster. The Adams Express office was established at Gundrum in 1879, and the freight office in 1878. Mr. Sabel is agent for both offices.

Marriage.—The supposition is that Perry Campbell and Nancy Ann Goble were the first persons who were married in the township. This fact is disputed by some, and well supported by others.

Death.—Two children by the name of Holeman, are said to have been the first white persons who died in Rich Grove Township. These children were buried in what was known as Holman's Burying Ground.

Protection of Property.—In 1869, there was an organization effected in Rich Grove Township for the protection of timber, horses and other property from thieving bands and trespassers. The organization, which continued about four years, had the following officers and members: Jonathan Lambert, President; J. C. Hathaway, Secretary; Patrick Emmett, Treasurer; B. W. Goble, Lewis M. Campbell, J. R. Goble, Alexander Lamb, Joseph Wright, D. C. Wright and William A. Campbell, members. The society was known as Rich Grove Vigilance Committee, organized November 1, 1869.

Rich Grove Township may properly be termed the "Cranberry

Township" of Pulaski County, for there are more extensive marshes of this kind in the township than in any other township in the county, perhaps. In the early days of Rich Grove, some of the inhabitants made their living by gathering and selling cranberries. In one season, Daniel Goble gathered and sold \$175 worth of cranberries.

CHAPTER XII.

BY ED A. MOSSMAN.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—THE PIONEERS—LIFE IN THE WOODS AND ON THE PRAIRIE—ELECTIONS—INCIDENTS—WILD GAME—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—THE LANDS—FATALITIES.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP was named in honor of the Sage of Monticello, Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the Democratic party. Hence the inference may be fairly drawn that the Democratic party was the dominant party here at that time. Jefferson is still regarded as one of the Democratic strongholds, and generally gives a Democratic majority equal to about one-third of the whole number of the votes cast, and therefore remains loyal to her first love.

The territory which is at present comprised within the limits of Jefferson Township, remained a part of Monroe Township from the date of the organization of the county, in 1839, up to March, 1851; at which time Jefferson Township was created, by order of the Board of County Commissioners, upon application of Roland T. Parkhurst, Samuel D. Riggs, Willet Tyler and sundry other persons. The Commissioners ordered a township election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1851, for the election of one Justice of the Peace, one Constable and one Inspector of Elections. At that time the Commissioners ordered Sections 27 to 34, inclusive, of Township 31 north, Range 3 west, and Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36, and the east half of Sections 22 and 27, of Township 30 north, Range 4 west, to be attached to Jefferson Township for civil purposes. The territory attached as above specified remained a part of Jefferson Township until about the year 1859, when it was detached from Jefferson, by order of the Board of County Commissioners, and attached to the adjacent townships, Rich Grove and White Post.

Names of Voters.—The following are the names of all who voted at the first election held in the township, as shown by the original tally-papers and poll-book on file in the Clerk's office at the county seat:

Calvin S. Rice, Isaac Hoback, Truman Holman, George W. Glover, Willet Tyler, William L. Shigley, Elijah Parkhurst, Samuel D. Riggs, D. H. Parkhurst, Roland T. Parkhurst, Wilson T. Riggs and Samuel Glover, Sr. The election was held on the first Monday and 7th day of April, 1851, at the house of Elijah Parkhurst. The following officers were elected: Inspector of Elections, Elijah Parkhurst; Justice of the Peace, Samuel D. Riggs; Constable, Wilson T. Riggs. Of all those who voted at the first election, not one resides within the bounds of the township to day. Samuel D. Riggs is the only one, so far as could be ascertained, who continues to reside in the county. And he, although he does not now reside within the limits of Jefferson Township, as at present constituted, still lives just where he did at the time when he did reside in the township. He lives in White Post Township, just across the line that separates that township from Jefferson, and within one of the sections that were detached from Jefferson about the year 1859, as before stated. Of the others, some have "gone over to the majority," whilst others have moved away. Mr. Riggs is still hale and hearty, at the age of sixty-three, looks half a score of years younger than he really is, and is truly a well-preserved specimen of the hardy pioneer. His extensive and well improved farm, upon which a commodious and neat appearing residence, and good farm buildings, indicate that he has not been lacking in industry, or the ability to manage his affairs successfully. He came from Johnson County in the fall of 1850.

Settlement.—The first smoke of civilization within the limits of Jefferson Township curled above the log cabin of William L. Shigley. This is a fact that is uncontroverted. It was in the month of February in the year 1844 that William L. Shigley, with his family, settled within the present borders of Jefferson Township. Mrs. Shigley died in the summer of 1854, and Mr. Shigley soon afterward removed to White County. He returned to Pulaski County, however, in a few years, and settled in Tippecanoe Township, where he died in the month of February, 1879. Mrs. Vansandt Morgan and Mrs. Thoresa Hosier, daughters of William L. Shigley, still reside in the township, and it was from them that the foregoing facts in regard to their father were obtained. Mr. Shigley was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and, although not a noted Nimrod, was something of a hunter. Probably the greatest hunter that ever lived in the township, or even in the county, was Vansandt Morgan. He moved into the township October 15, 1863, from Cass Township, where he had been residing for a good many years. He came to the county from Tippecanoe County. He has never kept any account of the number of deer he has killed, but thinks that he has probably killed about 400 during his residence in the county. The last deer that was

killed in the township were killed in the winter of 1880-81. During that winter, George Stonaker, of Francesville, killed two or three, and John Baker killed one.

Accident.—A very sad accident, whereby Franklin Lincoln lost his life at the hands of a comrade, while deer hunting, occurred within the township, about the year 1878 or 1879. It was on Sunday morning. Thomas Mills and Franklin Lincoln had been following the deer the day before, and on Sunday morning resumed the chase, in opposition to the earnest protestations of Mrs. Mills, who, it seems, had had a presentiment of the sad ending of what they regarded as simply a harmless pastime. After pursuing the deer some distance, they routed it from its lair. It appears that when the game was first routed, both the hunters squatted down in the grass, and that each told the other to shoot it. The deer ran so as to bring Lincoln gradually into range between Mills and it. Each must have come to the conclusion at the same instant, that the other was not going to shoot. Unfortunately, just as Lincoln came into range between Mills and the deer, Lincoln rose to shoot, and Mills fired, the entire charge, consisting of several buckshot, striking him in the back of the head, killing him instantly. Mills, it is said, came near losing his reason, so greatly did remorse for the act, although purely accidental, prey upon his mind. He left the township very soon afterward, and returned to the place whence he came, for the purpose, as it is supposed, of getting away from the scenes that would recall the circumstance to his mind.

First Birth, Marriage and Death.—The first child born in the township was probably Rachel A. Parkhurst, daughter of Elijah Parkhurst. The exact date of her birth could not be ascertained, but it was probably about 1846.

The first marriage was that of Leonard Wilson and Theresa Shigley, which was solemnized January 2, 1852.

The first death of a white person in the township was that of George W. Riggs, an infant son of Samuel D. Riggs, aged about three months. This death did not, however, occur within Jefferson Township, as at present constituted, but within the present limits of White Post Township. The first white person who died within the limits of Jefferson Township, as at present constituted, was probably William Artist; the second, Mrs. William L. Shigley, and the third, Milton A. Woodruff. The death of William Artist occurred in the month of March, 1854.

Liquor License.—There is one fact concerning the early history of Jefferson Township which deserves to be indelibly recorded upon the pages of history, and to which the progeny of those who participated in the transaction referred to can point with just pride. The fact alluded to is the fact that on the 5th day of April, 1852, an election was held in

Jefferson Township for the purpose of electing certain officers, and to decide the question whether license should be granted to any person to sell intoxicating liquors within the bounds of the township, under a local option law which was then in force in the State, and the vote on the question of license or no license stood, no license, seven; license, none. The same subject was again voted upon in the following year, and resulted as follows: No license, eight votes; license, one vote; and one voter did not vote upon the subject at all. Thus it seems that the temperance cause had waned somewhat within a year, and what the position of the township may be to-day upon this all-important subject is somewhat problematical.

Schools.—The first schoolhouse in the township was built in the fall of 1853 on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 18, and was a hewed-log house, rather better, perhaps, than most of the early schoolhouses were, yet having the same seat of slab; the writing-desk, a plank resting upon pins driven into the wall; and, withal, finished and furnished very much the same as were a large majority of the schoolhouses in the early days. The first school taught in it was by either Eliza Williams or Sarah Briggs. The house was torn down in 1859, during Theodoric Lizenby's term of office as Township Trustee, and was removed in a northeasterly direction to the land of Theodoric Lizenby, where it was re-built. It continued to be used as a schoolhouse until about the year 1876, when it gave place to a new frame building. William J. Burroughs built the second schoolhouse that was built in the township. It was a hewed-log house, and was erected on the northeast quarter of Section 15, on land owned by John Kelly. The first teacher in this house was Elias A. Grafton.

Churches.—The first church in the township was built by the Baptist denomination in 1851, and was the only Protestant church ever built in the township. It was a log house, and stood, probably, not far from the southeast corner of Section 17. There were eleven members, whose names were Willet Tyler and wife, Roland T. Parkhurst and wife, Elijah Parkhurst and wife, Joseph Witham and wife, — Patterson and wife, and — McBroom. Sometimes Joseph Witham and sometimes Willet Tyler served the society in the capacity of pastor. The society was dissolved, however, several years ago, and there is not now a Protestant society in the township. About the year 1870, the Catholics built a small but neat frame church on the Francesville road, about eight miles west of Winamac, at a cost of about \$500. Father Christian, of Winamac, visits this church once a month, and ministers to their spiritual wants. There is no cemetery in connection with this church, and in fact there are but two cemeteries in the township, one of which is on the

farm of William J. Burroughs, about eight miles west of Winamac, on the Francesville road, and the other about three miles west of the one just mentioned. Both are Protestant cemeteries.

Land Entries.—There was no land entered in the township prior to the year 1848. The following are the names of all those who entered land in the township during that year, as shown by the tract book in the Auditor's office at the county seat: David H. Parkhurst, Elijah Parkhurst, James N. Applegate, James M. Jackson, John S. Burton, Michael Hagan, Calvin S. Rice and David Klingaman. The first entry was made by John S. Burton, on the 17th day of October, 1848. He entered seventy-one acres in Section 17.

A large portion of this county is owned by wealthy land speculators, who reside in the East, which fact has greatly retarded the development and improvement of this country. Within the past few years, however, since the new ditch law has been in operation, there has been a very marked improvement, and it is pretty safe to predict that Jefferson Township will, in the course of a few years, become one of the best townships in one of the best counties in the State. True, there are a good many sand ridges that are probably worthless; yet, after all, these constitute but a very small portion comparatively of the whole territory. The larger portion, by far, consists of rich, alluvial bottom lands, which, when properly drained and cultivated for a few years, will be as productive land as can be found anywhere. One of the early settlers of the township—perhaps the earliest of those yet remaining—says that when he first came the whole country, except the ridges, was covered with water the greater part of the year, and that even on the ridges, horses and cattle would mire down when the frost first came out of the ground in the spring of the year. Things remained in this state, he says, until the summer of 1854, at which time a considerable ditching was done, and from that time up to the present the interest of the people in the matter of ditching and reclaiming the wet land has seemed to increase. But, whilst the country has improved, by reason of the numerous ditches that have been dug, more than can be readily imagined by any but those who have resided there and have witnessed it, yet there remains much to be done to bring it to the highest state of perfection attainable. The ditches dug have mostly been, so far, open ditches. Many thousands of rods of tiled ditches are yet required before the country can be properly drained.

Mills.—So far as the manufacturing interests of the township are concerned, they are simply *nil*. There has never been a stationary saw mill, a grist mill or woolen mill, or a tannery, distillery, ashery or manufacturing establishment of any kind or description whatsoever with-



John T. Nolsinger

in the bounds of the township. There have been a portable steam saw mill or two for short periods at various times; but, at present, there is not even one of these in the township. The reason of there being no saw mills in the township is, no doubt, the scarcity of timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber. In most parts of the township, the greater part of the timber is scrubby, and nearly all of it that would be suitable for saw logs is needed for fencing purposes. This scarcity of timber is the cause, no doubt, of there being so few good frame houses in the township. One who settled in the township in the year 1854, says he does not think there was a frame house in the township at that time, and added, that there are not very many even now—which any one traveling over the township will discover to be a fact.

This is an excellent stock-raising district, and it seems to be the opinion of many of the most competent judges of such matters that the soil is better adapted to that line of business than to the cultivation of crops.

Early Experiences.—The experience of the early settlers upon their first arrival, and until they had been here long enough to raise crops for the sustenance of themselves and their domestic animals, was not unlike that which those who dwell upon the outskirts of civilization usually have. A gentleman who settled in the township in the year 1854, says that there was not, to his knowledge, a legally established road in the township at that time. He says he does not think that there was at that time a span of horses in the township, except his own. All who had teams of any kind, had ox-teams. The same gentleman says that he once went to Jasper County, got a load of corn, took it to the mill, and, not being able to get it ground, brought it home again, and continued to haul it to the mill and back again, until he had hauled it upward of sixty miles before he finally got it ground, so greatly did the demands made upon the mill for grinding exceed their facilities for doing the work.

A great many of the early settlers did not remain in the township very long, but moved back to the places from where they had come or elsewhere. In the year 1854, or about that time, there were eighteen families came into the township, principally from Boone and Hamilton Counties, not one of whom remained. The following-named persons are still residents of the township, who came at or about the dates set opposite their respective names: Enos R. Ganson, 1852; William Burroughs, 1854; Patrick Maley (two of same name), 1861; Andrew Baughman, 1866; Michael Maley, 1861; David Clark, 1871, and Theodoric Lizenby, 1856. The very early settlers say that there was then no undergrowth of timber, nothing but the timber of larger growth, amid which grew a kind of coarse grass, which grew very high. The

fact of there being no underbush was attributable, they say, to the burning of the grass and leaves, which was done annually, or oftener, by the hunters, in order that they might the more successfully hunt the wild game that then abounded here.

Schools.—There are five schoolhouses in the township, all of which are frame. The first of the present schoolhouses, is that in District No. 1, and was built in 1874, whilst John Kelley was Trustee. Cost not known. The houses in Districts No. 2, 3 and 4, were built whilst E. H. Applegate was Trustee, at a cost of \$500 each. The houses in Districts No. 2 and 3 were built in 1875, and the one in District No 4 in 1876. It was in the summer of 1882, whilst David Clark was Trustee, that the house in District No. 5 was built, at a cost of about \$400. They have no summer schools in the township, as a rule. They usually have school about five months in each year. The average wages for teachers is about \$1.75 per day.

Mastodon.—About ten or twelve years ago, a bone of very large dimensions was found by William J. Hoback on what is commonly known as the "Big Slough Ditch," on William Ganson's land, in the west part of the township. It resembled a thigh bone, and was about six inches in diameter at the smallest place, and about two and one half feet in length. It was about five feet below the surface of the ground, and had been unearthed by the action of the water in flowing down the ditch. It no doubt belonged to some extinct species of monster, and the remainder of its bones could in all probability be found near the same spot if proper search was made.

Death.—About the month of May, 1878, George Connor was struck by lightning and instantly killed in the highway, about ten miles west of Winamac. He had been plowing, and was returning home with his plow in the wagon, and, while crossing a bridge about a mile from home, the fatal bolt descended, knocking him out of the wagon into a ditch by the roadside, killing him instantly, and killing one of the horses, whilst the other was so stunned that it did not recover from the shock for several days. It is supposed to have occurred about noon, from the fact that a shower accompanied by lightning occurred about that time. His folks at home did not learn of it, however, until after dark, when they were informed of it by a neighbor's boy, who, in passing along the road, found his wagon, and upon searching about in the darkness, found the young man dead by the roadside in the ditch.

CHAPTER XIII.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP—CREATION AND EARLY ELECTIONS—FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY CUSTOMS AND INCIDENTS—LAND ENTRIES—EDUCATION AND RELIGION—THE FIRST HEWED LOG HOUSE—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH—POST OFFICES AND PHYSICIANS.

AT the first session of the Commissioners' Court and on the first day of the session, May 27, 1839, it was ordered that all that portion of Pulaski County included in Township 29 north, of Ranges 1, 2 and 3 west, be known as Beaver Township. Thus, the township remained with Van Buren Township and Indian Creek Township attached for political purposes until the last two townships named were created: Beaver Township was so designated from Beaver Creek, which finds its winding way through the township. This creek was so named by the Indians because of the number of beaver dams that lay along its course. Beaver Township is bounded on the north by Jefferson Township, on the east by Indian Creek, on the south by White County, and on the west by Salem Township.

Elections.—At an election held at the house of Asa Inman, on the first Monday in April, 1840, the following men voted: Charles M. Silence, Samuel Dickey,* Peter Prough,* David Buzzard, Andrew Hamilton, Robert Scott,* William W. Curtis, Asa Curtis, Samuel Rey, Robert White, Jr., David Fisher, John Reader,* Robert White, Sr., Moses L. Washburn,* Thomas Hamilton, Patrick Toles, William Fisher, Benjamin Grant, Jesse Coppack, Ira Brown,* Elisha Hall* and Asa Inman. The above was a Township Election for one Inspector of Election and two Overseers of the Poor.

At an election held at the same place the same year, Moses L. Washburn received thirteen votes for Justice of the Peace, William Coppack twelve votes for Constable and William W. Fisher one vote for same office, William Creg ten votes for Supervisor of Roads and Asa Inman two votes for the same office, William C. Curtis six votes for Overseer of the Poor and John Reader six votes for the same office, Thomas Hamilton six votes for Fence Viewer and Charles M. Silence six votes for the same office. At this election, the following men voted: William W. Washburn, William Fisher, S. Large, George Coppack, John S. Ulery, Moses L. Washburn, Samuel Dickey, William Taylor, Charles M. Silence, John

* Those marked with a * were residents of what is now Indian Creek Township.

Dowl, Robert White, Benjamin Grant, Samuel Rey and Thomas Grant. At an election held at the house of Asa Inman, on the 2d of August, 1841, the following cast their ballots: Asa Inman, John Reader, Asa Curtis, Alexander Coppack, Thomas Grant, Thomas Good, William M. Wall, William Fisher, William W. Washburn, Robert White, Isaiah Coppack, Samuel Burson, Peter Prough and Benjamin Grant. At an election held at the house of Jesse Coppack, on the 7th of August, 1843, the following men voted: Nathaniel B. Silence, William Sneethen, Henry White, Robert White, Sr., Robert White Jr., William White, John White, Asa Inman, Jonah Coppack, Isaac Brooks, J. M. Williams and Jacob Huffman. Jesse Coppack was one of the first Commissioners of Pulaski County, being elected on the 13th day of May, 1839. Mr. Coppack was faithful to the trust reposed in him, and did much good toward improving and advancing the interests of Pulaski County.

Settlers.—In the fall of 1837, Jesse Coppack emigrated from Ohio with his family to Pulaski County and commenced settlement in Beaver Township. The first log-cabin in the township, is supposed to have been erected on Section 36, by Mr. Coppack. The cabin was built of round logs and was sixteen feet square. This same year (1837) came from the same State (Buckeye) Asa Inman, and began settlement in the township near where Mr. Coppack had reared his pioneer home. It is related that the Coppack family lived in a canvas tent while the cabin was building. In 1839, the following persons, among others, had settled in the township: Charles M. Silence, Daniel Walls, Robert White, Henry White, Robert White, Jr., John White, David White, Ezekiel Sneethen, Isaac Brooks, Christian Williams and Isaac Williams. William C. Curtis came in 1838, as also did Charles M. Silence, and commenced settlement in the township. In 1840, William and Nicholas White removed from Ohio to the township and began for themselves the experiences of the new country. This same year (1840), Jacob Huffman came into the township from Ohio and purchased the place that Jesse Coppack had begun to improve. Among the list of early settlers may also be mentioned the names of Thomas Vint, John Vint and Mr. Van Scoyke who begun settlement in the township at a very remote day in its history. At about this time, Henry Clark came into the township and commenced improving a home.

Land Entries.—The County Records show the following early entries of land in Beaver Township: William Murphy, December 24, 1838, 160 acres on Section 36; Joseph Smith, November 15, 1838, 154 acres on Section 36; Isaac Coppack, November 30, 1838, 160 acres on the same section; William M. Sherrard, December 4, 1838, 138 acres on Section 36; John Tilman, August 6, 1839, 160 acres on Section 35;

Samuel Burson, December 4, 1838, ninety-seven acres on Section 22; Jesse Coppack, February 23, 1839, 160 acres on Section 25; Asa Inman, February 23, 1839, forty acres on Section 24; Charles M. Silence, March 18, 1839, eighty acres on Section 25; Michael Williams, August 6, 1839, eighty acres on Section 25; Robert White, April 15, 1839, forty acres on Section 26; Mr. Lane, December 16, 1839, 160 acres on Section 35; William M. Curtis, March 23, 1840, forty acres on Section 26; William White, April 17, 1841, forty acres on Section 26. Nearly all of the above named parties made settlement on the land they entered, thus keeping it out of the hands of land speculators.

Early Customs.—The early days of Beaver Township do not materially differ from those of the adjoining townships. Here, as elsewhere, could be found the primitive-fashioned, small-dimensioned log cabin, with its extreme lowness, its floor of roughness, its large old fire-place with its huge stick-chimney; with its one door and the long old-time wooden latch that was manipulated at will with the smooth-worn leather string; with its one tiny window that for years and years was wholly paneless, but the light was transmitted through a sheet of paper that had been many times greased. But in these homes of seeming poverty, of apparent want (according to the best authority, the statements of the old pioneer fathers and mothers of the country) there existed the most serene domestic joy. Here, in the wilderness-home, the father would toil from early morn till close of day, and in the moon-light oftentimes, the muscles of iron would swing the ax of improvement with so much force that its echoes and its effects are seen to-day in many splendid farms and homes. It is frequently remarked by old settlers that we had hard times in an early day, but they were happy times. Beaver Township has had its share of those times, but the people (what few there were) lived, and were comparatively happy; perhaps there is not another township in Pulaski County where a more extensive good feeling existed among the people or where greater neighborly kindness was manifested than was in the days long since gone. The men would walk miles to house-raising and to help neighbors do their harvesting, and the women would walk just as far to assist their neighbor sisters with the cooking on particular occasions. In 1834, many wild animals were in abundance in the township, though the larger, such as bears, etc., had disappeared; deer were an every-day sight, and were said to have been as numerous as snow-birds; they were also very tame, would come into the clearings and fields to feed on the cultivated vegetation; so near would they come to the cabins that they could be shot from the windows and doors. Mr. Lorain Davis, who moved into the township in 1853, tells that work was so scarce the first winter that he could not get anything to do, so he went

to hunting, and the first winter he succeeded in killing forty deer, these were worth \$1 each at Logansport. Mr. Davis, as well as others in the township, would farm in the summer and hunt in the winter. This was one of the ways the people of Beaver Township employed to get along in early times. Many stories are told how the people in Beaver Township would travel; some of them would walk as far as five or six miles to attend religious exercises, while others would go in an ox-cart (some of them drawn by one ox, and some of them by a yoke of oxen), and the preacher would invariably travel on horseback. In the winter, oxen were used to draw sleds. Sleigh-riding in those days was "slow but sure."

The first hewed-log house erected in Beaver Township was built on Section 35 in the fall of 1839. The house was 18x20 feet, an extraordinary large house for its day, but for Mr. White it took a good-sized one, for his family numbered sixteen persons when the returns were all in. This log structure was securely built and stood for many years, not being thrown down until 1880. This was the only hewed-log house in the township for several years.

Schools.—The first school in the township was taught in Jacob Huffman's log cabin in the winter of 1843 and 1844, by Moses Kelly. School was held in this cabin for several winters. The first school was composed of ten scholars. In those early days, children would walk three or four miles to attend school. The teachers of those times knew no six hours' system, but taught from early in the morning until dark almost. A common way to dismiss those early-time schools was after the following manner: "It is growing dark; the school is dismissed. Let the girls pass out first."

The first schoolhouse erected in the township was built in District No. 1 in about 1853. The structure was of hewed-logs and 14x16 feet. The seats were made of puncheons, and the desks of the same material, which was extremely in the rough. The branches taught in this school were spelling, reading, arithmetic and a small share of "writin'." A man by the name of Hedge taught the first school for which he received \$10 per month and was boarded.

The first frame schoolhouse built in the township was erected in this district (No. 1) in 1871, at a cost of about \$700. There are now seven frame schoolhouses in Beaver Township, the last two having been recently erected. The teachers for the schools of the winter of 1882-83 are as follows: George Reddick, District No. 1; Ella McGahan, No. 2; Lydia Reish, No. 3; Annis Pogue, No. 4; H. Morhart, No. 5; Charles Grosley, No. 6; Otto Heiser, No. 7. Under the management of Township Trustee Vint, the schools are each year becoming better. Mr. Vint has been Trustee for almost twenty years.

Churches.—The first preacher who ever preached in Beaver Township was that old divine, Abraham Sneethen, who was also one of the first ministers who preached in Harrison Township. Rev. Sneethen preached at the houses of Robert White, Sr., and Daniel Walls, in the township; and afterward he held service at the schoolhouse in District No. 1. Services are yet held in schoolhouses of the township, as the religious portion of the inhabitants of Beaver Township are as yet wholly unable to build a house of worship, but eke out a miserable religious existence by "sponging" from the State.

The township at ope time had a post office, the same having been established about 1851 (as nearly as could be ascertained), and was known as Beaver Creek Post Office. Moses Kelly was the Postmaster. The office was on the old mail route running from Monticello to Winamac. The mail was received once a week. The office was short-lived, only existing about two years, when it was abandoned. It was previous to the Star Route history that this office lived.

The first blacksmith shop in the township was one erected on Section 36, by William Lewis. The enterprise was commenced about 1854 or 1855, and continued only about two years, as there was not sufficient patronage in the neighborhood to keep alive the industry.

Dr. Kelley, who lived on Section 36, was Beaver Township's first physician. Dr. K. continued the practice of medicine in the township for several years, when he suddenly left, taking with him, however, the better half of one of his pioneer neighbors. For a few years, the township was without a physician, when Dr. John Reed moved in and located on Section 26, where he lived quite a number of years, and was known and distinguished as Beaver Township's only physician. The township is at present without a male physician.

Early Events.—The first white child born in the township was Lovess White (now Mrs. Thrasher), whose birth occurred in October, 1840. The first marriage that ever took place in the township was that of Robert White, Jr., and Miss Mary Ann Curtis, in 1839. It is claimed by some that this was the first marriage that occurred in Pulaski County.

Charles M. Silence was the first white person who died in Beaver Township. The remains were interred in what was known as Clark's Burying Ground in the edge of White County.

Previous to 1855, the township did not make any very extended efforts in the way of improvements, but in about this year (1855) and later, a number of enterprising families from Ohio moved in and commenced the work of making for themselves comfortable homes. The arrival of these newcomers imbued some of the first settlers with new energy and fresh courage, and they, too, began tearing down the first cabin and building better and

more comfortable homes, and the good work continues. In many instances, the old log cabin of forty years ago, and which was made comfortable by the annual chinking and daubing process, has been exchanged for good frame houses. Those who toil will succeed in life.

CHAPTER XIV.

BY M. T. MATTHEWS.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—NAME, CREATION AND ORGANIZATION—THE FIRST SETTLER—ELECTION RETURNS—CATALOGUE OF OLD SETTLERS—THE FIRST CHURCH AND SCHOOLHOUSE—INDUSTRIES—DRAINAGE—INCIDENTS—STATISTICS.

THE early history of the territory which now comprises Franklin Township is properly a portion of the first history of Tippecanoe Township, as the territory now embraced by the boundary lines of Franklin remained connected with Tippecanoe until June, 1855, when the County Commissioners were petitioned to give the township a separate organization, which was accordingly done. The new township was bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 31 north, Range 2 west; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 36 in said township; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 31 in said township; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 6 in said township, to the place of beginning.

Name.—At the time of the creation or formation of the township, the County Commissioners seemed at a loss concerning a name to apply to the newly-made district, and in consequence thereof the honorable board consulted Joseph B. Agnew (a leading and influential citizen of the territory), and he suggested the name Franklin, for a township by the same name in Ripley County, Ind. (a county that yet has a county seat without a railroad), where Mr. Agnew had resided for twenty years previous to coming to Pulaski County. The Commissioners acted upon the suggestion, and the territory has since been known as Franklin Township. The Commissioners also appointed Daniel E. Eikelbarner, John Hart and Samuel Mann to serve as Trustees for Franklin Township.

Land Entries.—Long before the creation of the township, quite a number of entries had been made, but there are no traces of settlement, save one or two exceptions, until several years after the first land entry. The county records show that the following are the names of persons who first entered land in the territory which now comprises Franklin Town-

ship: Margaret Ingram, ninety-five acres in Section 12, October 12, 1841; Eli Lemmon, thirty-seven acres in Section 1, October 27, 1841; Lerris Phillips, thirty-eight acres in Section 12, October 12, 1841; Homer H. Taylor, eighty acres in Section 12, May 17, 1842; George Ingram, sixty-four acres in Section 13, September 28, 1841; William Merritt, eighty acres in Section 25, September 13, 1841; Jesse Millison, twenty-two acres in Section 13, May 17, 1842; Homer R. Taylor, forty-two acres in Section 13, May 23, 1842; O. H. P. Grover, 142 acres in Section 13, October 25, 1842; Mr. Lane, thirty-nine acres in Section 12, July 22, 1844; Jesse Millison, eighty acres in Section 24, March 13, 1844; Ezekiel Barnett, eighty acres in Section 24, May 17, 1844; Eli Anderson, forty acres in Section 29, February 20, 1844, and from this time until the township had been created there were quite a large number of land entries made.

First Settlement.—Almost half a century has elapsed since the first settlement in Franklin Township. Nearly a whole century has passed since the Jenkins family quit that old southern seaboard State, South Carolina, and emigrated to Ohio, settling there in 1804 and remaining until 1828, when it again took up its line of onward march westward and made a second settlement in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in the last year mentioned above, and here the family remained for about twelve years, or until 1840, when it removed to Pulaski County, Ind., and the major portion of the family commenced settlement in Monroe Township. T. W. F. Jenkins, who in the meantime had married Miss Margaret Frost, of Tippecanoe County (the marriage occurring in the year 1841), founded, in March, 1842, what was soon and for many years afterward known as the Jenkins settlement. Mr. Jenkins was without question the first white man who established or attempted to establish a permanent settlement in what is now Franklin Township. Here in the northeastern part of this territory, on the banks of the Tippecanoe River, was erected, in the early spring of 1842, by Mr. Jenkins, the first house built by a white man in what is now Franklin Township. The rude round-log cabin built near the bank of the river was 12x14 feet, with its large stick chimney, its huge fire-place and its floor of puncheons, served well the purpose for which it was intended, and comparatively happy were the persons who passed in and out over the threshold of this mansion of "ye olden time." Mr. Jenkins at once began the improvement of his farm, which consisted of 160 acres of entered Government land.

In the fall of 1842, the Jenkins settlement was enlarged by the addition of a Mr. Taylor, who came from Ohio seeking a home in the grand old Hoosier State, and, in 1843 the settlement was again increased by the family of William Wait, from Ohio. These men both entered land

and were soon busily engaged in transforming the wildwood and the wilderness into profitable farms. A man by the name of Lewis Guss moved into the territory in 1850, and began settlement.

In the fall of 1852, David James came from Ohio, and purchased the northwest quarter of Section 30, and at once began the improvement of his new home, and in the spring of the next year (1853), Joseph B. Agnew, who had left his native home in Ripley County, Ind., in 1850, and settled in Monroe Township, this county, purchased land in Sections 31 and 32, and removed his family there. Jesse Cramer moved into this township from the Buckeye State in 1852, and located in the southeastern part of the township. Mr. Cramer was the first man to settle in this part of what was soon to constitute Franklin Township. In the year 1854, Jonathan Ridgely removed from Ohio, and made settlement in the township, and in this same year came William Hart, John Hart and Daniel Freeman, from the same State. They were followed from the same State by Samuel Mann, Isaac Parrott, John Parrott, Joseph Garbinson and Henry Penny, in the fall of 1854. In 1855 came Jacob Keller from Ohio, and began settlement, and the next year (1856), brought Hampton W. Hornback, who also were soon busily engaged in transforming the wild into an improved home.

The old pioneers of what is now Franklin Township have nearly all moved away or have died. W. O. Taylor and Spedden Hackett are the only living old settlers now residing within the limits of the township. Mr. Taylor has lived in the township since 1843, and Mr. Hackett was one among the first men to come to Pulaski County (1837).

The early settlements in this district were divided into two neighborhoods. The one in the eastern part of what is now Franklin Township was known (as before stated) as the Jenkins settlement, and embraced all those families living in the eastern, the northeastern and the southeastern parts. The western settlement was in the western part of the territory.

Elections.—At an election held at the house of Mrs. Guss, on the second Tuesday in October, 1856, the following men voted: J. B. Agnew, D. R. Freeman, H. W. Hornback, George Parrott, Wesley Briggins, Edward Guss, Joseph Garbinson, Samuel Mann, T. W. F. Jenkins, J. Elmore, David Jones, John Shuh, Elijah Justice, Benjamin Cooper, Elias Replogle, William Wait, Patrick Clark, Michael Crane, O. Briner, Patrick Coil and Barney Coil.

At the State and county election, held at the house of Daniel Freeman, on Tuesday, the 2d day of October, 1860, there were thirty-one votes cast by the following persons: H. W. Hornback, Jesse McKee, W. A. Agnew, F. W. Williams, Patrick Rourk, Samuel Mann, David Jones, Benjamin Cooper, S. Hartteroth, John Shiner, Jesse Cramer, Ja-

cob Ginder, William Cooper, Conrad Cupp, Joseph Cooper, William O. Taylor, Jonah Jones, Henry Taylor, Elijah Justice, S. B. Parker, F. M. Haller, Jacob Kelly, William Keller, Asa H. Freeman, William H. Wait, W. Agnew, J. D. Myres, David E. Myres, J. B. Agnew, Daniel R. Freeman and Daniel Agnew.

It may be observed from the above that even at an important election in 1860, there were very few votes cast in Franklin Township, accounted for in no other way than at this period there were only a small number of persons living in the township. At the first election held in the township at the house of D. R. Freeman, on the first Monday in April, 1857, the following vote was polled: D. R. Freeman received ten votes for Township Trustee; Jacob Siders, received eight votes for Road Supervisor, and W. H. Wait received two votes for the same office. Whole number of votes cast, ten. David Janes, Inspector; H. W. Hornback and D. R. Freeman, Judges; Asa H. Freeman, Clerk.

The first blacksmith shop known in the history of the township was one constructed in Section 30, in the western part of the new township, in 1868, by William Hornback. The enterprise was of meager proportions, and for want of sufficient patronage was discontinued, Mr. Hornback removing to Winamac, and there engaging in the same business on a more extended scale.

The Jacobs House.—The fact has been previously stated that the first log cabin erected in the township (with the exception of the bark sheds and decaying wigwams built by the Indians), was in the eastern part, on the banks of the Tippecanoe, but somewhere about the year 1843 (the exact date unobtainable), there came a man from no one knows where, and whose name was Jacobs, and erected a round-log hut, 12x14 feet, in the western part of the township. The structure was very rude, being covered at first with poles and bark, but it answered the purpose of this seemingly strange Jacobs, who occupied it only a brief period, and he had gone, and his going was as strange as his coming, but the cabin (known for many years as the Jacobs House), has a more extended history, for it was used both as a place of worship and a place of education. For some years, the structure stood unused and uninhabited, the people of the surrounding country thinking that the Jacobs man would surely return; but he came not, and the house was repaired and used for religious service. The first service of this kind, as far as known, was held in the Jacobs House, by a Rev. Slite, of the United Brethren in Christ denomination. This divine, if we are allowed the expression, was a grossly ignorant, untidy personage, who was an extremely poor preacher, and made his bread-and-butter in those early days by dealing out his preaching. Religious services were conducted here for several years,

when the cabin became too small and other quarters were sought, and yet at times the seeking still continues, for there has never been a church erected within the limits of the township. Public service, when had in the township, is held in the schoolhouses or private homes.

Sunday School.—The first organization of this nature held in the township was at the "Jacobs House." Noah Freeman was the first Superintendent. The school numbered twelve members, and was counted an interesting one for its day.

Railroad.—The only thoroughfare of this kind crossing the township is the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central, which, however, is leased for a term of years by the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis, and which is more generally known as the Pan Handle. This internal improvement and aid to this section of country enters Franklin Township at the southeast corner of Section 33, in said township, and runs in a northwesterly direction, leaving the township at the northwest corner of Section 18.

This railway, completed through the township in 1860, greatly increased the value of the land lying along its right of way, which, at that time, was almost wholly worthless. In addition, the road seemed to inspire the people of the entire township with a greater determination to improve and develop their lands.

Before the completion of the road through the township in 1860, farmers were obliged to draw their wheat and produce to Michigan City or to Logansport.

Drainage.—One great hindrance to the advancement of improvement and agriculture in Franklin Township has been the great amount of wet lands contained within its borders without means of drainage. The early timers were not of sufficient financial strength to drain their farms effectually, and in consequence no attempt at any extensive drainage was made in the township until about 1855, when the State ditches were constructed. This system of drainage was almost anything else but perfect or satisfactory, and it was only a short period until county, township, company and private ditching was commenced, and continued for many years, doing much value to hundreds of acres that had hitherto been useless. Through these means of drainage, in 1882, there was found much land producing good crops of cultivated vegetation, that in 1870 was pronounced totally worthless.

It used to be declared of Franklin Township land-owners that the greater number of acres of those wild and wet lands they possessed the poorer they become, but "the saying" is changed to a certain extent; the land, much of it, is different from what it was in 1850, and to-day a number of fine farms and comfortable homes are found in the township.

Civility.—To such a degree did this element extend in the township

that officers of the law were not wanted, and for a period of seventeen years, or from the organization in 1855 until 1872, the township was without a Justice of the Peace. The first officer of this kind in the township was John Whalen, who was elected in 1872, and served until 1876, when the last Justice of the Peace, John M. Conn, was elected, his commission expiring in 1880. Since that time, the County record shows that the township has been minus a "Squire."

Educational Interests.—No matter what the agricultural advantages of a township are, no matter what the extent of the resources and interests of manufacture, no matter how great the internal improvements of a township, it remains incomplete until it is supplied with good schoolhouses and its schools taught by well remunerated and thoroughly qualified instructors.

The first school in the township was taught in a cabin (the kind of that day) in the Jenkins settlement, by Cicero Wait, in the winter of 1854-55. The school was exceedingly small. The teacher was promised \$10 per month, and "boarded around." The term was of three months' duration.

The first school taught in the western part of the township was in the winter of 1856-57, in a log cabin that stood near D. R. Freeman's, and Asa H. Freeman was the first teacher. The school numbered ten pupils. The next winter, school was commenced at the same place by Miss Sarah Garrity. The term (a three months' one) was finished in the old "Jacobs House." The first schoolhouse in the township was a mean structure of logs, 16x20 feet, erected in the "Jenkins settlement" in 1856, at a total cost of \$87. The first frame schoolhouse in the township was built in District No. 1, in about 1862, and is known as Cooper's Schoolhouse; the second was erected in District No. 4, in 1864; the third in District No. 2; in 1874; the fourth in District No. 3, Conn's Schoolhouse, built in 1876; and the last erected in the township is the Center Schoolhouse, in District No. 5, 1880. The teachers engaged for the schools in Franklin Township for the winter of 1882-83, are as follows: District No. 1, J. N. Schull; No. 2, Ella Wolf; No. 3, Tillie Steis; No. 4, Hattie Freeman, and No. 5, E. G. Freeman.

The average per diem of the foregoing teachers for 1882 is \$1.50. Franklin Township is divided into five school districts, has five frame schoolhouses and school property, total value \$1,700. The whole number of pupils admitted to the schools of 1882 is fifty-eight.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF WINAMAC.

JOSEPH B. AGNEW, SR., was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 22, 1815, one of the eight children born to Joseph B. and Mariam (McKee) Agnew, natives respectively of New Jersey and Virginia. Our subject left the parental roof at about the age of fifteen, to seek his own fortune. The fall of 1832 found him working by the day in Ripley County, Ind.; he then learned the millwright's trade. February 25, 1836, he married Louisa Boldrey. In May, 1847, he enlisted for the Mexican war in Company K, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and shortly after was made Corporal. While on skirmishing duty near National Bridge, thirty miles above Vera Cruz, he was shot in the right ankle, which necessitated amputation, and he was discharged in December, 1847. On Christmas Day, he left Vera Cruz and reached Ripley in January, 1848, and there worked at his trade until the fall of 1850, when he moved to White County, this State, and a few weeks later came to this county, settled in Franklin Township and engaged in farming and stock-raising until the fall of 1867, when he came to his present place in Winamac, where he owns 137 acres of good land adjoining the town. He was a Whig previous to the Mexican war, since when he has been a Democrat. In 1852, he was elected Clerk and Recorder, which office he held four years and then resigned to become Swamp Land Commissioner under an appointment by Gov. Willard, and in this capacity served four years. In 1874, he was elected and re-elected County Treasurer, serving four years. Since then he has been leading a retired life. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew have had born to them twelve children—Daniel W., William W. (deceased), Mariam S. (deceased), Samuel B., Lucinda, Elizabeth A., Joseph B., John M., Nancy M., Louisa, Thomas J. and Frank.

CAPT. W. W. AGNEW is a son of Joseph B. and Mariam (McKee) Agnew, and was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 21, 1822, and at the age of three years moved with his parents to Hamilton County,

Ohio, remaining there until eighteen years old, during which time he received but very limited school advantages. He learned carpentering, and in 1840 emigrated to Ripley County, Ind., where he farmed for three years. In 1842, his marriage with Eliza R. Harding was solemnized, and the same season they removed to Jackson County, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He remained there only a few years; then moved back to Ripley County, Ind., where he began the manufacture of barrels and working at saw milling. In 1854, he moved again to Iowa, but in 1858 returned to Indiana, locating in Jefferson Township, Pulaski County, where he engaged in farming summers and teaching school winters. July 26, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but shortly afterward was appointed First Sergeant. In August, 1862, they started through Kentucky to check Gen. Bragg's advance, and meeting him fought the battle of Perryville. Mr. Agnew was promoted First Lieutenant December 22, 1862, and officiated in that capacity until the death of Capt. Brown, when he acted as Captain of his company until he received his commission as such dated November 4, 1863. Capt. Agnew participated in numerous skirmishes and pitched battles, prominent among the latter being the engagement of Chickamauga, where his company went in with thirty-three able-bodied men and came out with a loss of twenty-nine killed and wounded and two taken prisoners. He was in the battle of Mission Ridge, all through the Atlanta campaign, and the engagement at Nashville, where he was at the head of a detachment of the Fourteenth Corps. He was discharged June 10, 1865, and from that time up to 1875, followed farming and teaching in Pulaski County. In 1881, he embarked in the grocery and provision trade in Winamac, and is one of the popular merchants of the place. In politics, he is Republican, and he and wife are the parents of four children—Susan E., now Mrs. Jacob Sell; Florence A., Mrs. B. F. Hoefgen; N. L., who is one of Winamac's best attorneys, and William H.

NATHAN L. AGNEW, a son of Capt. W. W. Agnew, a biography of whom precedes this, is a native of Ripley County, Ind., and was born August 29, 1850. At the age of five years, his parents moved to Iowa, and thence to Pulaski County in 1859. He was reared on a farm, received a common school education in youth, and in January, 1871, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Allen, daughter of Archibald Allen, of Pulaski County. The spring of 1873, Mr. Agnew began the study of law, having access to the library of Hon. George Burson, at the same time pursuing his vocation as a farmer and school teacher. In 1875, he moved to Winamac and continued his studies with Mr. Burson the remainder of that year, and in the spring of 1876 was admitted to



Wm C Barnett

DECEASED.

practice his profession in the Circuit Courts. Mr. Agnew is a hard student in literature and law, is a pleasing speaker, thoroughgoing in his profession and is among the leading attorneys of Pulaski County. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in December, 1879, and with the exception of between the spring of 1877 and the spring of 1880, while in partnership with J. C. Nye, he has been alone in his practice. He is a Republican in politics; his wife is a member of the Christian Church, and they are the parents of three children—Florence R., Myrtle F. and Mabel.

WILLIAM C. BARNETT (deceased) is one among the revered names of the early settlers of Pulaski County, and among those who, by a life of labor and self-sacrifice, became useful and foremost citizens in building up the best interests of the county. William C. Barnett was born June 11, 1813, in Greene County, N. Y., and died March 17, 1881, at his home in Winamac, Ind. He was one in a family of eight children, five only yet living, of whom William and Maria (Cook) Barnett were the parents. Both of these are now dead, the mother preceding her husband four years, and he dying in Winamac August 10, 1877. William C. Barnett was a man of but an ordinary education, but of keen perceptive faculties and an excellent judgment. In 1837, he came to Logansport, and followed his trade of tailor until 1840, when he returned East, and April 9 of that year was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Porter, of Seneca County, who was born near Waterloo, N. Y., June 9, 1821. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett moved to Logansport, where Mr. Barnett still continued his trade. In the fall of 1846, they removed to Winamac, then a small hamlet composed mostly of "board shanties" and rude log houses, with perhaps one hundred inhabitants, and here Mr. Barnett engaged in merchandising for upward of a quarter of a century, and by hard labor, honesty and frugality acquired a competence. Through his enterprise, the steam flouring mill now owned by C. D. Wood was erected, and in all matters of a public character Mr. Barnett was among the leaders. He was called upon to fill numerous positions of honor and trust, and served with fidelity as a Commissioner and as County Treasurer. In 1853, he was elected to the State Senate to represent the counties of Pulaski, Cass and Howard. He was a man of generous disposition, kind and neighborly to every one, always ready to assist the needy, and just such a man whose loss was regarded as a public calamity. He was a member of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his widow. They were the parents of only one son, George H., born September 18, 1842, in Logansport. This son married for his first wife Samantha Clark, who died July 12, 1873, leaving one son, William J. His second and present wife was

Mary Raver, who has borne him three children—Charles A., Clarence H. and Francis A.

W. H. BOUSLOG, of the firm of Keller, Bouslog & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, was born in Henry County Ind., May 18, 1851. After attending the schools of his native place, he finished his education with a thorough business course at a commercial school in Dayton, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he began in business for himself at Luray, Ind., but at the end of two years sold out and shortly after this was employed as book-keeper for a wholesale establishment in Dayton, Ohio. In 1874, he went to Crown Point, Ind., where for some time he served as Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank. In 1877, he came to Winamac and established himself in the boot and shoe trade, but January 1, 1880, he formed his present partnership, which has since continued with gratifying success. The firm of Keller, Bouslog & Co. is one of the heaviest in Northwestern Indiana, and one which commands an extensive trade. Besides their stock of goods valued at \$30,000, they are the principal stockholders of the Bank of Winamac, of which Mr. Bouslog is cashier. He was married November 14, 1877, to Miss Mary L. Bundy, daughter of Judge M. L. Bundy, of New Castle, Ind., and to them have been born two children—Martin P. and Olivette. Mr. Bouslog is a son of John T. and Mary A. (Koonts) Bouslog, natives respectively of Morgantown, W. Va., and Henry County, Ind.

E. R. BROWN, son of one of the oldest settlers of this county, was born in Indian Creek Township, August 9, 1845, and is one of the eight children, seven still living, born to Ira and Sophia (Blew) Brown, a sketch of whom will be found under the head of Indian Creek Township. E. R. Brown was reared on the old homestead until sixteen years of age. August 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was sent to the front, and for the first two years was in the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Banks, and afterward in the Twelfth Army Corps. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Newtown, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Soon after the last-named battle, he was transferred to the Army of the West, under Gen. Joe Hooker, and was detailed to the office of the Provost Marshal at Tullahoma, Tenn. He was mustered out September 22, 1864, when he returned to Pulaski County, resumed his studies at school, for a time attended the old Male and Female College at Valparaiso, and in January, 1865, entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, graduating in 1868 with the degree of B. S. The fall of 1868, he entered Lane Theological Seminary, graduating in 1871. The summer of 1871, he went to Mechanicsville, Iowa, and was ordained minister and appointed pastor

of the Presbyterian Church at that place, where he was engaged in active ministerial labors until the spring of 1875, when ill health compelled him to relinquish his charge. The fall of the same year he purchased an interest in a store at Pulaski, remained there until 1879, then moved to Star City, and thence, in 1880, to Winamac, where he is still engaged in business. He was married, March 1, 1879, to Miss Emma March, and is by her the father of one son, Arthur H.

JEROME T. BRUCE was born in Union Township, Fulton Co., Ind., just across the line from Pulaski County, March 14, 1848. His father, Stephen Bruce, one of the earliest settlers of Union Township, was born in Pennsylvania July 3, 1814, and was a wagon-maker. In 1837, he located at Logansport, and there assisted in the construction of the bridge-work of the canal and the aqueduct. In 1838, he entered land from the Government, and settled in Union Township. March 3, 1844, he married Mrs. (Taylor) Bell, who was born April 9, 1820. This lady died in April, 1855, the mother of eight children, of whom only Jerome T. is now living. In 1852, Stephen Bruce brought his family to Winamac, having previously purchased the old Pearson flouring mill on a branch of the Tippecanoe River, above town. He followed his trade until he fully understood the milling business, when he took entire charge. The original mill long since passed away; he erected a new one, now in ruins, and adjoining it the present mill was begun in 1873, and completed in 1875, at a cost of \$10,000. It is a three-storied frame, 28x40 feet, contains two runs of buhrs for wheat and one for corn and chop feed, and has a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day. Originally the mill was operated by water-power, but the dam was removed in 1882 by a decision of the Circuit Court. The case, however, has been carried to the Supreme Court, and is still unsettled. At present there is a twenty-horse-power engine doing the work. The engine-house is of two stories, 26x35 feet, with an office opening from the main mill and also the engine room, which is about twelve feet square. The quality of the flour manufactured has an excellent reputation. Mr. Bruce, on March 20, 1856, married Nancy Jane Rodgers, who was born July 3, 1834, and bore her husband eight children, of whom four are still living. January 16, 1881, Mr. Bruce died. His widow still resides in Winamac. Jerome T. Bruce received a good high-school education in his youth, and in December, 1872, married Artha R. Messerly. He has present charge of the mill, and owns considerable valuable property in and near Winamac. He is a member of the Lodge and Encampment of Odd Fellows, and of the Royal Arcanum. He is a Republican, and in 1880 was elected County Surveyor. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and are parents of one son—Charles.

HON. GEORGE BURSON is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born February 24, 1837. He is the eldest of five sons born to James and Fiana (Dickey) Burson, who were natives respectively of Loudoun County, Va., and Columbiana County, Ohio, the last-named place being where they were married. The family moved to Van Wert County, Ohio, where Mr. Burson died, being the Treasurer-elect of that county. Mrs. Burson re-married, but is again a widow, and resides in Winamac. George Burson went to Wyandot County, Ohio, after his father's death, remaining there until sixteen years old. The fall of 1853, he came to Pulaski County, Ind., where his mother and step-father had moved the preceding spring, and began farming summers and teaching school winters; 1859, he was made Deputy County Sheriff, and while serving in this capacity began the study of law, having access to the library of A. I. Gould. August 28, 1860, he was married to Miss Melinda Lowrey, and October 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. They were in camp at Logansport until December, then went to Indianapolis, thence to Louisville, and from there went into active campaigning duty through Kentucky, Missouri and other Southern States. Mr. Burson was promoted Captain of his company March 29, 1862, and after serving as such for a time was made Major of the First Arkansas Regiment (colored). Owing to ill-health, Mr. Burson resigned in September, 1863, but he was not finally discharged until December, 1863. On his return home, he purchased the *Winamac Democrat*, merged that into the *Winamac Herald*, and continued its editor and proprietor until the fall of 1864, when he sold out and engaged in the practice of law, having been elected Prosecuting Attorney that fall. Mr. Burson has remained in the practice of this profession ever since in Winamac. In 1874, he was elected to the State Legislature to represent the counties of Pulaski, Starke and Fulton, and in 1876 he was elected Presidential Elector for his district. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church, and he and wife have had born to them three children—Ida (deceased), George and Stella.

OBADIAH CARPER, deceased, was born at Massillon, Ohio, in February, 1818, and was a son of Nicholas and Rebecca Carper, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State. He learned the trade of inside finisher of houses in his native town, and there, July 5, 1841, was united in marriage with Martha Miller, who was born in Massillon May 24, 1822. The fall of 1841, this couple moved to Iowa, but remained there only a short time; then removed back to Ohio and settled in Harrison County. Whitley County, Ind., was their next place of residence, moving there in 1858, and remaining there three years. In 1861, they moved to Winamac, where Mr. Carper embarked in the grocery trade,

and being an excellent business man, he was not long in acquiring considerable property. In 1863, he erected the Carper House (since burned), and was its proprietor until 1872, when he sold out and engaged in farming north of town. After improving that farm, it was sold in 1878, and he then returned to Winamac, built a dwelling house, and died in January, 1880. Mr. Carper was one of the honorable, straightforward men of Winamac, and was Township Trustee at the time of his death. He and wife were the parents of five children—Angeline (deceased), Naham, Ellen (deceased), Maria (deceased) and Marshall. The last named and youngest of the family was born April 7, 1858, in Whitely County. He learned telegraphy, and was employed at different stations along the Pan Handle road until 1874, when he began clerking in Winamac. The spring of 1877, he formed his present partnership with G. W. Dolph in the drug business, and the firm of Dolph & Carper are among the best in Winamac. They carry a stock of about \$4,000 value, of everything found in a first-class drug store, and they transact an average annual business of \$12,000. Mr. Carper is among the wide-awake business men of the place, and has general charge of the store. He was married, September 5, 1881, to Miss Lola L., daughter of Richard and Nancy (Quigly) Hathaway.

JOHN R. CONNER, County Auditor, is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., his birth occurring at Conner's Mill February 6, 1846. Of the twelve children born to his parents, only eight are yet living. His parents were both born in Kentucky, but his father, John Conner, at the age of thirteen, moved with his parents to Montgomery County, this State, where he learned the miller's trade, and where he married the mother of the subject of this sketch, Cassandra Carson. In 1861, he and family moved to Pulaski County, settled on a farm in Jefferson Township, and the fall of that year Mr. Conner enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers. He served in active duty until the war was virtually ended, then returned home, where he died December 13, 1867, from disease contracted while in the service of his country. His widow is yet living, and resides at Francesville at the age of sixty-six years. John R. Conner resided in his native county until the age of fifteen years, and since that time his home has been in Pulaski County. His educational advantages were very limited in youth, but by self-application in later years he has been enabled to acquire a good, practical education. Early in the spring of 1865, he enlisted for the war in Company D, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but the war soon afterward closing, he was discharged October 5, 1865, returned home and engaged in buying and selling cattle. In 1871, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Francesville, but the fall of 1876 sold out, and

re-embarked in stock business. The fall of 1878, he was chosen by the Democratic party as their candidate for County Treasurer, and in 1879 removed to Winamac to fill that position. In 1880, he was re-elected County Treasurer, and in 1882 was elected Auditor of the county. His term of Treasurer not expiring until 1883, he resigned his position, and the same fall of his election entered upon his duties as Auditor, at which he is at present engaged. He has been a life-long Democrat, and was married to Miss Florence Rishling, February 10, 1881. This lady is a daughter of Samuel and Typhena (Ward) Rishling, of Francesville.

M. A. DILTS is one of six surviving children in a family of twelve born to the marriage of Frank Dilts and Sarah Weaver, both of whom were natives of Montgomery County, Ohio, and of Scotch and German descent respectively. The family emigrated to Indiana in 1856, located in Elkhart County, but removed to Fulton County in 1857, and from there to Pulaski County in 1860, where Mr. Dilts died in May, 1877. His widow yet survives him and resides on the old homestead, one mile east of Winamac. M. A. Dilts lived with his parents until eighteen years of age, receiving his education from the public schools and finishing with a business course at a college in Xenia, Ohio. When in his twenty-first year, he began traveling for a wholesale agricultural house in Xenia, but in 1871 he engaged in the grocery and restaurant business at that place, continuing until 1874. He then commenced auctioning dry goods and notions at Greenville, but the fall of that year came to Winamac, continuing the same business. The ensuing winter he wholesaled cigars for Dilts Bros., manufacturers of Winamac, but the summer of 1875 again returned to auctioning dry goods and notions. In 1876, he embarked in the drug trade in Winamac, but the following season sold out to Dolph & Carper. Since that time he has turned his attention exclusively to handling real estate, and making it his business to learn of the best lands in the market; he has obtained the agency for these and is enabled to find good homes in Pulaski County for poor men. Mr. Dilts was born February 25, 1849, in the same county as his parents. He came to Winamac in the fall of 1860, a poor boy, but possessed of courage and enterprise. He is a Republican, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He was married, November 17, 1874, to Mrs. Rachel W. Williamson, of Greene County, Ohio, and to them have been born three children—Minnie M., Florence E., and Reuben A., deceased.

G. W. DOLPH, a native of Wayne County, N. Y., was born April 8, 1845, and is one in a family of four sons born to Anson and Julia (Bartlett) Dolph, who were also natives of the Empire State. The father was a farmer by occupation but the latter part of his life turned his attention exclusively to dealing in live stock. He and family moved to

Michigan in 1866, and located near Detroit, where he died April 7, 1881, and was buried in the cemetery at Burr Oak. Mr. Dolph was a Republican in politics, a member of long standing in the Baptist Church, and was three times married, his first wife, the mother of his four sons, dying in York State April 8, 1854. G. W. Dolph is among the substantial men of Winamac. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, resided with his parents until he reached his majority, and in 1866 began learning telegraphy in Detroit. In December, 1866, he came to Winamac as night operator for the C. & G. E. R. R. Co., but at the end of eight months was advanced to the position of day operator, a position he has ever since retained, but his employers have changed from those by whom he was first employed to the C., C. & I. C. Company, and from that to the P., St. L. & C. Company, the latter being his present employers. Aside from his duties as operator, Mr. Dolph is a partner in one of the best drug stores in Winamac. This partnership was formed in 1877, under the firm name of Dolph & Harper, the junior member of the firm having general charge of the business while the senior attends to his duties at the depot. In politics, Mr. Dolph is a Republican, and is a member of both Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. His marriage with Miss R. F. Walker was solemnized January 17, 1869, his wife having been born in Ohio January 17, 1850.

JAMES R. DUKES, banker, is a native of Cass County, Ind.; was born April 6, 1833, and is a son of Ephraim Dukes, a native of Ohio and of English descent. Ephraim Dukes, when Indiana was a Territory, came here with his parents in 1818, and settled in Putnam County, and there, in about 1820, married for his second wife Miss Jane Esslinger, a native of Tennessee, but who also came to Indiana with her parents, in about 1818. To this union were born thirteen children, of whom six only are still living. About 1824, the family moved to Cass County, and thence, in 1841, to Fulton County, and thence, in April, 1842, to this county, locating in Harrison Township, where Mrs. Dukes died December 13, 1868, and Mr. Dukes April 28, 1872. Mr. Dukes was a tanner by trade, but chiefly engaged in farming. He was among the early preachers of this county, and preached more funeral sermons and solemnized more marriages than any other man of his day; he also served for a number of years as one of the Associate Judges of the county. He and wife were both members of the Christian Church. James R. Dukes has resided in Pulaski County since nine years of age. He was engaged in farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as private, rose to Second Sergeant, and was discharged for disability in March, 1863. He had cut his foot while chopping wood in Kentucky, and erysipelas setting in, amputation became necessary. On his re-

turn, he served for awhile as Deputy Real Estate Appraiser; in 1864, he was elected County Recorder, and re-elected in 1868, serving eight years; he then engaged in mercantile trade at Star City, but in January, 1874, moved to Winamac, and continued in trade until 1879; he then sold out and retired to the old farm in Harrison Township, but in 1881 returned and established the Citizens' Bank of Winamac, of which he is President. Mr. Dukes is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the O. F. Encampment. He has been three times married, viz.: in 1852 to Maria Taylor, who died in 1853; in 1855, to Mary A. Rogers, widow of Richard Rogers, and daughter of Samuel McFadden; this lady bore him four children—Ella M., Frank L., Rosa L. and Addie B. (the last married to Charles J. Peters, a teacher of Winamac)—and died January 5, 1850. July 13, 1882, he married his present wife, Mrs. Edna A. McDonald.

MARK D. FALVEY, merchant, is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, born in about 1827. He is one of two living children of a family of eight, born to Jeremiah and Mary (Ahern) Falvey, the former coming to the United States in 1865, and dying in Winamac in about 1870, and the latter dying in the old country. Mark D. Falvey resided in Ireland until 1848, when he crossed the Atlantic, and found employment for a time on the public works at Winchester, Va. The spring of 1852, he came to Springfield, Ohio, and from there the ensuing fall to Winamac, Ind. He was at the last-named place only a short time; then went to La Fayette, where he remained two years. In 1854, he returned to Pulaski County and engaged in ditching. The fall of 1857, he engaged in merchandising at Winamac, at which he has ever since continued. He was married to Mary Casey in 1853, and they have had born to them six children—Mary (deceased), Mary, the second (deceased), Jerry H., Michael D., James M. and Mark F. Mr. Falvey is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

J. H. FALVEY, ex-County Auditor, was born in Pulaski County, Ind., October 18, 1854, and is a son of Mark D. and Mary (Casey) Falvey. J. H. Falvey has made his place of residence in Palaski County the greater part of his life, and he is one of its most promising young men. For seven years, he attended school abroad, and in 1874 graduated from the commercial department of Notre Dame University. In 1877, he was appointed Deputy County Auditor of Pulaski County, and April, 1878, was appointed to finish the unexpired term of his superior officer, who had died. He gave good satisfaction, and in 1878 was elected to a full term in this office. Mr. Falvey has just closed this term, and he leaves it bearing with him the highest commendation of his fellow-citizens, both as a private citizen and as a competent and obliging official.

He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

J. H. GILLESPIE was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 28, 1828, and is the son of James and Eve (Worman) Gillespie, natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland. The father was a shoe-maker, and also a local preacher in the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Steuben County, Ind. The mother, quite active at the age of seventy-eight, resides in Alliance, Ohio. J. H. Gillespie learned shoe-making from his father, and at the age of sixteen began an apprenticeship of three years as carpenter. He came to this State in the fall of 1848, and was married in Steuben County, September 15, 1850, to Miss Lorinda A. Hazen, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Arthur and Rachel (Riffenberrick) Hazen, natives respectively of Ohio and New Jersey. Mrs. Hazen died in Indiana. Mr. Hazen, who is a carpenter, is now living, at the age of seventy-eight, at the home of our subject. J. H. Gillespie enlisted October 17, 1861, for three years or during the war, in Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; took part in a number of engagements, including the battle of Riddle's Point, and the first skirmish at New Madrid; served one year and ten months; was transferred to the non-commissioned staff as Drum Major, and by an order of the War Department was mustered out as Chief Musician in 1863. He remained home over a year, and then hired as a substitute; joined Company B, Twenty-third Regiment; served with Sherman on his march to the sea; fought at Smithville and in other smaller battles, and was discharged at Indianapolis July 20, 1865. During this last term of service, Mrs. Gillespie was Postmistress at Pulaski. To Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie were born four children—Lorinda, Arthur S., Jessie and Lucinda A., all deceased.

ROBERT T. HEDGES, deceased, was born in Williams County, Md., November 19, 1812. While yet a small boy, he moved with his father's family to Frankfort, Ky., thence to Bartholomew County, Ind., where he learned the trade of blacksmithing. In 1840, he was married to Elizabeth Smith, who was born near the town of Corydon, Harrison Co., Ind., September 1, 1816. He continued to work at his trade in Columbus, then a small town in Bartholomew County, until the fall of 1848, when he removed with his wife and three children to Pulaski County, and settled in Van Buren Township. The following summer he moved to Winamac, and in 1852 was elected to the office of County Treasurer, a position in which he served with credit for a term of two years. November 18, 1854, two months after the expiration of his term of office, he died. His widow survived him, and continued to live in Winamac, until her death. There were born to them a family of five children,

three of whom are now living—Thomas B. and Nancy J., who reside in Winamac, and William M., now living at Andrews, Ind. The Hedges family are among the old and honored ones of Pulaski County.

JOHN T. HOLSINGER is the youngest living of a family of six born to Jacob and Sarah A. (Thompson) Holsinger, who are now residents of Henry County, Ind. Jacob Holsinger is a carpenter by trade, and has followed that occupation through life. He is a native of Bedford County, Penn., and a direct descendant of German ancestors; moved to Ohio at an early day, and March 20, 1848, married his wife in her native county, Miami. In about 1852, they moved to Henry County, Ind., but in 1858, returned to Miami County, Ohio. They remained there until 1867, when they again returned to Henry County, where they have since resided. In 1862, Mr. Holsinger enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war; was wounded at Cedar Creek; arose to the rank of Sergeant, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He and wife are members of the German Baptist Church. John T. Holsinger was born August 22, 1856; received a good practical education in youth, and in 1872 began doing for himself as telegraph operator for the Pan Handle Railroad Company at North Judson, Ind. He was sent from that place to La Crosse, and in 1876 was employed as telegraph operator at Washington Heights, Ill. In 1877, he was promoted to the position of chief freight clerk, retained that office until 1880, and the fall of that year came to Winamac to fill the position of assistant cashier in the Bank of Winamac. He is yet serving in that capacity, and, in 1881 became a partner and stockholder in the bank. Mr. Holsinger is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a staunch Republican in politics, and one of the enterprising young men of Pulaski County. He was married, August 25, 1881, to Mrs. Nettie (Barnett-Rowan), a widow with three children, viz.: Irvie, Louie and Earl Rowan.

WILLIAM S. HUDDLESTON, deceased, was a native of Ohio, and was born in Champaign County, that State, February 27, 1825, and was one in a family of six children, two only of whom are yet living. He came to Pulaski County, Ind., in 1849, and to Winamac in 1850, and at that time his total possessions amounted to only \$50 in money and a horse. His first occupation here of any importance was school-teaching, but he was not long allowed to remain employed at this, for his energy and business qualifications soon attracted attention, and he was elected County Surveyor, a position in which he served with entire satisfaction to all concerned. He was afterward twice elected County Auditor, and as such his actions were characterized by that deep sense of honor by which he was so well known. He was foremost in all public affairs of a beneficial

character, and always contributed largely from his means in the support of such. For a number of years prior to his death, he had been actively engaged in buying and shipping grain at Winamac, and to him is due, in a large measure, the extensive grain trade now established at this point. In a business point of view, he was quite successful, having acquired a competency by strict economy, honesty, industry, and a careful supervision of all the details of his business. In 1855, his marriage with Miss Julia A. Sigler was solemnized, and six children were the result of this union—Anna B., deceased; Eulalie, Mrs. George L. Van Gorder; W. S.; Rowan, deceased; Louie, and one who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Huddleston, which occurred in 1879, was universally regretted by all who knew him. His widow, who has since married H. C. Smith, of Winamac, is a native of Indiana, born October 22, 1840. She, a sister and two little brothers were left orphans by the death of their parents, Eli and Rhoda (Piatt) Sigler, when but small children, and only those who have experienced a life from childhood to maturity among strangers know of the hardships and heartaches of children who have no kind father to watch over and provide for them, and fond mother to caress them. Through such circumstances, these four children have become honored and esteemed citizens in their respective localities.

MATTHEW M. HUGHES, one of the early settlers of White County, Ind., was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., August 2, 1810. He was a son of Ellis and Sarah (Crooks) Hughes, both of whom were of Irish descent. He learned the tanner's trade when a young man, married Elizabeth Orr in March, 1831, and in April, 1835, they emigrated to Clark County, Ill. Having relatives in White County, Ind., they removed to that place in 1844, Mr. Hughes finding employment in a brother's store at Monticello. In 1846, he began working at carpentering, and after having earned sufficient money to purchase a farm in Union Township, he removed to that place and made it his home for a long time. In 1864, the family moved to Pulaski, Pulaski County, where Mrs. Hughes departed this life October 31, 1875, and her remains were interred in the village cemetery. Mr. Hughes moved to Winamac in 1880, and is now living with his son at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He and wife were parents of a family of ten children, whose names are Lacy C., Lucy S., Sarah E., John M. (died while serving his country in the late war), Erastus N., Maria L., Celeste L., Xariffe E., Estella and one that died in infancy. Of those named, only two are now living—Lacy C. (who married James W. Kenton, a grandson of the celebrated hunter, Simon Kenton, and who resides in Nebraska) and Erastus N. The last named was born January 28, 1843, in Clark County, Ill., but was reared to manhood chiefly in White County,

Ind. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company G, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served until he was discharged for disability, September 29, 1863. Mr. Hughes' occupation through life has been school teaching chiefly, and he is an instructor of twenty terms' experience. In April, 1882, he was employed as clerk for E. R. Brown & Co., at Winamac, and is yet serving in that capacity. His marriage with Miss Sophia M. Blew was celebrated November 11, 1875, and to them have been born three children—Everet H., Gertie G., and Blanche, deceased.

MARION H. INGRIM was born in Fayette County, Ohio, October 12, 1834; came to this county in the spring of 1843; two years later, went to Kewanna and resided there about ten years, receiving about three months' schooling each winter; thence he went to Logansport, then to Kansas City, then to St. Louis and then to Peoria, Ill., where he served an apprenticeship on the *Daily News* for one year. He then traveled as a "jour" to Louisville, back to Indianapolis, where he worked on the *Journal*, then to St. Louis, where he secured "cases" on the *Democrat*; thence he went to Memphis, where he worked on the dailies, and was for a time foreman of the *Avalanche*; thence to Grenada, Miss., where he had charge of the *Weekly Locomotive*; he then worked on the *Panola (Miss.) Star*, then returned to the *Avalanche*, at Memphis; thence he went to Vicksburg, in December, 1862, and worked on the *Whig* until every able-bodied printer was forced out in advance of a file of soldiers to do guard duty or work in the trenches. There he remained until the close of the siege, July 4, 1863, when he came North and reached Winamac January 1, 1864. He then set type on the *Chicago Tribune*, *Indianapolis Journal* and *Cincinnati Gazette* until February 16, 1865, when he returned to Winamac and purchased the *Democrat* office from Hon. George Burson, and continued its publication until 1870, when he sold a half-interest to Dr. F. B. Thomas, and in 1871 sold the remaining half to Ben Frank. He then took his family to Memphis, where he remained until February, 1872, when he returned to Winamac, and on the 7th of September, 1878, founded the *Journal*, a seven-column folio, which has, in his hands, proved a success.

W. B. JENKINS, Postmaster at Winamac, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., October 14, 1832, and is the next to the youngest of ten children, six yet living, born to Phineas and Mary (Furnace) Jenkins, who were natives of South Carolina, and respectively of Irish and English descent. Phineas Jenkins was a tanner, but chiefly followed farming through life. Both the Jenkins and Furnace families were opposed to slavery, and both moved to Ohio at an early date in the history of that State; subsequently they came to Tippecanoe County this State, and thence, in 1840, to this county. In the fall of the same

year, the elder Jenkins died, but his widow kept the family together until all were grown. She never re-married, and now resides at Winamac at the advanced age of ninety years. W. B. Jenkins was reared a farmer, and also learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked to a greater or less extent until 1880, when he was appointed to his present position of Postmaster. He was married in 1865 to Miss Lucinda Agnew, daughter of J. B. and Louisa Agnew, and to this union have been born the following children: Asa M., Joseph A., William B., Fred (deceased), Mary, Ella, Charley and Perry. Mr. Jenkins is a self-made man, and is the owner of a comfortable home, other valuable town property and twenty-five acres of land adjoining the corporate limits of the town of Winamac.

JACOB KEISER was born in Clarion County, Penn., November 12, 1838. His mother died when he was but seven years of age, and Jacob was taken charge of by Judge Charles Evans, who also died within a few years; with the widow, Jacob remained until fifteen, and then indentured himself to Col. William Alexander, publisher of the *Democrat*, at Clarion, for three years, at \$50 per year. After finishing this trade, he contributed to the support of his father, who was a cripple and well advanced in life. In 1856, he came as far west as Wabash, Ind., walking nearly the entire distance, and the next spring returned to Clarion and re-entered the *Democrat* office. In the spring of 1859, he went to Jefferson County, Penn., and engaged in logging and rafting; thence he went to Pittsburgh, where he joined a crew for rafting lumber to Louisville, which proved a pleasant trip of nineteen and one-half days. From Louisville he went to Indianapolis, working at various points on the road; from Indianapolis he walked to Crawfordsville, working at his trade meanwhile, and thence to Danville, Ill., where he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as private. He served with his regiment through the Missouri campaign, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge; for meritorious conduct in this fight he was made Second Lieutenant. He took part in the march to Batesville, Ark., and to Cape Girardeau, and thence was sent with his brigade to Pittsburg Landing. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. After the fight of Stone River, he was made First Lieutenant, although he had commanded his company from the time of the Pea Ridge fight, his Captain being on detached duty. He resigned in 1864, and returned to Danville; then took a position on the *Daily Journal* in La Fayette, and then went to Rensselaer and took charge of the *Gazette*. In 1868, he formed a copartnership with Col. J. Healy in the publication of the *Iroquois Press*; a year later he sold his interest and purchased the *Winamac Republican*, commencing its publication in March, 1869,

and succeeded in making it a most remunerative journal. In 1872, he was appointed Postmaster of Winamac; in 1880, he resigned, and was elected State Senator. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary J. Baker, daughter of Seth Baker, of Rensselaer, Jasper Co., Ind. His life has been a busy one, and his journal is recognized as one of the most influential in Northwestern Indiana.

JOHN H. KELLY, County Clerk, and hardware dealer, was born at Glasgow March 4, 1847. His parents were both natives of "Bonnie Scotland," and his father was a weaver by occupation. In 1848, the family crossed the Atlantic and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., but remained at this place only a short time; then moved to Montgomery County, Ind., where Mr. Kelly engaged in merchandising. From there they removed to Jasper County, next to Starke County in 1858, and from there to Cass County, where Mrs. Kelly died in 1866. While a resident of Starke County, Mr. Kelly, in 1861, enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as private, served with fidelity all through the war and was discharged at its close. He was in a number of battles, was wounded severely in the thigh at Stone River, and is now living with his second wife in Cass County. John H. Kelly was with his parents until 1861, when he came to Winamac and began learning the tinner's trade with B. F. Hathaway, remaining in his employ three years, but subsequently becoming a partner of H. P. Rowan in the hardware business. He started in life a poor boy, and has battled his way to an honorable position with his brother merchants. For the past few years, he has conducted the business entirely alone, and his stock now invoices about \$3,000 worth of first-class hardware goods, including agricultural implements, stoves, etc. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Lucy J. Clark, who has borne him six children—William H., Mary (deceased), John N., Harry (deceased), Charles A. and Alice. Mr. Kelly is a Democrat in politics, has served in various local positions of trust, and the fall of 1882 was honored by his election to the office of Clerk of Courts of Pulaski County, in which capacity he is now serving.

HENRY KITTINGER, M. D., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, 1830. Samuel Kittinger, his father, was a carpenter by trade, and was for many years a musician in Buffalo. He married Miss Lucy Grosh, in Lancaster County, Penn., and was by her the father of four children, of whom Henry and a sister only are yet living. He came with his family to Richland County, Ohio, in about 1835, and there died about 1839. Mrs. Lucy Kittinger afterward married Charles Doyle, and is now living, again a widow, in Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Kittinger accompanied his parents to Ohio, and was there reared. His early life was one of hardship and self-denial. The step-father died when Henry was about sixteen, and the

care of the family fell upon the latter, he being the eldest of the children, and thus he was deprived of an opportunity for early study. In 1855, he left the family at Dayton in comfortable circumstances, but for many years continued to remit money for the support of those whom he had left behind. He first located at Peru, Ind., and engaged in making brick for the court house; thence he went to Kokomo, where, in 1862, he began the study of medicine under Dr. H. C. Cole; attended lectures the winter of 1864-65 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and outside the regular course studied qualitative analysis, toxicology, and urine analysis. The spring of 1865, he went to Columbus, and in June graduated from the Starling Medical College. He then came to Winamac and entered upon the practice of his profession, acquiring a large and lucrative patronage. In 1874, he took a course at Bellevue, N. Y., graduating in February, 1875; he also received special instruction at the New York and Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary; at De Milt's Dispensary, on throat diseases; special private instruction in surgery, under Drs. Frank H. Hamilton and Alexander B. Mott; and physical diagnosis under Drs. A. Flint and E. G. Janeway. Returning to Winamac, he continued in practice until within the past few years, since when he has gradually retired from country and night practice, owing to failing health. Although he yet practices considerably, he is in partnership in corn buying, dealing in lumber, and in operating a planing-mill. He is a member both of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and is an Independent Republican. He was married, October 31, 1878, to Elizabeth A. Wilson; a daughter of Richard and Lucy (Webb) Wilson.

JOHN KRUGER, County Sheriff, is a native of Mecklinburg, Germany, born February 19, 1849. He is one of eight children, six yet living, born to Frederick and Jane Kruger, who emigrated to America in 1854. After a voyage of six weeks and three days, they arrived in New York City on the 4th of July, and from this point they went to near Buffalo, N. Y., and engaged in farming. Having acquaintances in Pulaski County, Ind., the family removed to this place in 1856, settled in Salem Township, engaged actively in farming and stock-raising, and there both parents yet reside. John Kruger was reared to manhood chiefly in Pulaski County. He attended the public schools and assisted his parents on the farm in youth, and at the age of twenty-five years married Miss Sophia Miller, daughter of Christian Miller, of Cass Township. Mr. Kruger engaged in agricultural pursuits in Salem Township until 1880, when he was chosen by the Greenback party as their candidate for Sheriff of Pulaski County. He was elected, with a majority of 304 votes, and served two years with excellent satisfaction to all parties. In 1882, he was re-nominated by his party for this position, and was also nomi-

nated for the same office by the Democratic party. His majority at this election was 1,076 votes, and his term of office will not expire until August, 1885. Mr. Kruger is one of the popular and wide-awake citizens of the county. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and he and wife are the parents of four children—Frank, John, Charley and William. Besides property in Winamac, Mr. Kruger owns a farm of 340 acres in Salem Township.

J. C. NYE was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, June 19, 1850, and is a son of Cyrus and Harriet (Lowry) Nye, who were natives respectively of Fairfield and Marion Counties, Ohio, and the parents of four children. They came to Indiana in the fall of 1852, and settled in Southern Monroe Township, in Pulaski County, and engaged in farming. The parents moved from the old place to Winamac in 1878, and here the senior Mr. Nye is engaged in the lumber trade. J. C. Nye has made Pulaski County his home since the time he was two years old. He received a good, practical education in youth, taught public school and assisted his father on the farm until 1870, when he began the study of law. For two years, he applied his energies to the study of this profession, and March 4, 1872, was admitted to practice in the Circuit Courts. In 1874, he engaged exclusively in the prosecution of the law in Winamac, and December 19, 1879, was admitted to the Supreme Court. Mr. Nye is among the successful lawyers of Pulaski County, and is doing a first-class business. In politics he is a Republican. His marriage with Miss Lou J. Agnew, daughter of Joseph B. Agnew, Sr., was celebrated October 7, 1874, and to their union have been born two children—Lola and Jay.

H. E. PATTISON, M. D., was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, February 4, 1843. His parents, David and Olive (Mitchell) Pattison, were natives respectively of New York and Massachusetts, were of Scotch-English descent, and the parents of four children, of whom a son and daughter are yet living. David Pattison, a farmer, is now residing with his second wife, in Knox County, Ohio, his first wife, the mother of our subject, having died in August, 1881. Dr. Pattison was reared on his father's farm, received a good school and academic education, and in 1860 began the study of medicine at Mount Vernon in the office of Dr. William Hayes. While yet a student, he enlisted in the summer of 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front, assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, first under Buell, and afterward under Rosecrans. He fought as a private in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, and in several skirmishes, and in the summer of 1863 was transferred to the medical department. In 1864 he was made Assistant Surgeon, and put in charge of a field hospital; in September, 1864, his term of enlistment expired;

the winter of the same year he attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor; the following winter he attended the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland, graduating in March, 1866. The following two years, he practiced his profession at Mount Liberty, Ohio, and the next two at Hopedale. In 1870, he came to Star City, this county, where he practiced until 1875, and then came to Winamac, where he has ever since been engaged in active practice. The Doctor is a Republican, a Freemason and an Odd Fellow. In 1867, he married Miss Columbia Hayes, daughter of his preceptor, and to this marriage have been born three children—Harry H., Frank H. (deceased) and William D.

JOHN PEARSON (deceased), one of the earliest settlers of Pulaski County, was born in Ohio about 1813, and was a farmer. He married Edna Farmer, and in 1838 came to where Winamac now stands, and engaged in his vocation. He soon became prominent in the affairs of this young county, and for upward of twenty years filled the offices of County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, and was very popular with the Indians, as well as the white settlers. His wife died about 1847, the mother of seven children, of whom two only survive—Martha, now Mrs. Dr. Alexander Thomas, of La Fontaine, Ind., and Shubel. Mr. Pearson next married Mrs. Lydia Chapin, who is yet living at Rochester, Ind., the mother of one son—John. In 1851, Mr. Pearson went overland to California, where he was engaged in mining until his death in 1853. Shubel Pearson, the only one of this family now living in Pulaski County, was born in Winamac March 1, 1845. He received a good common school education, and after his return from the war of the rebellion, in 1865, he established here a grocery house and ice cream parlor, which have proved a successful enterprise. He has filled various offices of public trust with credit to himself, and to the full satisfaction of the community. In the fall of 1866, he was appointed Postmaster at Winamac, and held the position until 1870, and during this time he was also Deputy Revenue Collector. In 1875, he was elected Town Clerk, which office he filled six years. In July, 1879, he received the appointment as agent for the Adams Express Co. at this point, and he still fills that position. He was married September 15, 1870, to Ura Burson, and to this union has been born one daughter—Belle. Mr. Pearson is a Democrat, and since 1866 has been active Odd Fellow. He has passed all the chairs, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He and wife both belong to the Christian Church.

HENRY P. ROWAN (deceased). There is no name more familiar to the old settlers of Pulaski County than that of Henry P. Rowan, who was born in Kentucky May 24, 1820. At the age of nine years, his parents, Daniel and Nancy (Peters) Rowan, removed him to Vermillion County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood. His father dying the

year of their removal to the Hoosier State, he went to live with Hon. Edward Hannigan, and when Mr. Hannigan was made Receiver in the land office at Winamac, came with him to Pulaski County, and it ever afterward was his home. He engaged in merchandising, and September 17, 1843, married Matitia Gardner, who bore him four children, only one, Lewis S., now living. The mother died December 17, 1850, and October 23, 1851, he married Mary Magee, and to their union was born one son, William O. Mr. Rowan was one of the first settlers of Pulaski County, and on his arrival he found Winamac a town of about forty inhabitants. He became one of the first merchants of the place, and his energetic disposition made him a leading citizen for years. Among the positions of honor and trust to which he was elevated was that of County Treasurer, in which capacity he served creditably eight years. He started life's battle poor, but his excellent business qualifications, combined with integrity of character, enabled him to secure a comfortable fortune. His death by consumption occurred February 18, 1870, and his remains were interred in their last resting place in the village cemetery. His widow, Mrs. Mary (Magee) Rowan, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 17, 1825. She, with her parents, came to Logansport, Ind., in 1840, and nine years after this removed to Monticello, where she was married to Mr. Rowan.

JOHN SHILL, Treasurer of Pulaski County, was reared in Richland County, Ohio, and his employment through life has been principally farming. He is one of six children, all yet living, born to the marriage of Landaline Shill and Theresa Hummel, both natives of Baden, Germany, where they were married, and where their two eldest children were born. They emigrated to the United States in about the year 1830; settled in Richland County, Ohio, where Mr. Shill died in 1872, and where his widow is yet living. John Shill was born April 22, 1839; received his education from the common schools, and was married, April 27, 1864, to Margaret Roudy. Their union has been fruitful in the birth of a large family of children, eight of whom are still living. These children were born and named as follows: John J. (deceased), Anna, Martha, Rosa, Clara, Elizabeth, Alexine, Joseph, John, and Catherine (deceased). In 1864, Mr. Shill came west to Indiana to look up a suitable location for the produce business. Medarysville, Pulaski County, suiting him, he located there, and engaged in that occupation for three years. He then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising in White Post Township, and yet owns his farm of 180 acres there. Mr. Shill and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, while he is a Democrat in politics. In 1878, he was elected Sheriff of the county; served two years, and in 1882 was elected to his present position.

JACOB SHOUP, President of the Old Settlers' Association of Pulaski County, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 24, 1822, and is one of the few remaining of the pioneers of Pulaski County. Through almost half a century of self-denial and hard work, he has accumulated a competence, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors, living retired in Winamac. John and Nancy (Smurr) Shoup, parents of Jacob Shoup, were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and of German descent chiefly, with a slight mixture of English blood on the maternal side. Their union was blessed with ten children, six of whom yet survive. The family, so far back as can be traced, have been a race of husbandmen, and such was the occupation of John Shoup. This man and family, late in the autumn of 1839, immigrated into Indiana, and that winter stopped in Logansport and entered land in Fulton County, just across the line from Pulaski County. Here Mr. Shoup died in 1851, followed by the death of his widow in Stark County in 1852. John Shoup was a man well known in Eastern Pulaski and Fulton Counties, having held the office of County Commissioner a number of years in the latter. While a resident of Pickaway County, Ohio, he was honored to an election to the Legislature of that State, also serving as County Sheriff. He was quite skillful in the use of the rifle, and was a great lover of hunting, having no superior in the whole neighborhood where he resided. Jacob Shoup, like his father, has made farming his vocation through life. In 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth Davidson, and in January, 1843, moved to Tippecanoe Township, Pulaski County, and taking one hundred and twenty acres of land there and as much more adjoining it in the other county, all in a state of nature, has made it one of the finest farms in either county. He and family moved to Winamac the fall of 1882, and are there living a quiet and retired life. To him and wife have been born seven children; Lewis C., deceased; Josephine, deceased; Emma, who died the wife of Jacob Kleckner; Laura; Anna, now Mrs. Frank S. Durr; Mary, deceased; and Jane, now Mrs. John Austis. Mr. Shoup is a Democrat, and has been a very active worker in the interests of that party. He has served the county as Commissioner more terms than any other one man, and, although old in years, he is yet wide awake, and one of the county's most useful and valuable citizens.

JOHN STEIS is a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born December 11, 1822, and is the next eldest child in a family of six children, five yet living, born to Henry and Elizabeth (Conrad) Steis, both of whom died in the old country, aged respectively seventy-six and sixty-four years. John Steis was reared a farmer, and in March, 1849, married Mary Rothermel, and together they emigrated to the United States in 1850. They took a sailing vessel at Havre-de-Grace, arrived in New

York after being on the ocean thirty-two days, and from the last named city went to Toledo. They there took the canal to Logansport, Ind., and then moved their goods by teams to Pulaski County, where they had acquaintances living. Mr. Steis purchased eighty acres of woodland near Monterey, paying for the same \$250. He grubbed a clearing sufficiently large in which to erect a cabin into which he moved, and the improvements he made on the place in two years enabled him to sell it for \$800, in gold. He then bought 160 acres of unimproved land, for which he paid \$1,000, selling it ten years later for \$4,000. In 1870, he purchased eighty-two acres adjoining Winamac, and since 1879 he has operated the grain elevator entirely on his own responsibility. He is a hard working, shrewd business man, and one of Winamac's progressive citizens. He cast his first vote with the Democrat party, and is yet one of its supporters. He and wife are adherents of the Catholic Church, and the parents of the following named children—Mary, now Mrs. Frank Vurpillat; Joseph, Recorder of Pulaski County; Elizabeth, a sister in the Convent at Notre Dame; Samantha, now Mrs. Henry Routson; Matilda and Henry.

JOSEPH M. STEIS, County Recorder, is a native of Tippecanoe Township, this county, and was born February 16, 1854. He is a son of John Steis, a grain merchant of Winamac. Joseph M. Steis was reared to manhood in Pulaski County, and it has been his home chiefly through life. He received a good common school education in youth, finishing at a Roman Catholic school in Logansport. For two years, he was employed as clerk in Winamac, then entered the employ of J. P. Barnett, station agent. He remained in Mr. Barnett's employ three years, and the last year learned telegraphy. In June, 1872, being then only eighteen years old, he was made night operator at Winamac, and he retained this position four years and eight months. He was then sent to Washington Heights, Ill., and made day operator for the two roads crossing at that place. Wishing to be in business nearer home, he resigned his position at the end of a year and a half and became a clerk in the store of Keller, Bouslog & Co., of Winamac. In 1880, he was the Democratic nominee for the office of County Recorder, and the same fall was duly elected. He served as Deputy County Recorder for two months after leaving the employ of Keller, Bouslog & Co., and May 25, 1881, took full charge of the office. Mr. Steis was married November 28, 1876, to Miss Mary Behm, of Tiffin, Ohio, and to their union have been born three children—Albenia, born November 3, 1877; Albert, January 14, 1879, and John, May 8, 1880. The parents are members of the Roman Catholic Church of Winamac.

GEORGE P. TERRY, deceased, was one of the first to bear the hardships and inconveniences of a pioneer's life in Pulaski County. He

was a native of the State of New York; was born July 26, 1810; was reared on the farm of his parents, and during his youthful days received a good business education. Shortly after leaving the home of his parents, he found employment in the ship yard of a neighboring town, but soon abandoned this to learn the stone-cutter's trade. He emigrated to Cass County, Ind., at a very early day, and from there made his settlement in Pulaski County in 1838, a period in the county's history when but a very few white settlers were within its borders. He engaged in farming in what is now Monroe Township, and in 1841 was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jenkins, who was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 9, 1812, and who came with her parents to Pulaski County, Ind., in 1840. Three children have been born to their marriage—Huldah (Mrs. W. W. Agnew, of Winamac); Thompson (a resident of Columbus, Tex.) and Horace, a farmer of Pulaski County. Mr. Terry was quite prominent in the early affairs of the county, and was the first Sheriff, having been appointed until one could be elected. Besides this, he held various other positions of trust, and, at the time of his death, which occurred March 25, 1848, he was serving as Justice of the Peace. His widow yet survives him, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Huldah Agnew, in Winamac.

DR. F. B. THOMAS, a native of Baltimore, Md., and one of the earliest settlers of Winamac, was born March 10, 1820, and in 1834 emigrated West with his parents to Fayette County, Ind. Under the tuition of his father, he read medicine, and in 1845 located in Winamac for the practice of his profession, in partnership with a brother. For thirty-five years, Dr. Thomas has been an active practitioner of the county, and in this time has become acquainted withal most every family in the county. In 1853, he was elected to represent the counties of Pulaski and Jasper in the Indiana State Legislature, but never allowed his name to be used in connection with any other office. In 1861, he raised Company H, was elected their Captain, and was mustered into the service with the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. At Riddle's Point, on the Mississippi River, he was compelled to leave the service on account of rheumatism. He returned home, became editor of the *Winamac Democrat*, having also acted as editor before going out in the service, and for a period of twenty-six years has been the life of that paper. He is the only person in Winamac, except one man, who has resided here since his first location.

W. H. THOMPSON, M. D., a representative man of his profession in Pulaski County, began at the foot of the ladder of life, but climbed step by step, through every adverse circumstance, until he reached the top-most rung, which placed him among the prominent physicians of Northern Indiana. His parents, Paynter and Sarah (Cary) Thompson,

were natives of Delaware, and came to Cass County, this State, in 1843, and there engaged in farming until 1872, when they moved to Royal Centre, where Mr. Thompson is now in the mercantile trade. In 1874, Mrs. Thompson died. In 1882, Mr. Thompson married his present wife, Mrs. Sarah Hollenbeck, of Pulaski County. Dr. W. H. Thompson was born in Cass County, Ind., May 29, 1844, and is the third in a family of six children, five of whom are yet living. In 1860, he entered the seminary at Logansport, and in 1866 began the study of medicine with Dr. James Thomas, of Royal Centre, and in the winter of 1868 attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1869, he entered the medical college at Detroit, from which he graduated June 29, 1870. He then came to Winamac, and engaged in practice, in which he has been very successful. At the time of his location here, he was about \$1,000 in debt for books, schooling, etc., and in addition to this, was embarrassed by having to pay his father \$200 per year from the time he was sixteen until his majority. He has also been compelled to pay upward of \$15,000 surety forfeited by friends; yet, in spite of all this, he has, through his extensive practice, secured for himself a comfortable home. The Doctor was married August 24, 1870, to Miss Nackey C. Cotner, who bore him three children, who all died in infancy. The mother died July 4, 1873. December 24, 1874, the Doctor married Miss Mollie E. Fruchey, who was born in Putnam County, Ohio, June 7, 1849. To this union have been born three children—Harry J. (deceased), William H. and Eugene L. The Doctor is a Mason, and an Odd Fellow, and votes with the Democratic party.

G. W. THOMPSON, M. D., brother of Dr. W. H. Thompson, was born in Cass County, Ind., April 27, 1849. He began life for himself at the age of sixteen, paying his parents \$200 per annum for his time until twenty-one. He commenced the study of medicine in 1869, under Dr. Thomas of Royal Centre, but finished under his brother W. H. The fall of 1872, he entered Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, attended two terms and graduated February 28, 1873. He then entered into partnership with his brother in Winamac, and has been in successful practice ever since. March 3, 1881, he received the *ad eundem* degree from the re-organized Indiana Medical College known as Butler University; the winter of 1881-82, he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating February 22, 1882. The doctor began life as a poor boy, but through devotion to his practice has accumulated valuable property. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum, the I. O. O. F. and of the Christian Church. He was married, July 24, 1873, to Miss Nancy, daughter of J. B. Agnew, Sr. He has served two terms as County Coroner, and in the fall of 1882 was re-elected to the same office.

He makes surgery and diseases of the eye and ear a specialty, and for the past ten years has had the amost exclusive patronage of the county in these particular cases.

J. D. VURPILLAT is a native of Upper Canada, born April 23, 1843. His parents, Joseph and Magdalene Vurpillat, were natives of France, and had born to them a family of nine children, only seven of whom are now living. The family emigrated from Canada to the United States in 1850, and settled in Tippecanoe Township, Pulaski County, Ind., where the father began working at his trade (carpentering) and farming. In 1860, they removed to Logansport, where the mother died in March, 1862, and the spring of 1864, Mr. Vurpillat and family returned to Pulaski County. The fall of that year, he went south to work at his trade for the Government, and the succeeding winter, died at Johnsonville, Tenn. J. D. Vurpillat received a good seminary education, and the greater part of his life has been passed in Pulaski County. When quite a young man, he became a merchant of Winamac, first in partnership with L. Hoffinan, in the hardware and grocery trade, but since January, 1872, he has conducted this business entirely alone. With commendable energy and enterprise he erected his fine brick business block on the corner of Main and Monticello streets in 1882, and this is one of the finest buildings in the county. It is a three story structure, 46x90 feet, in the upper story of which is Vurpillat Hall, while the second floor is devoted to offices. On the first floor in the corner front is situated the Citizens' Bank of Winamac, while Mr. Vurpillat's large stock of hardware and groceries extends clear around the bank and fronts on both streets. The owner is a Democrat and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In August, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Caley, and to them have been born five children—Francis J., Aaron P., Charley A., Annie E. and Magdalene,

SIMON WEYAND was born in Cass County, Ind., May 9, 1839, and is one of the six children living, in a family of eight, born to Daniel and Eliza (Beckley) Weyand, natives of Pennsylvania, and born respectively May 11, 1807, and May 19, 1811. Daniel Weyand learned the trade of a hatter; at his majority, he went to Marion County, Ohio, engaged in farming and was there married, June 29, 1830. In 1836, he located in Cass County, Ind., then an almost unpopulated district, entered Government land, and was one of the earliest settlers of northwestern Indiana. He and wife are yet living in Boone Township, adjoining the southern line of this county, and Mr. Weyand has been in what is now Pulaski County when it did not contain a single white inhabitant. Simon Weyand received in his youth a good common school and academical education. In 1862, he went to Oregon and was for four years en-

gaged in teaching and clerking. In 1866, he went to California and was there also employed a year in teaching. The fall of 1867, he returned and entered the law office of Hon. D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport. The spring of 1869, he came to Winamac and engaged in law practice, and in 1878, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving until 1880. In 1876, in partnership with T. W. Thomas, he began compiling abstracts, and in 1880, withdrew from the practice of law and has since devoted himself entirely to the abstract business, and has now the only complete set of abstract books in the county. He is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married, March 15, 1871, to Miss Emily Guss, who was born in Pulaski County May 15, 1848, and to this union have been born two children—Marshall (deceased) and Dora.

C. D. WOOD, proprietor of the Winamac Mills, was born August 27, 1846, in Darke County, Ohio. His grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Harper) Wood, were natives of the Old Dominion and were born respectively May 27, 1770, and December 24, 1774. They were the parents of a family of thirteen sons and four daughters, the tenth born being Jacob Wood, father of the subject of this sketch. His birth occurred May 9, 1809, and December 15, 1831, he was married in Montgomery County, Ohio, to Nancy Bartmess, who was born in Washington County, Md., in the year 1813. Mrs. Wood's father, Philip Bartmess, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1770, and his father, John Bartmess, was a native of Germany. Jacob Wood and family moved from Ohio to Jasper County, Ind., in 1861, and from there to Pulaski, Pulaski County, in 1869, where he amassed a comfortable fortune. He was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he died October 7, 1875. His widow is yet living, and resides with her son, C. D. Wood, in Winamac. The subject of this biography learned the miller's trade in his father's mill, at Pulaski, and in 1877, he and his brother purchased the steam mills in Winamac, and engaged actively in the manufacture of flour; at the present he is entirely alone. (For a more detailed account of this business see history of Winamac.) Mr. Wood is one of five living children in a family of eight; was reared in Ohio and Indiana, receiving an academical education, and has been twice married. First in 1872 to Miss Hannah Brown, who died April 10, 1879. He was married to his present wife, Miss Sarah Frain, September 3, 1882. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and one of Winamac's best business men. The family name "Wood," originated in England many generations back, and was derived from the occupation of the progenitor, who was a keeper of the King's woods.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

J. K. BOYLES is a native of Ohio, and was born October 19, 1835. He is the son of James and Rachel (Campbell) Boyles, the former a native of Washington County, and the latter of Fayette County, Penn., and of Irish and Scotch descent respectively. They moved to Cass County, in 1842, and to Pulaski County, in 1864, locating in Monroe Township, where they died, the father aged eighty years, one month and ten days. J. K. Boyles was married at Logansport, to Miss Emma Julian, March 31, 1864. She is a native of Clinton County, and her parents, Nathan and Rachel (Baker) Julian, were long residents of Cass County, where they died, near Logansport. For the first year after marriage, Mr. Boyles rented his father's farm, and then bought eighty acres in this township. Of this he has sold eighteen acres. He owns forty acres in Starke County, Ind., and five acres of timber on Section 16, this township. Mr. Boyles was for ten years Superintendent of the County Farm of Pulaski. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church and parents of seven children—Francis X. (deceased), Albert E., Martha M. (deceased), Ernest J., Myrtle A., Victor G., and Lucy M. (deceased).

J. G. BOYLES is a native of Stark County, Ohio, and is the son of James and Rachel Boyles. His earlier years were principally passed in Cass County, Ind., where he fitted himself for surveying and civil engineering. April 9, 1862, in Cass County, he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Campbell, a native of Stark County, Ohio, and daughter of Philip and Veronica Ames. To this union have been born seven children—William C., Mary E. (deceased), Frances E., Amand E., Edgar X., James P. and Agnes S. Mr. Boyles began housekeeping in Cass County, on twenty acres of land, on which was a saw mill, which he operated three years, and then sold and came to this township and located on his present farm of sixty acres. He owns, besides, forty acres in Starke County, and two forty-acre lots in Monroe Township, and two lots in Francesville. He was elected County Surveyor in 1870, and has filled the position ever since, with the exception of two terms, when he was Assistant. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

ALBERT DAVENPORT was born near Sandusky, Ohio, the third in a family of three sons and two daughters born to John and Paulina (Pratt) Davenport, natives respectively of Vermont and Sandusky County, Ohio. The mother died in Sandusky County. The father married again, and came to what is now Pulaski County August 19, 1837, when

Albert was in his sixth year, locating on part of what now constitutes his farm. Our subject attended the school taught by Miss Nancy Chapman, the first teacher in the county. He was married in December, 1860, to Miss E. Amanda Bingaman, a native of Carroll County, Ind., of which her parents were pioneers. Mr. D. and wife began housekeeping on eighty acres he had purchased of his father, to which he has added until he now owns 479 acres of choice land. Mr. Davenport is a Democrat, and has had great experience in the affairs of this township, being one of its earliest occupants.

J. M. KLINE is a native of Union County, Penn., and was born in 1835. His parents were John and Mary Kline, and were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The father died on the old farm in his native State. J. M. Kline remained on the farm until grown. He was married to Miss Mary A. Pawling, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this marriage were born six children—Howard P., James B., Joseph J., Mary I., Stella M. and Charles A. Mr. Kline, after his marriage, bought a saw and grist mill which he ran ten years, then sold and came to his present place in this township in 1866. His farm contains 320 acres, and is one of the finest in the township. He raises wheat largely, and handles stock liberally. Mr. Kline is a Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee for four years. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES MULVANY is a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1838, and is the fifth in a family of seven children born to James and Ann Mulvany, natives of Ireland, who came to America after they had attained their majority and were here married. They came to this county in 1841, and settled in the wilds on what is now our subject's farm, and here passed away their days. James Mulvany, from the age of three, was reared in this township. He was married in this county to Mary Roark, a native of Indiana, and he and wife have resided on their present place ever since. Mr. Mulvany now owns about 100 acres, having purchased the heirship of a sister. He has good frame buildings and all the comforts of life. They are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH SHIELDS, Superintendent of the County House, was born near Star City, this county, September 6, 1847, and is the youngest in a family of five children born to Joseph and Eleanor (Klinger) Shields. The father was born in Ohio May 21, 1807, and was of Irish descent; the mother, born in Pennsylvania in December, 1813, was of German descent. Joseph Shields remained at home up to his seventeenth year, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served about two years and three months,

taking part in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Atlanta and a number of others. He was discharged at Raleigh, N. C., and was mustered out at Indianapolis. He was married in Pulaski County, near Medarysville, to Miss Diana F. Baker, a native of Ohio, who has borne him four children—Joseph E. (deceased), John C., Minnie and Maud. He lived in and about Medarysville until April, 1881, and at that time came to the County Farm, where he has since acted as Superintendent. His time will expire in April, 1844.

JAMES STOTTS is a native of Elkhart County, Ind. He was reared in the vicinity of Goshen until twenty-five years old, when he married Miss Caroline Stotts, and three years later came to this county, and purchased his present farm, in about 1857. He owns 190 acres, of which 150 are under fence, and hay and wheat claim his chief attention. He has had born to him five children—Martha, Alice, Ozias, Bertha and Guy.

JOHN WOODRUFF (deceased) was a native of Orange County, N. Y., and was born January 16, 1827. At the age of fourteen, he went to New York City, and began learning wood-turning, but at the age of eighteen abandoned the business and went into a saw-mill. He afterward moved to Philadelphia, where he entered another mill, which he ran till about 1857, when he closed out and came to Logansport, where he was married, December 20, 1860, to Miss Harriet Barnett, a native of Logansport, who bore him five children—Lawrence, Lizzie, Harrison, Charles B. and Nannie. At Logansport, he conducted a mill until 1863, when he disposed of his property and came to this township, purchased eighty acres of land, which he improved and increased to one hundred and eighty acres, and for many years ran a mill on the river bank near his house. Mr. Woodruff met with an accident which ended his life, March 19, 1881, by falling from the railroad bridge that spans the Tippecanoe River near the family home. He was a useful citizen, and his death was deeply deplored. His widow and children still conduct the farm and all the business.

R. W. ZELLERS is a native of Snyder, formerly Union County, Penn., and was born February 22, 1831. He came here with his parents in 1848, and remained with them until grown to manhood. He was married in this county to Miss Jane Conn, a native of Marion, now Crawford County, Ohio. Mrs. Zellers died in 1878, the mother of eight children—John, Harriet E., Henry, Benjamin, Louisa C., Warren R., Mary E. and William. Mr. Zellers and wife began keeping house on eighty acres, three miles west of Winamac; this land is now rented out. He is also owner of another 80-acre farm near Winamac, which is also rented.

B. F. ZELLERS was born in that part of Union now known as Sny-

der County, Penn., June 15, 1833, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Zellers, also natives of Pennsylvania. The family came to this township in 1848, where the mother died in 1871, and the father in 1875. Mr. Zellers was married in this township to Miss Mary A. Martz, a native of Pennsylvania. Of the children born to this union there are nine living—Sarah J., James A., Margaret M., Elizabeth, Clara B., Hattie, Dora, Nelson and Charlie. Mr. Zellers has resided on his present farm since 1860; it contains 180 acres, and none in the township can surpass it. He raises grain and deals in stock principally, handling on an average twenty-five to thirty head of cattle. He is at present a member of the Board of Commissioners, having been elected to the office in the fall of 1880.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

JOHN J. ADAMS was born in England February 27, 1845. His parents died when he was about eight years of age. He attended school until about sixteen, and was then employed for a short time in a dry goods store in London; he was afterward employed by a pawnbroker in the same city, with whom he remained till twenty-one years of age. In 1866, he came to America and located in Grundy County, Ill., where he worked on a farm. February 2, 1867, he married Fanny, daughter of Lawrence and Isabella (Hannihan) Wills, and born September 30, 1843. To this union five children have been born—Frederick W., December 2, 1868; Sylvia B., September 2, 1870; Annie M. and a twin sister (deceased), November 12, 1872, and James E., April 30, 1877. In 1879, Mr. Adams came to this township, purchased eighty acres of land, partially improved, and has now a finely improved farm of 160 acres. Mr. Adams and wife are attendants at the M. E. Church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN C. BREWER was born in North Carolina April 7, 1817, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Cavaness) Brewer, of whom the former was born in North Carolina in 1768, and the latter in Virginia in 1770. When John C. was aged about twelve, his parents came to Morgan County, this State. There our subject worked at the carpenter's trade from the age of seventeen until April 6, 1836, when he married Mary E., daughter of Noah Wilbite, of Oldham County, Ky. To this union were born eleven children—Urban C., June 27, 1837; Parthena A., January 31, 1839; Minerva J., December 6, 1840; Mary E. (deceased), December 12, 1842; William A., March 17, 1845; Cynthia M., April 8, 1848; Candace C. (deceased), May 21, 1850; John H.,

December 7, 1852; Theodocia (and a twin sister who died in infancy), November 8, 1855, and Malinda C., October 8, 1858. After his marriage, Mr. Brewer engaged in various pursuits until 1857, when he came to White Post Township, this county, where he farmed until 1860; he then came to Francesville, farmed two years; he was then appointed Postmaster under Lincoln, started a general store, and in 1874 was re-appointed Postmaster under Grant, but three years later was compelled to relinquish business on account of ill health. From 1861 to 1863, he kept the Brewer House in Francesville. Mr. B. is a Mason, and he and wife are members of Christian Church. Frederick Cavaness, grandfather of our subject, was born in England and died in North Carolina about 1823; his grandmother was a native of Holland, and died in North Carolina in about 1825.

WILLIAM A. BREWER, son of John C. and Mary E. (Wilhite) Brewer, was born in Morgan County, Ind., March 17, 1845, and there attended school till aged about seventeen, when his father moved his family to White Post Township, this county. William worked on the home farm for awhile and then came to Francesville and clerked for some time. April 15, 1866, he married Margaret M., daughter of Dr. Robert Mattingly, and to this union were born five children—Mary E., January 3, 1867; Cora M., March 4, 1869; Robert C., March 4, 1871; Margaret E., March 5, 1873, and Willie, in January, 1874, at which time Mrs. Brewer died. April 1, 1869, Mr. Brewer was appointed agent for the American Express Company, and he still holds the position; at the same time he engaged in the lumber business to some extent—his largest sale in one day reaching 130,000 feet of fencing. February 14, 1875, he married Eliza A., daughter of Abraham and Gramilda Ann (Wilson) Dennis, who has borne him five children—Otho D. and Guy D., September 9, 1876; Paul B., May 6, 1878; Gramilda, August 13, 1880, and Jennie F., September 4, 1882 (died September 18, 1882). In August, 1878, Mr. Brewer engaged in general merchandising, and has now a fine store well stocked with a full line of dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, groceries, canned goods, game, etc., etc. Mr. Brewer is a Mason, a member of the Christian Church and a Republican. Mrs. Brewer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. STEPHEN I. BROWN was born near the town of Pulaski, this county, June 17, 1848. His father, Ira Brown, was born in New Jersey October 30, 1813, and his mother, Sophia (Blew) Brown, in Franklin County, Ind., December 18, 1816. Stephen I. attended school until about sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment in all its en-

gagements. He was mustered out September 12, 1865; returned home and attended school (now the normal) at Valparaiso a year, then taught two winters, and then for two terms attended the Asbury University at Greencastle. Following this he spent a year at home, and then for two years attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville. January 28, 1872, he married Emma M., daughter of Christian and Lucinda (Schlosser) Messerly, and born August 8, 1854. To this marriage have been born four children—Gracie, January 29, 1873; Arthur H., January 13, 1875; Howard C., June 11, 1880, and Lottie B., August 8, 1882. In 1872, soon after his marriage, he began reading medicine under Dr. D. F. Moss, of Pulaski; then for two years at the medical college at Indianapolis, whence he graduated in 1875. He then located in Merrillville, Lake County, where he practiced until 1882, and then moved to Medarysville, this county; he next came to Francesville, bought Dr. Loring's stock of drugs, and formed a copartnership with Dr. Mattingly. The Doctor is a Master Mason; is a Republican and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member.

DAVID M. BYERS was born in Ashland County, Ohio, January 18, 1836, and was the son of Adam and Mary (Boger) Byers. The family moved to Elkhart County, where David M. attended school, and worked on the home farm. In 1869, he moved to White County, and in about 1871 came to this township, where, March 20, 1873, he married Annie E. McKinney, daughter of James T. and Catherine H. (Keever) McKinney, and born November 21, 1853. To this union there were born two children—Effie A., August 30, 1874, and May H., May 26, 1879. He at first bought 150 acres of land in this township, went to farming, and took great interest in stock-raising. In 1875, he bought forty acres adjoining the village of Francesville, and built a good frame house, into which he moved his family. In 1878, he was seized with an illness that lasted until October 13, 1881, when he expired. He was a member of Monon Lodge, No. 208, of Masons, and was buried by that body with full honors. He was also a member of the Lutheran Church, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Byers, with her little ones, resides in the Francesville home, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. CONN was born in Cass County, Ind., July 10, 1849. His parents, Jesse and Sarah (Gundrum) Conn, were natives of Pennsylvania and were respectively born January 26, 1800, and March 2, 1810. The father, a farmer, came to Cass County, this State, about the year 1832; he entered land which he subsequently purchased from the Government, but soon after the birth of our subject sold and came to Winamac, this county, and started the hotel called the Conn House, and also a gro-

cery. William H. Conn attended school in winter and assisted his father in summer, until about sixteen; he then worked on a brother's farm for some years, and then with his brother John went to La Crosse, La Porte County, and started a hotel; he next went to Xenia, Ohio, and there ran a restaurant; then returned to Winamac and farmed about a year. April 19, 1874, he married Eliza J., daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Hartelroad) Ginder, and by her became the father of three children—Cecil, born September 19, 1875, and died October 13, 1879; Lillie, born February 1, 1877, and Pearly, March 18, 1881. After his marriage, Mr. Conn again went into the restaurant business at Winamac for about two years; was then in White County for a time, and March 7, 1882, came to Francesville and rented the Commercial Hotel, which he is now successfully managing. He has been also a school teacher; was four years Township Trustee, is a member of the Royal Arcanum and is a Republican.

PEYTON DAVISSON was born in Johnson County, Ind., June 20, 1829. His father, Hezekiah Davisson, was born in Virginia in 1780, and his mother, Hannah (Bristol) Davisson, in Kentucky, September 29, 1796. The family moved to Illinois when Peyton was quite young, where he went to school and worked on the home farm until 1848, when the family returned to Indiana and located in Jasper County. In 1856, Peyton came to this township and went into business as cabinet-maker, undertaker and dealer in household furniture at Francesville. October 18, 1860, he married Nancy Jane Comstock, who has borne him four children—Emeline, July 18, 1861; Mary C., April 2, 1867; Hettie, November 18, 1872 (now deceased), and Rosa Irena E., April 4, 1874. Mr. Davisson's grandfather was a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of one hundred and four; Hezekiah Davisson was a soldier of the war of 1812, and August 15, 1862, Peyton Davisson enlisted in Company G, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and fought at Perrysville, Ky., at Stone River and in various skirmishes. He was taken ill at Readyville, Tenn., and was confined in hospital nearly a year; was transferred to the invalid corps and remained with it until discharged, January 5, 1865; he then came home and resumed his business. He now resides on his farm, adjoining the town on the north.

FRANCIS S. DRAKE, son of Alden and Phytinda (Reynolds) Drake, was born in New Jersey September 4, 1823. When but four years old, Francis was bound out to farmer Leverett Seymour, who sent him to school in the winters till fifteen, keeping him at work in the summers, and holding him until past twenty. June 19, 1844, he married Sarah Langworthy, who became the mother of two children—Emily E. and Julia J., and died May 7, 1851. In March, 1853, Mr. Drake

moved to Ohio, where he worked in a saw mill, and at bridge-building until December 10, 1854, when he came to Francesville and engaged in carpentering for about two years. September 30, 1856, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Watson) Waples, and to this union have been born six children—Ada L., June 26, 1857; Nathaniel W., April 5, 1859; Edwin L., August 9, 1860; Hester F., December 21, 1863; Millie E., January 1, 1870, and Guy B., December 14, 1875. Mr. Drake kept a hotel in the village about two years, and then purchased a small farm which he has increased to eighty acres. In 1856, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was again elected in 1880 for four years. His grandfather, Noah Drake, was a soldier of the Revolution; his father served in the war of 1812, and Mr. Drake himself enlisted in 1862, in Company B, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was at the battle of Chappell Hill, and in 1863 was discharged on account of sickness. He taught school about nine terms in District No. 5, and was the first to teach in the new house in what is now known as that district. He is an Odd Fellow and a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

PETER J. ELDRIDGE is the son of Stephen and Dicey Eldridge, natives of Massachusetts. The parents moved to Stark County, Ohio, at an early day, where, on April 26, 1812, Peter J. was born, twin to a girl. When but two weeks old, he was adopted by a friend of the family, Mr. Peter Johnston, by whom he was educated and reared to manhood. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, and after learning the trade was married, February 14, 1831, to Catherine Traxler, who bore him eight children—William, May 14, 1832; Daniel, February 15, 1834 (deceased); Henry, June 26, 1836 (deceased); Stephen, August 25, 1839; Nathan, August 28, 1841; Elizabeth J., August 7, 1843; Thomas, January 25, 1845. September 11, 1848, the mother died and was buried with a newly born boy in her arms. In 1840, Mr. Eldridge moved to Crawford County, Ind., and remained there until 1849. He then moved to Marion County, where he established a steam saw mill. September 14, 1851, he married Maria Countermass, daughter of John H. and Ann (Kint) Countermass, and to this union ten children were born—James, January 31, 1853; Peter, January 31, 1855; Lucinda, March 28, 1857; Ann, July 9, 1859 (deceased); Sarah, November 8, 1861; John, April 1, 1864; Elias, January 12, 1866; Charles, November 6, 1868; Mary, December 21, 1870, and Joseph, May 29, 1873. In 1857, Mr. Eldridge came to this township, where he had previously purchased 160 acres of wild land, and engaged in farming and in carpentering and house building. In 1875, he lost his dwelling and contents by fire. In 1876, his son Henry was killed accidentally. He and others were out to charivari

a newly married couple, when the wad of a gun discharged by a nephew entered Henry's body, causing death two weeks after. Mr. E. is a Democrat and has served as School Trustee; he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

STEPHEN ELDRIDGE, son of Peter J. and Catherine (Traxler) Eldridge, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 25, 1833. He attended school there in winter and worked with his father at carpentering in summer until 1857, when they came to this township. Here Stephen continued at his trade until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with Gen. Thomas in all his battles to Atlanta, and was then with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, and on returning home resumed his trade. December 22, 1867, he married Caroline, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucinda (Owens) Waples, and to their union were born six children—Charles M. (deceased), Princess E., Francis E., Oregon, Martha L. and Grant E. In 1867, he purchased twenty acres in Section 31, and now owns 260 acres, well improved with good dwelling, barn and other outbuildings. In 1880, he was elected School Director, which position he still holds. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOSEPH A. ENGLE was born April 18, 1853. His father, Daniel, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., February 3, 1825, and his mother, Sylvia (Hubble) Engle, December 6, 1817; they were married in March, 1852, and came to this township about 1856, bought eighty acres, erected a cabin and went to farming. About the age of twenty, Joseph became a hunter, buyer and shipper of game. August 3, 1876, he married Julia A. Byers, daughter of Abner and Lorinda (Stewart) Byers, and to this union have been born three children—Walter M., Winnifred B. and Otto D. In 1875, he built a good house in Francesville, with a large ice house and freezer attached, capable of holding 1,000 dozen birds. This freezer is hermetically fastened, and has large galvanized iron pipes, containing ice, running through it. The birds are placed on frames set between these pipes and soon frozen and ready for market. August 12, 1878, he was shot in the left eye by a comrade, while hunting, causing the loss of its sight. Mr. Engle is First Lieutenant of the Carnahan Guard, a company of citizen soldiery; in politics, he is a Democrat of liberal views. Mrs. Engle is a member of the Presbyterian Church which he also attends.

NELSON G. GALE is a native of Vermont and was born August 14, 1836. His father, Isaac Gale, was born in Vermont June 1, 1801; his mother, Lydia S. (Gardner) Gale, was born in Rhode Island in 1806. Nelson attended school until seventeen years old and then took a position

in a jewelry store in Pittsfield, Mass., where he learned engraving, at which business he worked for some time, and then went to Kendall County, Ill., where he farmed and reared stock to some extent. He was there married, January 26, 1860, to Margaret A., daughter of William and Anna (Griffin) Haymond, who has borne him two children—Jennie L., July 30, 1863, and Lytle E., October 17, 1867. In 1875, he came to this township and purchased eighty acres of prairie land, put up a dwelling and other improvements and is now engaged in farming. Mr. Gale is a member of Monon Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M., of Francesville; his wife, daughter and self are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

CASPER H. GARRIGUES was born in Philadelphia July 15, 1800, and is the son of Abraham M. and Esther (Marshall) Garrigues, also natives of said city. Casper attended Westown Boarding School until fourteen, when his father moved to Germantown. There our subject attended school and assisted his father on the farm until sixteen, and then served at the plasterer's trade until twenty-one, which trade he followed afterward continually. In the fall of 1831, he married Ann C., daughter of William and Sarah (Laskey) Stokes. She was born April 14, 1804, and bore her husband six children—Charles H., April 21, 1832; Elwood S., July 6, 1833 (died October 2, 1840); Marshall S., August 15, 1835; William H., July 28, 1840 (died November 4, 1847); Sarah L., September 2, 1842 (died December 7, 1880); and Esther R., December 17, 1844 (died March 4, 1858). In 1838, Mr. Garrigues moved to Circleville, Ohio, worked at his trade until April, 1857, and then came to Francesville and bought some property. December 7, 1881, Mrs. Garrigues died, a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which organization Mr. G. is also a member. Charles H. Garrigues, the eldest son, resides near his father's home, and is a carpenter. He came here with his father, and at the breaking-out of the late war went to Washington as a member of the Indiana Relief Society. In 1863, he returned home, and in 1864, was drafted and assigned to Company H, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry. He was appointed Hospital Steward, and served as such until the close of the war. April 21, 1868, he married Cynthia M., daughter of John C. and Mary E. (Wilhite) Brewer, who has borne him five children—Cynthia M., September 21, 1869; Casper C., February 24, 1871; John U., August 5, 1874; Sarah M., June 20, 1877; and Theodore S., October 2, 1880.

MOSES MARIAN GORDON, M. D., Captain of Carnahan Guards, Commander of Henry S. Lane Post, and Vice President of a Soldiers' Veteran Association, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 13, 1837, and is the son of William and Mary (Cartright) Gordon, who settled in

Cass County, this State, in 1841, and moved thence to this county in 1857. Dr. Gordon was reared a salesman at Georgetown, Ind. At the age of twenty-one, he attended the normal school at Kokomo; remained for two years, and left as a teacher. At the breaking-out of the war, he helped raise the first company from Howard County—Company E, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was elected Orderly Sergeant, and reached the rank of First Lieutenant; was then assigned to the Quartermaster's Department; was at times Aid-de-Camp to Gen. R. S. Foster, and took part in all the engagements and skirmishes in which his regiment participated, and at the battle of Chester Station had one horse shot under him, and was also wounded in the breast. On his return, he engaged in the mercantile business up to 1880, and then resumed the practice of medicine. He is a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College and of the Indiana Medical Department of Butler University. In 1871, he went to Rulo, Neb., where he held several civil offices, and acted as physician to the Iowa Sac and Fox Indians. He returned to Pulaski County in 1875. He is now County Physician for the Poor. He was married, May 17, 1865, to Miss Emma A. Johnson, daughter of Capt. John H. Johnson, of Spencer, Ind., and to this union have been born five children, viz.: Rosa Marian, May 25, 1866; Byron B. L., April 17, 1869; William J. B., July 24, 1870; Melville Morton, September 28, 1877; Daisey Blanch, November 22, 1879. The Doctor has taken five degrees in Odd Fellowship, and is also a member of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS GRAY is the son of John and Mary (Urquhart) Gray. The parents were born in Scotland in 1804 and 1810 respectively, and Thomas was born April 14, 1834. The family came to America when Thomas was quite young, and located in Grundy County, Ill. Thomas went to school until about fourteen, and then worked on his father's farm until his marriage, March 1, 1866, to Jennie A. Biddulph, daughter of George and Ann (Gillson) Biddulph, formerly of Birmingham, England. To this marriage there were born eight children—George L., March 27, 1867; John, December 21, 1868; Mary M., February 6, 1871; Edwin L., December 12, 1872; Freddie, April 10, 1875 (deceased); Henry H., July 11, 1876; Bertha M., July 28, 1879 (deceased), and Albert, April 21, 1882. About three years after his marriage, Mr. Gray moved to Benton County, Ind., where he engaged in rearing stock and farming, and in 1875 came to this township, bought 400 acres of land, built a two-story frame dwelling, barn, etc., fenced in his land, and resumed general farming and stock-raising. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Gray also attends the same, and in politics is a Republican.

JOSEPH J. HACKETT was born in New Jersey August 5, 1839. His father and mother were both born in the same State in 1800 and 1806 respectively. Joseph J. attended school until about fourteen, and was then put to driving teams and farming. Previous to the late war, he went to Pennsylvania, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for nine months; he was at the battle of Petersburg, Va., and in other engagements, and when mustered out re-enlisted for six months in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was First Duty Sergeant in Company H. He next enlisted for three years, and was all this time in the Virginia campaign, taking part in most of the battles fought, and and being present at the surrender of General Lee. At the close of the war, he was mustered out at Harrisburg, passed three years at home, and then went to a brother's farm in Ohio. October 17, 1871, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, he married Lydia J. Linville, who was born August 25, 1842, in Champaign County, Ohio, and was the daughter of Jacob Haines and Anna P. (Pennington) Linville. To this union there have been born three children—Myrtle A., born October 24, 1874; Haines, May 22, 1876; and Warren, November 4, 1879. After his marriage, Mr. Hackett farmed for four years in Kansas, then in Champaign County, Ohio; in 1881, he came to this township, and here owns 160 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett are members of the Society of Friends, and in politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, son of Micajah and Mary (Long) Hancock, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 3, 1819. He attended school in winter, and assisted his father on the farm until sixteen years old, and then went to herding, at \$8 per month. Later, he went to Marion County, Ohio, where he was married, January 27, 1839, to Ellen F. Waples, a native of Delaware, born September 17, 1821. He then moved to Wabash County, Ind., where there were born to him three children—Addison, October 14, 1839; Amanda, January 30, 1841; and Edward C., January 6, 1844. He then came to Pulaski County, where Marion F. was born, June 17, 1846; Mary E., March 14, 1849; Nathaniel W., October 8, 1851; Sarah C., September 30, 1854, deceased. In 1857, he moved to Fulton County, Ill., where he farmed and traded in stock; there William, Jr., was born, October 23, 1860; and an infant daughter, deceased. Mr. Hancock was unfortunate in Fulton County, losing about \$1,800 worth of hogs by cholera. He sold off his farm and stock, and returned to this township, where, after a lingering illness, his wife died April 30, 1878, a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Hancock is now dealing in cattle. He resides with his son Nathaniel, who married Mary Withans, daughter of Joseph and Bar-

bara (Harland) Withans, and to this union have been born three children—William N., July 21, 1875; Lura L., January 1, 1877; Charlie A., August 14, 1879, deceased.

SELBY A. HANCOCK is the son of Micajah and Mary (Long) Hancock, and was born February 20, 1826. His father was born in Delaware in 1790, and his mother in Jefferson County, Ohio. Selby A. worked on his father's farm until 1844, when the family moved to Wabash County, Ind., and farmed until 1850. In 1852, he married Mary J. Page, who has borne him three children—Arminthe, deceased; John F., deceased; and George W. In 1865, he came to this township, purchased eighty acres, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. His father, now in his ninety-third year, came to this township in 1850, and is said to be the oldest person now living here. His wife died in 1857. Selby A. Hancock is a Republican, and is a regular attendant at church.

JOHN W. HAYMOND was born in Kendall County, Ill., December 3, 1838, and is the son of William and Anna (Griffin) Haymond, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. When about twenty years old, John W. bought eighty acres in Grundy County and farmed until August 11, 1862, when he sold out and enlisted in Company D, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry. His first fight was at Elizabethtown, Ky., where he was taken prisoner by John Morgan's men. After being exchanged, he fought at Benton Barracks, Mo., Vicksburg, New Orleans, Brownsville, Spanish Fort, Mobile, etc., and at the close of the war was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., came home and bought a farm. October 7, 1866, he married Esther A. Cooper, of Illinois, who has borne him five children—Frank, December 20, 1867; Ina Maud, August 28, 1873; Abby May, May 8, 1875 (died March 8, 1876); Mary Edith, January 28, 1877; William B., October 20, 1878, (died November 17, 1879). Mr. Haymond next moved to Iroquois County, bought 240 acres, resided there four years, filling the office of Justice of the Peace, and thence moved to Kankakee County. In February, 1876, he came to this township and purchased 400 acres, built a fine two-story frame house and good outbuildings, and engaged in general farming. He is a member of Henry S. Lane Post, G. A. R., and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Haymond's father was born May 15, 1807, and his mother, March 25, 1808; they were married September 20, 1829; the father died July 23, 1873.

WILLIAM A. HENNEGAR was born in Grayson County, Va., April 19, 1846. His father, James H., was a physician; was born in Maryland September 2, 1808, and about 1833, married Mahala Cosnett, who was born in Virginia November 12, 1812. About 1861, the family moved to Kentucky; our subject, however, went to Milford County, Ohio, and farmed until 1864, then to Russell County, Ky., and then to his

father's farm. April 29, 1868, he married Cassandra M., daughter of Cyrus L. and Elizabeth (Bean) Harold, of Crab Orchard, Ky., and to their union have been born five children—Jessie N., March 9, 1869 (deceased); Leoti E., November 29, 1870; Charles B. (infant, deceased); Frank A., December 21, 1874 (deceased), and William H., October 10, 1882. In 1869, Mr. Hennegar moved to La Fayette, Ind., and in the fall of 1870 joined the Christian Church; in 1874, he began to preach; he then moved to White County, where he attended high school at Burnettsville, and was then sent forth to preach the Gospel in White, Carroll, Cass, Miami and Pulaski Counties. He is the only resident minister in Francesville, and holds service at Medarysville, Francesville, Randall in Jasper County, and Wea Church, south of La Fayette. While at Reynolds, he was a member of the firm of Johnson & Hennegar; was Postmaster from 1877 till the fall of 1881, when he sold out and came to Francesville, bought the residence of B. F. Priest, and was appointed Postmaster, Mr. Priest having resigned in his favor. Mr. Hennegar is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

DANIEL HIGMAN, son of John and Lucretia (Boughton) Higman, was born in Delaware, January 18, 1811. In 1832, he came to Carroll County, this State, farmed there several years, and then moved to Tippecanoe County. July 19, 1836, he married Anna Fair, daughter of William and Mary (Shaw) Fair, who has borne him two children—Mary E. and Lucretia E., both now married. In 1841, Mr. Higman bought eighty acres of wild land in this township, built a house, fenced, and broke the land. This he has increased to 120 acres. He conducts general farming and rears some stock. He was one of the first Trustees elected after the formation of the township, and held the office three years; he has also been Road Superintendent two or three times. In politics, he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN T. LEACH, son of Robert and Mary (Heap) Leach, was born in September, 1821, at Quakersfield, near Tottington, England. He was placed in a cotton factory at the age of nine, and what schooling he received was after working hours. In 1844, he married Theresa Kirk, who bore him two children—Mary E. and Hephzibah. In 1848, he came to America, and located in Kendall County, Ill. He afterward worked in a warehouse at Ottawa, and there his wife died. June 20, 1851, he married Eliza J. McDonald, who became the mother of eight children—Robert A., deceased; Gertrude L.; Robert A., deceased; Lester A.; Ida C.; Bennie, deceased; Alfred McDonald and Gracie M. While living in Illinois, Mr. Leach was chiefly engaged in farming and cattle-raising. In 1875, he sold out and came to this township, and pur-

chased a fine farm of 247 acres, known as the Doc Hartman farm, and to this he has added 107 acres. He handles a great deal of live stock, shipping in large quantities. Mrs. Leach is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Leach is an Old-School Baptist, and in politics is a Greenbacker.

FRANK MCGINNIS was born in Indianapolis October 4, 1850. His father, George F., was born in Boston, Mass., March 4, 1825, and his mother in Ross County, Ohio, September 26, 1832. After receiving a very good common school and academic education, Mr. McGinnis clerked for awhile, and then learned iron-molding, and subsequently stereotyping, learning the last in the Indianapolis *Journal* office, and becoming foreman of that department. September 1, 1876, he purchased a farm of 120 acres in this township, and began farming. December 2, 1877, he married Jessie E., daughter of William and Elizabeth (McCormack) Shortridge, and to this union three children were born—George William, December 16, 1878; Donald, March 18, 1880; Edwin, November 25, 1881. Mr. McGinnis is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. His father, Gen. George F. McGinnis, enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at the breaking-out of the late war; was elected Captain, and came home Colonel of the three months' men; he then went into the three years' service as Colonel, and came home at the end of the war a Brigadier General.

JAMES W. McMURRAY, the eldest of five children, was born in Greene County, N. Y., November 7, 1839. His parents, Robert and Zada (Finch) McMurray, were born in Ireland and New York State, respectively. In 1850, the family moved to Grundy County, Ill., where James W. attended school, and assisted on the home farm until called to arms. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in about seventeen hard-fought battles, such as Jackson, Vicksburg, Nashville, Franklin, Missionary Ridge, Mobile and others. February 14, 1864, he was taken ill, and was confined to the hospital at Vicksburg until his discharge, June 10, 1865. On his return, he purchased one hundred acres in Grundy, and began stock-raising and farming. While there, he was elected Township Trustee and Township Treasurer, and to other offices of less importance. He married, December 31, 1866, Isadora O., daughter of Lyman M. and Betsey (Crandall) Clark, and to his union were born five children—Fannie M., October 19, 1867; Charles M., September 21, 1868; Lucilla H., October 31, 1869; Byron C., June 11, 1871; Eugene R., July 4, 1874. In 1876, Mr. McMurray came to this township, and now owns 200 acres of as well-improved land as can be found in the county. He

and wife and daughter Fannie are members of the Christian Church, of which, also, he is an Elder. In politics, he is a Republican, and he is a member of the G. A. R.

DR. ROBERT MATTINGLY is the son of Ignatius and Mary (Dent) Mattingly, who were born near Port Tobacco, Md., in 1781 and 1784, respectively, and were married in 1800. The father was a farmer and tobacco manufacturer, and in 1810 moved to Richmond, Ky., where Robert was born December 22, 1816. In 1836, the father died, and Robert assisted his mother in the management of her business until about his twentieth year, when he went to Florida as Clerk to Capt. Wheelock, a Quartermaster during the Seminole war. Subsequently, he served for two years as Hospital Steward at St. Augustine; returned to Kentucky, read medicine, took a course in Transylvania College in Lexington, and then came to Corydon, this State, where he associated with Dr. Jones in practice. January 3, 1843, he married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Merrifield) Howard, of Bardstown, Ky., and to this union have been born seven children—Margaret M. (deceased), Laura H., a girl that died unnamed, Robert L., Horace, Florence (deceased), and Mary E. In March, 1845, he moved to Washington Co., Ind., and practiced until 1855, when he sold out and in the spring of 1856 came to Francesville, bought a residence, resumed practice and erected the first drug store in the township, and the second in the county. At the end of four years, he sold his store, and when the war broke out undertook the free treatment of the families of all who enlisted. The Doctor is a member of Odd Fellows' Lodge. No. 190, of Francesville, and is a Republican.

HORACE MATTINGLY was born in Washington County, Ind., April 18, 1851, and is the son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Howard) Mattingly, old and highly respected residents of Francesville. Horace attended school and was employed in his father's drug store until about eighteen years of age, then railroaded for a short time, and then learned carpentering. November 26, 1874, he married Anna Bell Vigus, daughter of Capt. Carter L. and Eliza Jane (Douglass) Vigus, of Francesville. To this union there have been four children born—Laura M., September 15, 1875; Mary E., September 11, 1877; Claudius V., May 28, 1879, and Birdie, June 8, 1881. Mr. Mattingly continued at carpentering for a number of years, built a nice dwelling, which he now occupies, and then engaged in the occupation of paper hanging. He is a member of the Carnahan Guards, and Mrs. Mattingly is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ENOCH W. MAXWELL is the son of John and Mahala (Weddle) Maxwell. The father was born in Eastern Kentucky in 1816, and the mother in Eastern Tennessee the same year. Their parents came to

Jackson County, Ind., at an early day, where John and Mahala were married in 1836, and where Enoch W. was born June 6, 1840. Enoch attended school until seventeen years of age, then one session at the high school at Brownstown, and then worked with his father, who was a carpenter and farmer, until twenty years old. March 15, 1860, he married Sarah E. Ren, who bore him two children—Burmetta and Sarah Ida, and died in May, 1862, a member of the United Brethren Church. August 14, 1862, Mr. Maxwell enlisted in Company B, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in several battles, including Saline River, the siege of Mobile, Whistler Station, Spoonville, etc., and was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., June 8, 1865. He returned home, engaged in the tan-bark trade, bought a farm, and February 15, 1866, married Mary J. Kimberlan, who died a few months later, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. October 15, 1866, he married Nancy A. Harrell, who has borne him eight children—Hettie K., John C., Cora B., Mary M., Enoch J., Emma, Ora and Dora (twins, the last named deceased). In October, 1871, Mr. Maxwell came to this county, locating in White Post Township, where he farmed six years, and in 1879 came to this township, where he is engaged in rearing stock and in buying, pressing and shipping hay. He is an Odd Fellow and a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

ST. CLAIR RAINS (deceased) was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Handley) Rains, and was born in Ohio, December 12, 1822, and when quite small was brought by his father, a farmer, to Carroll County, this State, where he attended school and worked on the home farm until his father's death. He then came to this township, and in 1841 bought 119 acres, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. January 13, 1852, he married Cynthia Ann, a daughter of William L. and Cynthia Ann (Simpson) Shigley, and born April 15, 1833. To this union were born nine children—Thomas A., Florence A., James A. (deceased), Clara A. (deceased), Thuesy A., Elizabeth A., William S., St. Clair, and Charles E. In the winter of 1870, while Mr. Rains was on the ice on the Monon River, he broke through, contracting a severe cold, from which he died January 28, 1880, and was buried with Masonic honors. His son, Thomas A., who was born December 21, 1854, is married to Nancy, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Prough) Hines, and is living on the old homestead on the banks of the Monon. He leads the life of a hunter and trapper, and is considered one of the best shots in the county. At one time he killed fifty-seven teal duck at one double shot. He has two bright little girls, by a former marriage, named Cora and Carrie, and his mother resides close by him on a portion of the old homestead.

JOSEPH B. REES was born in Hampshire County (now West Virginia) September 9, 1835. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Reinhart) Rees, were born in Hampshire County in 1812 and 1808 respectively, and were married in March, 1834. The family came to White County soon after the birth of our subject, and in 1839 settled on the banks of the Monon, where the father died December 1, 1868. The mother died July 31, 1874, at the home of her son George. The family was the second to settle in what is now Salem Township. Joseph B. Rees worked on his father's farm until about twenty-two years of age, and March 10, 1859, married Mary F. Byers, daughter of Jacob Byers, of this township. Mrs. Rees died July 22, 1862, the mother of one child—Annie B. March 29, 1867, Mr. Rees married Arvilda V., daughter of Charles Fitzpatrick, and to this union have been born three boys and one girl—an infant (deceased), Lura M., Charles F. and Harry. In 1868, Mr. Rees and his father-in-law opened a butcher shop in Francesville, and about a year later Mr. Rees bought out his partner's interest, and to his former business has added the selling of agricultural implements and farm machinery, such as the Champion Reaper and Mower, the J. H. Thomas & Son Hay Rake, the Superior Wheat Drill, sulky plows, harrows, etc. Mr. Rees has been elected Township Assessor some nine times; he is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN T. REES, son of John and Elizabeth (Reinhart) Rees, was born in this township April 7, 1844. He attended at the first school-house erected in this township, and was schooled about three months in the year for several terms, employing himself in the summer at farming and herding until about twenty years of age. January 24, 1867, he married Margaret A. Day, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Haines) Day, and to this union there have been born five children—Salemina, Charles R. (deceased), Lillie B., Susan (deceased) and William. After his marriage, Mr. Rees farmed on rented land until the fall of 1874, when his father's estate was divided, and of this he received sixty-nine acres, on which he is now living and doing general farming. Mr. Rees is a Democrat and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member.

SOLOMON REISH, SR., is the son of Peter and Susanna Reish. His father was born on the high sea while his parents were coming from England to America; his mother was a Pennsylvania German, and Solomon was born in Berks County, Penn., January 4, 1811. January 8, 1832, he married Lydia Stees, born March 17, 1811, and daughter of David and Susan (Kline) Stees, and to his union with her were seven children born—Emanuel, October 8, 1832; Charles, May 17, 1835;

Solomon, January 16, 1838 (deceased); Samuel, March 16, 1840 (deceased); Susan E.; John S., December 15, 1847, and Elvina A., January 17, 1851. In 1844, Mr. Reish moved to Ohio, lived on rented land seven years, and in 1851 moved to Huntington County, Ind., where he kept hotel until 1853, and then came to White County, where he bought a farm on the banks of the Tippecanoe River, and resided seventeen years. He then sold and came to Indian Creek Township, this county, where he engaged in saw and grist milling for three years, and then came to Francesville, bought a house and lot, which he subsequently traded for forty acres in same town, built the house in which he now lives, and is now doing general farming. His family are all members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

SOLOMON REISH, JR., son of Solomon and Lydia (Steels) Reish, was born in Pennsylvania, January 16, 1838, and when about fifteen years of age came to White County, this State, with his father. He was reared to farming, and learned the carpenter's trade, and assisted his father until July 9, 1857, when he married Nancy Turner, the daughter of David and Temperance (Judy) Turner. There were born to this union four children—Mary J. (deceased), Charles W., Annetta and Lydia E. In 1864, he was drafted into the army, and assigned to Company E, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry. He had been in a few fights, and was then detailed to bridge-building, and while thus engaged received a fall, July 22, 1865, which resulted in death. He was buried at Nashville, Tenn. His widow then came to Pulaski County, and purchased a home in Francesville. Her daughters are both teachers in the public schools, and the son is learning to be a machinist. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES H. ROSS was born in Clarke County, Ohio, January 22, 1823, the son of Elijah and Mary (Houston) Ross, the former born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1785, and the latter in Maryland about 1780. About 1831, the family moved to Pickaway County, where the father died about 1835. James H. Ross learned cabinet-making, and then went into the milling business with his brother, William L. June 26, 1843, he married Harriet A., daughter of John and Anna Ross, of Montgomery County, Ohio, and to this union were born thirteen children—Robert M., born May 2, 1846, died July 8, 1846; John F., born March 26, 1848, died August 23, 1848; Mary B., born July 3, 1849; William A., May 1, 1851, died March 15, 1852; James F., born March 26, 1853; Ida E., November 11, 1855; Addie A., January 18, 1857; Clara M., July 11, 1859; Asbury L., October 28, 1862; Lanson E., May 10, 1864, died in August, 1865; Edwin A., born January 8, 1865, died August 9, 1867; Albert C., born September 18, 1867; and Joseph W., October

31, 1869. Mr. Ross and brother soon relinquished milling, and went to Auglaize County, and for four years ran a woolen factory. After various other changes of locality and business, Mr. Ross, in April, 1880, came to this township, and purchased a 320-acre oil-well farm. Here his wife was taken ill, and died January 25, 1882, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ross now resides in Francesville, and is conducting a real estate business, under the firm name of Ross & Haymond. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882; is a Republican, a Master Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN G. SEVERANCE was born in Boone County, Ky., July 9, 1829. His parents, Elisha and Elizabeth (Ganson) Severance, were natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and New York. The family moved to Decatur County, Ind., when our subject was but a child, and when he was about fifteen both parents died, and a year later his only brother. December 2, 1852, he married Miss Surrilda J. Ensley, of Shelby County, Ind., who was born October 26, 1831. To this union were born the following-named children: Luther B., born August 23, 1854; Mary E., May 2, 1856, died October 23, 1857; Will E., born June 6, 1858, and twin sister, deceased September 6, 1858; and twin boys born May 9, 1860, died July 20, 1860; Ida A., born October 8, 1861; Cora B., April 8, 1869; and Laura J., July 28, 1870. About 1853, Mr. Severance moved to Bartholomew County, and in 1871 came to this township, and settled on 160 acres of wild land. March 25, 1873, Mrs. Severance died, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Severance joined Hope Lodge, Hope, Ind., A., F. & A. M., in 1852, and in politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM SHORTRIDGE was born in Fayette County, Ky., December 16, 1825. His parents, Samuel and Eleanor (Hulls) Shortridge, were respectively born in Virginia in 1785, and in Pennsylvania in 1796. William attended school, and worked for his father until the latter's death, in December, 1844, when he took charge of the farm. November 19, 1846, he married Elizabeth L., the daughter of James and Ara Ann (Pelly) McCormack, and born in Fayette County November 23, 1826. There have been born eight children to this marriage—Mary H., September 6, 1847; James S., April 12, 1849, died October 22, 1850; Massie J., born April 2, 1851; George F., February 26, 1853; Jessie E., December 16, 1856; Elizabeth A., November 10, 1858; Clara C., October 25, 1860, died September 4, 1861; and Ella D., born March 24, 1865, died September 25, 1865. Mr. Shortridge engaged in farming at various points until about 1871, when he came to this county, farmed for awhile, and then settled in Francesville, where he engaged in stock-dealing and general trade. In 1876, he was appointed to fill a

vacancy as Justice of the Peace; in the same year, his wife started a millinery and dress-making establishment, and is doing a good business. Mr. Shortridge is an Odd Fellow, and up to 1876 was a Republican, but is now an active Greenbacker. He attends the Christian Church, of which his wife is a member. Mrs. Shortridge's father was born in Pennsylvania, February 18, 1805, and her mother in Maryland January 13, 1804.

GEORGE W. STALNAKER, son of Elijah and Mary (Wilcox) Stalnaker, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, April 24, 1842. The father died when George was but nine years of age, and consequently the latter was compelled to aid his mother in the management of the farm, to the neglect of his early education. In 1862, he volunteered in Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, his mother having moved to near Logan, this State. He took part in all the engagements in which his regiment fought, and at Atlanta was taken prisoner. He was incarcerated in different prisons, and at Andersonville suffered beyond description for eight months. After being paroled, he was taken to his mother's home, where he remained two weeks before he could realize where he was. After his recovery, he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he was mustered out. April 28, 1865, he married Barbara A. Hanselman, daughter of John and Mary J. (Flowers) Hanselman, and to this union were born six children—Edward R., January 13, 1867; William A., September 26, 1869; Mary E., June 4, 1871; Emma E., September 30, 1874; Nettie A., June 2, 1878, and George H., June 8, 1881 (who died March 3, 1882). Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Stalnaker came to this township, and purchased a farm of forty acres, and here he resided until his death, May 3, 1882, after a lingering illness. He was an Odd Fellow, and an honest, upright man. His widow, with her family, still resides on the farm. She is the Treasurer of Lodge 175, Daughters of Rebecca, Francesville, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THEODORE F. STOKES is the son of William and Sarah (Laskey) Stokes. The father was born in Philadelphia February 4, 1779, and the mother in the same city February 3, 1783. They were married by Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 12, 1801, and Theodore was born January 2, 1822. At the age of fourteen Theodore began clerking in the first domestic hardware store started in Philadelphia, and remained until 1841. He then came West and started a general store at Winamac for W. Brown & Son. June 15, 1843, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Phipps, and to this union have been born five children—William B., Emma W., Rufus B., Sarah E. and Schuyler C. The mother of Mrs. Stokes died in Ohio, in 1835, and the father subsequently married Margaret Gotshall, and came with her and his children to this county when it was quite a wilderness.

In 1852, Mr. Stokes was appointed the first station agent of the L., N. A. & C. R. R. Co. at Francesville, and retained the position until 1861; he was then appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Land Office at Washington, D. C., and has now reached the fourth class, the highest in this department. He has passed all the chairs of the Odd Fellows order. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay for President. Mrs. Stokes is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. S. is an attendant of the same.

STEPHEN THRASHER was born in Marion County, Ind., April 2, 1841. His parents, Josiah and Elizabeth (Clarke) Thrasher, were born in 1815 and 1821, respectively, and were married, March 17, 1836, in Rush County, Ind. At the age of fourteen, Stephen began an apprenticeship with his father at carpentering, and worked with him until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the fight at Greenbrier, West Virginia, then in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth; the fight at Stone River, where his regiment charged the ford; he was at Chattanooga and with Sheridan's division at Mission Ridge and then at Knoxville. He was mustered out at Indianapolis June 25, 1864, and then came to Salem Township. September 27, 1865, he married Rachael A., the daughter of William and Mary A. (Cartright) Gordon, and to this union have been born five children—Britamoote, Cyrus, Minnie (deceased), Mary (deceased) and Carrie L. Mr. Thrasher farmed four years and then sold out and moved to Francesville, bought a lot and built a dwelling and shop and resumed business as carpenter and builder. Mr. T. is a Master Mason, and a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM S. VALENTINE was born in New York City April 20, 1806, and is the son of Charles and Rachel (Hopkins) Valentine, natives of Long Island. His youthful days were passed partly on his father's farm on Long Island and partly in the city, where he learned tailoring and followed the business for a number of years. About 1829, he married Emily L. Bull, who bore him four children—Clarence William, Frederick F. (deceased), an infant son who died unnamed, and Marie E. Having lost his wife, Mr. V. came to Logansport in 1858, but soon returned to the East, and married at Newark, N. J., in March, 1859, Margaret P. Chadwick (widow of Thomas Chadwick), daughter of Nathan and Ann (Berry) Pickles, and mother of six children—John (deceased), Sarah Ann, Tabitha, Mary, Margaret and Alice (deceased). Mr. Valentine then came back to Logansport and began hunting, in a short time realizing \$300. He then came to Winamac, this county, where he kept hotel until 1842, when he left the place in charge of his son and came to Francesville and again engaged in hunting and shipping birds. He built

a large freezing house, with a capacity for six hundred dozen birds, and he now buys all he can, freezes them and ships them to New York and other markets. He is now seventy-seven years of age and is still considered one of the best marksmen in the county. He has a fine dwelling, with ample storehouses and other outbuildings, and his business continues to thrive. Mrs. Valentine is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. CARTER L. VIGUS is the son of Cyrus and Alazand C. (Heth) Vigus. The father, a soldier in the war of 1812, was born in Old Virginia September 4, 1793, and the mother in Pennsylvania some twelve years later. They were married in Harrison County, Penn., about 1822; were proprietors of a hotel at Corydon, and there Carter was born September 27, 1829. When quite young, Carter was brought to Logansport by his parents, who there kept a hotel for a number of years. In 1846, he enlisted in the First United States Mounted Rifles, served through the Mexican war, and on his return engaged in mercantile pursuits and farming. June 23, 1851, he married Eliza J., daughter of Capt. John Douglass, of Logansport, and to this union have been born six children—Henry W., Belle E., Elizabeth B. (deceased), Henrietta H., Carrie D. and Ada E. (deceased). At the outbreak of the late war, he went out as Second Lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service, and was appointed Regimental Quartermaster. On his return, he raised a company and went out as Captain of Company B, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for one year's service. While in the field, his wife died, in the summer of 1863. After his return, he again went out, Captain of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He had been wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo April 17, 1847, but passed through all his engagements during the rebellion unharmed. He resided at Logansport until about 1868, when he came to Francesville and adopted the life of a hunter and dealer in game. August 15, 1869, he married Laura H., daughter of Dr. Robert and Mary (Howard) Mattingly. The Captain is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

W. R. BALLINGER was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 19, 1825, and is one of the seven children of Benjamin T. and Nancy (Lightfoot) Ballinger, natives respectively of Tennessec and Ohio. In April, 1839, the family came to this county and located on the south side of the Tippecanoe River, two miles above Winamac. At his majority, W. R. Ballinger left his father's farm and started on his own account on rented land, and two years later purchased a farm three miles south of Winamac. December 7, 1848, he married Miss Susanna Sutton, born in Darke County, Ohio, May 13, 1831, and daughter of John and Mary Sutton, who came to this county in March, 1840. This lady became the mother of one son, who died in infancy. Mr. B. lived on his seventy-five-acre farm for nine years, and then exchanged it for 180 acres of his present farm in this township, which he has greatly improved and increased to 188 acres. In 1862, he was elected Trustee of his township, and in 1866 elected Sheriff of the county, and two years later re-elected. He has served as member of the Democratic Central Committee for a number of years. He is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

ISAAC H. BARKER was born in Delaware April 16, 1831, and is one of the seven children of Caleb and Prudence (Barker) Barker, both natives of said State and of Irish extraction. Caleb Barker, a farmer, came to this county January 1, 1844, pre-empted forty acres of wild land, erected a round-log cabin, increased his estate to 140 acres, and here died in 1873, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. Prudence Barker died in 1880, aged seventy-five years. Both were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Isaac H. Barker was reared on the farm, receiving his early education at a schoolhouse three miles distant. He was married, at the age of twenty-three, to Miss Margaret Burk, of Carroll County, Ind., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Givens) Burk, and born December 31, 1832. There were born to this union nine children—Sarah J. (deceased), Thomas E., Caleb W., John H., Margaret E., Isaac F., Clara C., Oliver M. and Lucy P. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Barker leased a farm in Van Buren Township, on which he lived seven years. He then came to this township and purchased forty acres. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, took part in the fights at Chappel Hill, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro and other points. Was with Gen. Sherman on his grand march; was in hospital

a year, and was mustered out June 15, 1865. He is now owner of eighty-six acres of good land, well improved. He was Trustee of Van Buren Township, and was Road Supervisor a number of terms. He is an active member of the National party, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN F. BORDERS was born in Darke County, Ohio, July 22, 1833, the second of the seven children of Wesley and Sarah W. (Edson) Borders, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The family came to Miami County, Ind., in 1836, entered land, and remained there twelve years, and then came to this township. In 1862, the father and a portion of the family moved to Kansas, where he is now a leading farmer and stock-raiser, at the age of seventy-five. At the age of twenty-one, John F. Borders began farming on rented land, and so continued until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of one year, he was honorably discharged, when he returned and purchased a piece of land. In the winter of 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, returning in September, 1865. He then rented a planing mill on Mill Creek, and for three years did a good business. In the spring of 1869, he moved upon his land, and, although he began with nothing, has now a farm of 160 acres, of which seventy-five are well improved. He was married, September 9, 1855, to Miss Nancy, daughter of William and Jane (Kain) Benefield, who came to this county in 1847. Mrs. Borders was one of eleven children, and was born in Delaware County, Ind., in 1837. She has borne her husband ten children—Burlingame, Minerva, Almira, Martha, Frank, Ada, Warren, Walter, Frederick and Charlie. Mr. Borders was elected Township Trustee in 1863, and again in 1882, and has also served as Supervisor and School Director.

HENRY BRUCE was born in Union County, Penn., January 7, 1812, one of the eight children of Stephen and Elizabeth Bruce, natives of the same State, and of Scotch and German extraction. The family came to Fulton County, this State, in the fall of 1836, and were the first white settlers of Union Township. Henry Bruce, reared a farmer, was married in January, 1833, to Catharine Raraich, of Union County, Penn. She died in 1834, leaving one son—John. In January, 1835, Mr. Bruce married Catharine Miller, of Lancaster County, Penn. She was born in 1817, and became the mother of ten children, of whom six are now living—George, Frances M., Benival, Fiana, Abbie and Emeline. Mr. Bruce resided in Fulton County but a short time, and then went to Carroll County, where he engaged in hauling lumber; two and a half years later, he came to this township, moved into the Indian trading-

house, and lived there six years. He ran a breaking-team through the summer season, and hunted in winter for ten consecutive years. In breaking, he used from seven to eleven yoke of oxen, hitched to a 30-inch plow, and received \$1.50 to \$3.00 per acre, breaking from two to three and three-quarter acres per day. He was a wonderful fisherman, and has caught pike weighing as high as twenty-four and three-quarter pounds. He entered his first land in 1843, and now owns in one body 555 acres, which he occupies as his home farm, besides 115 acres of timber land in Fulton County, and is now worth upward of \$23,000.

DANIEL BRUCE, a native of Centre County, Penn., was born June 6, 1836, the eldest of the eleven children of Abraham and Sarah A. (Hoch) Bruce, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish and German descent. The family came to Fulton County, Ind., in the fall of 1836, locating near what is now known as Bruce's Lake. There they resided, enduring all the hardships of pioneer life, for several years, when they came to Winamac, where the father worked as a blacksmith for five years, and then went to live on his 80-acre farm, which he had pre-empted in 1836. This he increased to 1,000 acres, 800 of which were in one body. After a long and useful life, he died August 21, 1874; his widow is still living on the homestead, aged sixty-six. Daniel Bruce, at the age of twenty-one, with a purse of \$50, began life by working the home farm on shares. He was married in October, 1857, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Hiser. She is a native of Fulton County; was born in November, 1839, and has borne her husband nine children, of whom five still live—Naomi E. (wife of William A. Light), Emma Alice, James O., Manoh M. and Cora V. Mr. Bruce located on part of his present farm in 1861. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; went into camp at South Bend, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, August 31. He was detailed as teamster; was mustered out at Washington, and discharged at Indianapolis, June 24, 1865. He then resumed his farming, and now owns 460 acres, and is worth at least \$15,000. He is a Republican, and both he and wife are prominent members of the Evangelical Church.

JACOB A. DEPOY was born in Fayette County, Ohio, July 22, 1829, and is one of the six children born to William and Maria (Purnell) Depoy, both natives of Rockingham County, Va., and of French, German and English extraction. The parents settled in Fayette County in the fall of 1824; in November, 1850, they moved to Howard County, Ind.; in 1860, they came to this county, locating at Star City, and finally came to this township, where they died at the home of our subject in the spring of 1870, aged, respectively, seventy-three and sixty-nine years. Jacob A. Depoy was reared a farmer, but after his majority learned to be

a carpenter. He married, December 2, 1852, Miss Cyrena J. Marcum, born in Darke County, Ohio, October 3, 1832, and daughter of Josiah and Rachel (Penny) Marcum, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina. By this marriage there were born to Mr. Depoy ten children, six now living—Amanda J., William S., Harriet E., James L., Frank D. and Harry E. Mr. Depoy followed farming in Howard County until 1860, when he came to Indian Creek Township, this county, purchased eighty acres of land, and lived here two years; then he returned to Howard, where he worked at his trade two years; then came back to this county, sold his land in Indian Creek, and bought ninety-one acres in this township. This land he has highly improved, and has erected a fine, large frame dwelling. He is a Republican, and was Township Trustee in Howard County. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE S. DOUGLASS was born in Cass County, Ind., January 23, 1844, and is one of the six children born to Joseph and Susan (Keith) Douglass, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Tennessee. George S. was educated at the common schools; was reared a farmer, and at his majority began on his own account, farming on the homestead as a renter. He was married in December, 1869, to Miss Emma, daughter of Samuel and Charity (Thomson) Horn, and a native of Highland County, Ohio, and born in 1847. Three children have blessed this union—Jessie, Gracie and Joseph. Mr. Douglass came to his present home in this township in 1870, finding very fair buildings and fences, but he has since erected a large frame dwelling, and made other corresponding improvements. His farm comprises 180 acres, which are well improved. He is an active Republican, and in 1878 was elected Township Assessor. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID KESSI, a native of Switzerland, was born July 27, 1830. He attended school until sixteen, then worked in a vineyard till 1850, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York May 16, and soon commenced to work in a machine shop in Jersey City, where he remained two years. He then changed to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He was married February 12, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Zorn, also a native of Switzerland, and born June 11, 1837. To this marriage there were eleven children born, ten now living—Elbert M., Mary Ellen, Letta, Zebulon A., Sarah A., Bertha C., Josephine G., George E., Stella M., and Catharine G. In 1874, Mr. Kessi brought his family to Tippecanoe County, this State, where he purchased a small unimproved farm, on which he lived until the spring of 1878, when he sold out and then bought his present place of eighty acres in this township, which is now well planted with a variety of fruit trees. Mr. Kessi still works at his trade, his sons taking charge of the farm.

He was elected to the office of Township Trustee in the spring of 1880. He is an upright and energetic business man, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. The parents of Mr. Kessi are named Benedict and Mary; the names of the parents of Mrs. Kessi are Jacob and Anna M. Born.

D. E. LIGHT, born in this county, August 8, 1856, is one of the four children of David and Sarah (Moore) Light, both natives of Pennsylvania. The parents came to this county in the spring of 1846, and entered land in Tippecanoe Township. The father was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and probably assisted at more funerals than any other minister in Pulaski County. He died May 26, 1882. D. E. Light was reared a farmer, and was fairly educated at the common schools. At the age of twenty, he went to Montana to clerk in a general store for a Mr. Rosenthal, and there remained for two years, when, on account of failing health, he resumed farming, purchasing fifty-one acres in this township, where he now lives and has a pleasant home. He was married December 15, 1880, to Miss Emma M. Venard, who was born in this township January 24, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Light are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Light is a strong supporter of Republican principles.

W. K. MURPHEY was born in May, 1835, in Miami County, Ohio, and is one of the five children of Nathan H. and Martha B. (Kerr) Murphey, natives of Michigan and Virginia. He was reared a farmer, and received a very fair education. He came to this county with his parents in the spring of 1850, and in 1856 began milling in company with his brother-in-law, E. R. Moore. In 1866, the mill property was sold, and Mr. Murphey resumed farming, taking charge of the home place for his mother, his father having died during the interval. In 1871, he removed to his present farm of 200 acres, the result of a purse of \$250, with which he began life. He was married November 10, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Shane, a native of Delphi County, Ind., who died November 18, 1873, leaving three children—Nathan A., Mattie E. and Emma Jane. In 1875, Mr. Murphey married Miss Sarah C. Smith, a native of Indiana, who has borne him two children—Charles E. and Lesley C. Mr. Murphey is a Mason; he is a Republican, and for six years served as Township Trustee, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. STALNAKER, a native of Virginia, was born August 11, 1820, one of the fourteen children born to George W. and Susan (Hart) Stalnakar, natives of Virginia and New Jersey. The parents located in Putnam County, Ohio, in the fall of 1839, and three years later moved to Cass County, Ind., where the father died at the age of eighty-three. Our subject was reared on the farm and at the age of nineteen took charge

of the homestead and cared for his parents the remainder of their lives. In 1846, he married Mildred Hamilton, of Washington County, Ind. This lady died in 1862, leaving a family of six children—William H., Virginia, Asher M., Alonzo, Mildred and Napoleon B. In January, 1864, Mr. S. married Mrs. Nancy (Dickinson) Crow, the mother of one son, Erastus, by her first husband, and this lady has borne Mr. S. three children, of whom one son only, Harry, is now living. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Stalnaker came to this township and located on his present farm of 220 acres, which is one of the finest in the neighborhood. Mr. Stalnaker is a Republican and was a warm supporter of the Government during the late war, contributing liberally of his money—at one season giving \$300—and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES TOBEY, one of the eleven children of Samuel and Lucy (Wheeler) Tobey, is a native of Dryden, Mass., and was born October 11, 1813. At six weeks old, he was taken by his parents to Ohio, thence, two years later, to Fayette County, Ind., and four years later to Jennings County, where he attained his majority. The father died in 1833, and the mother was then compelled to rely upon James to manage her affairs. February 1, 1838, Mr. Tobey married Miss Matilda Lockwood, a native of Jennings County and daughter of James and Sibyl (Clark) Lockwood, both natives of New York State. To this union were born eight children, of whom four are still living—Sibyl C., now wife of N. W. Scott; Samuel W., Phoenix T. and James Harver. In 1843, the family moved to Marshall County, Ind., and in 1849, came to this township. Here Mr. Tobey has been prosperous, and now owns a fine farm of 180 acres; he has, besides, given three 40-acre lots to his children. He is a Republican and has never, to his knowledge, voted for a drunkard. He is now sixty-nine years old, and has never yet swallowed a glass of liquor, nor ever used profane language. He has long been an officer in the Christian Church, and his family all belong to that denomination.

S. R. TYLER is a native of New Jersey, was born August 18, 1836, and is the son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Scull) Tyler, natives of New York and Pennsylvania. In about 1837, the family moved to Ohio, and a few years later came to Tippecanoe County, this State, where our subject was left an orphan at the age of eight. For a few succeeding years he resided with a sister in Clay County, and then began the battle of life unaided. October 4, 1859, he married Miss Roxie V. Usher, a native of Madison County, N. Y., born August 21, 1839, and daughter of Moses and Isis (Burdick) Usher, both natives of New York, and residents of Clay County, Ind., to which point they came in 1841. Mr. Usher died in 1854; Mrs. Usher is still living on the home farm at the age of

sixty-seven. To Mrs. Tyler have been born four children, two now living—Russ and Carrie B. Mr. Tyler moved to Edgar County, Ill., in 1860, farmed two years and then returned to Clay; five years later he bought eighty-four acres in Caldwell County, Mo., remained one year, and then came to this township in September, 1868. Here he owns a farm of 140 acres, on which he lives, and he has, besides, a farm of 165 acres in Clay County, and is worth upward of \$15,000, all made through his own industry and enterprise. He is a Republican, and in the spring of 1882 was elected Road Commissioner.

MILTON W. VENARD is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, was born May 25, 1830, and is the son of Martin H. and Sarah (Lee) Venard, natives, respectively, of Ohio and North Carolina. In 1834, the parents came to Indiana, locating in Fulton County, where for seven years they endured all the privations of frontier life. They then came to this township; in 1852, the father made a trip overland to California, returned after an absence of two years, and died at the age of sixty-six, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had been a Whig, but later became a Republican, and had served as County Commissioner both in Fulton and this county. Milton W. received his education at the pioneer schoolhouse, and worked on the home farm until he attained manhood. He then worked a year at wagon-making in Homer, Ill., and then returned to this township, where he now owns 320 acres of good land, all gained through his own industry. April 29, 1855, he married Miss Maria Borders, one of the seven children of Wesley and Sarah (Edson) Borders, and born October 19, 1838. To this union were born nine children, of whom six are living—Emma, Mary, Laura, Maud, Stella and Ada Pearl; the deceased are Schuyler Colfax, Edwin Grant and Celesta. Mr. Venard and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. S. WARD, native of Preble County, Ohio, was born December 2, 1821, and came with his parents to Cass County, Ind., about 1828, and was there reared to farming. He remained at home until twenty-eight years old, when he married L. Jane Doud, a native of Monroe County, N. Y., and born May 16, 1824. To this union there were seven children born—Mary A., John M., Theodore D., Druie M., Sarah S., Oliver T. and Phebe J. Mr. Ward came to this county in company with his father in 1840; in 1849, he purchased forty acres of land, and in 1850 built a hewed-log house. He now owns 172 acres, part of which is well improved, and he is worth fully \$8,000, all made through honest industry. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are both church members, and in politics he is a Republican. The parents of Mr. Ward were Samuel and Phoebe (Sutton) Ward, both natives of New Jersey and of Irish and En-

glish extraction. They lived the greater part of their lives in this county, and died in 1855 and 1859, each aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Ward is the daughter of Anson F. and Alice M. (Swazey) Doud, natives of New York and Maryland, and respectively of French and Scotch extraction. They came to Indiana in 1837, locating on the Indian Reserve, in Miami County, where they lived until 1855, after which they removed to Iowa and thence to Kansas, where Mr. Doud died at the age of sixty-two; his widow yet survives, at the age of eighty-two.

ELIAS WAY was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 21, 1833, and was the eleventh child born to Joseph and Lettie (Edge) Way, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. Joseph Way came to Indiana in March, 1839, resided in Cass County a year near Logan, and then seven miles north of Wabash, until 1851, when he came to this county, and located five miles northeast of Winamac, purchasing 115 acres of land, which he tilled six years and then sold, and came to this township, where he and wife ended their days. Elias Way was married in March, 1858, to Miss Samantha More of this county, born November 6, 1836, and daughter of John and Hannah More, natives of Canada and New Jersey. To this union were born eight children, of whom five are living—John M., Lettie, Hannah, Ola and Tina. Mr. Way had charge of the home farm until the spring of 1861, when he rented a farm for a year, and then bought ninety-six acres in Tippecanoe Township. There he lived a year, and then went to Wabash, remained eighteen months, returned for a short time to his farm, and then removed to Winamac, and worked as a drayman for ten years and five months. He then again went to Wabash, remained eight months, came back and exchanged some town property and forty acres of land for his present mill property and sixty-two acres, in May, 1877. He has since added five acres, and is still owner of town lots in Winamac, and forty acres on the Monon. He had the misfortune to lose his wife in September, 1877.

JOHN R. WILEY (deceased) was born in Nicholas County, Ky., November 2, 1818; was reared to farming, and also learned the carpenter's trade. He was married, December 19, 1844, to Miss Martha E. Montgomery, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born in August, 1822, and the daughter of John and Clarissa (McKinney) Montgomery, both natives of Kentucky, and of Irish and Scotch descent. By this union Mr. Wiley became the father of four sons who reached maturity—William H., John R., Ephraim (deceased) and Harvey A., and one son and one daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Wiley came to this county November 2, 1848, entered eighty acres wild land, and bought 100 acres adjoining, where he found a small improvement. Here he reared his family, and acquired a good home of 220 acres. He was a firm Repub-

lican; he served as Justice of the Peace three terms, and also as Supervisor of Roads and School Director. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died April 28, 1877. His parents, Robert and Hester (Hopkins) Wiley, were both natives of Kentucky, of Irish and Scotch descent, and came to Decatur County, Ind., in 1824. The homestead in this township is now in charge of the youngest son, Harvey A., who was married at the age of twenty-three, to Miss Anna L. Campbell, of Boone County, Ky., born January 10, 1858, and daughter of Milton and Nancy (Mince) Campbell, also natives of Kentucky. To this union there have been born three children—Earl (deceased), Jessie B., and an infant (deceased). William H. Wiley enlisted in January, 1862, in Company B, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was married, April 9, 1867, to Mary Edmundson, of Westville, Ind., who bore him two children, the eldest—Frank—still living, and making his home with his grandmother Wiley on the old homestead. John R. Wiley was married at the age of twenty-six years to Margaret I. Smith, of Audrain. Ephraim Wiley was married at the age of twenty-two, to Mary West, of Chicago, became the father of four children, and died in February, 1881.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

IRA BROWN (deceased) was born near Daretown, N. J., October 30, 1813. His grandfather, Aaron Brown, appears in the history of that region about 1750, and it is probable that he was of Holland descent, as his wife's name was Nieukirk. William Brown, father of Ira, married Hannah Van Meter, who bore him eight children—Charles, Edmund, Jason, Aaron, Elam, Ira, Emily and Daniel. Ira Brown inherited nothing from his parents except a healthy body and a good name, and received, unfortunately, but one winter's schooling; nevertheless, he availed himself of every opportunity to learn, and eventually acquired a good education. In his twentieth year, he hired out to a Mr. Cook, who conducted a hotel, a butcher shop and tanyard, and while engaged in this varied service young Brown gained a business experience which proved of great after benefit. In his twenty-third year, he started for Indiana, then a far distant country, walking the greater part of the way until he reached Franklin County, this State, and there he first saw the lady who afterward became his wife. In 1838, with a view to marrying and settling down, Mr. Brown attended the land sale at La Porte and bought a little

over a quarter section in this township, at \$1.37½ per acre. In February, 1839, he married Miss Sophia Blew, eldest daughter of John and Margaret (Moak) Blew. The Blews were Dutch people from New Jersey, and the Moaks were Germans from Virginia. Young Mr. and Mrs. Brown arrived on their own land in this township May 30, 1839, and at once entered upon the life of the pioneer, enduring a long and hard struggle, but meeting, in course of time, an ample reward. In 1847, he built a frame dwelling containing six rooms; the stories were respectively nine and seven and a half feet high, and for this great folly he was severely criticized by his neighbors. In 1853, in company with John Decker, Jonas Good, Jr., and others, he built the first saw and flouring mill in the vicinity. He next served as one of the Commissioners having in charge the bridging of the river at Pulaski, to which he contributed largely from his private means. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the county, and held the office at several different times. In 1843, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, from the district composed of Pulaski, White and Jasper Counties, and his name appeared on the roll as "Brown of White." In 1849, he was appointed Judge of Probate for the county, which position he filled until the office was abolished. He was a Democrat up to the Charleston Convention of 1860, when, being opposed to the extension of slavery, he withdrew from the party and supported Abraham Lincoln, and during the late war was a sterling patriot. He at first thought to enlist, but when his four sons enrolled themselves he was of necessity compelled to remain at home. In the fall of 1864, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and often afterward expressed regret that he had delayed so long. The first attack upon his health was made in the winter of 1870-71, but nothing seemed to be alarming, however, and unexpectedly on the night of March 22, 1871, he died as he had lived, quiet, silent and resigned. His widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead. The names of their children are as follows—Michael, lawyer and Judge of Circuit Court, Big Rapids, Mich.; James W., late Captain of Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and now a lawyer at Crete, Neb.; Edmund R., merchant at Winamac, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Stephen I., physician at Francesville; Hannah, who died in April, 1879, the wife of C. D. Wood; Samuel G., Emily and Margaret, now living with their mother.

SAMUEL G. BROWN was born in this township April 12, 1853, and is the sixth in a family of eight children born to Ira and Sophia (Blew) Brown. The father was born in Salem County, N. J., October 30, 1813, and was of Holland descent; the mother was born in Franklin County, Ind., and is of German descent. In 1836, Ira Brown settled in Franklin County, and was there married; in 1839, he came with his wife

to this township, where he had entered something over 200 acres the previous year, and here he followed farming until his death, March 22, 1871. He had been Justice of the Peace in this township for many years, also one of the Probate Judges of Pulaski County, and in 1842 was elected by the Democrats to represent his district in the State Legislature. On the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he changed his politics and died a staunch Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Sophia Brown still survives, resides on the homestead, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel G. Brown was educated in the district schools and at Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Ind. He was married, July 24, 1880, to Ida Grafton, a native of Pulaski County, and is now the father of one son—Roscoe G. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Brown was elected Trustee of the township by the Republican party, of which he is a firm adherent.

VAN S. BURTON is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, is one of the ten children of John and Catherine (Stewart) Burton, and was born February 20, 1825. John Burton, a native of Maryland, moved to Fairfield County in about 1810, and was there married. He settled on eighty acres of wild land which his father had entered, built a cabin and cleared up a farm. He served all through the war of 1812, and in 1838 he moved to Carroll County, Ind., where he died September, 1839. His widow then moved with her children to Cass County, and settled on some land her deceased husband had entered, and there died in September, 1845, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Van S. Burton remained at home until after his mother's death, and then farmed on shares for five years; he then bought a farm of forty acres in Cass County, worked it until the fall of 1854, and then came to this township, where he farmed on shares, until 1859, when he bought 200 acres of unimproved land, on which he has ever since resided, having increased it to 300 acres and placed it all under cultivation. Mr. Burton was first married to Nancy Kisler, a native of Cass County, Ind., who became the mother of one son—John L., and died February 21, 1852. In September, 1853, he married Abigail Walley, a native of Marion County, Ohio. Mrs. Abigail Burton died January 1, 1874, the mother of four children, two of whom are still living—Mary A., now Mrs. John R. Corner, and Hannah, now Mrs. George Compton. In politics, Mr. Burton affiliates with the Greenback party.

GEORGE W. CLOUSE was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 18, 1835, and is the eldest of the nine children born to John and Sarah (Friend) Clouse, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. John Clouse was both a carpenter and a shoe-maker, and followed either one or the other of these trades all his life. In 1832, he moved to Rich-

land County, Ohio, where he was married. In about 1845, he moved to Union County, same State, where Mrs. Clouse died, in January, 1852, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after this event, Mr. Clouse moved to Van Wert County; thence, in 1854, he moved to Sullivan County, Ind., where his death occurred April 15, a few days after his arrival. George W. Clouse learned shoe-making from his father, and also learned coopering, and followed one or the other of these from the time he was eighteen until twenty-four years old. He then worked on a farm for two years; then, in the spring of 1862, he went overland to Nevada and California, where he was engaged in mining and teaming until November, 1867, when he bought a ranch in Los Angeles County, Cal., and farmed until January, 1871, when he sold out, and the following spring returned to Indiana. In August, following, he bought his present farm of 160 acres in this township, to which he has since added eighty acres. He was married, December 21, 1871, to Mary M. Good, a native of this township, and daughter of Jonas and Polly (Shellhart) Good, and to this union have been born seven children. Mr. Clouse is a Greenbacker, and he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

M. B. CRIST is a native of this county, is a son of George and Hannah (Blue) Crist, and was born December 14, 1845. Both parents were born in Indiana; they were married in this county, and in 1841 settled on 320 acres of land in this township. Here Mrs. Hannah Crist died July 5, 1849, and here George Crist remained until 1878, when he sold out and bought another farm in Harrison Township, on which he now resides. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. M. B. Crist resided with his father until October, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until discharged, on account of disability, in October, 1862. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same company, and served until the close of the war. On his return, he attended school at Valparaiso a short time, then worked at various pursuits until 1876; traveled a year through the South, returned and farmed on shares for two years, and then engaged in general mercantile business at Pulaski with S. A. March, under the firm name of Crist & March. The firm is doing a good trade, its stock amounting to \$5,000, and its sales reaching \$12,000 per annum. Mr. Crist was married in September, 1876, to Miss Lizzie Decker, a native of Ohio, and daughter of William Decker. This lady died February 14, 1878. Mr. Crist is a Democrat, and is now Postmaster at Pulaski, having been appointed in August, 1880.

JOHN DECKER was born in Union County, Penn., January 25, 1811, and is the third of a family of twelve children born to John and Julia A. (Royer) Decker, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Swiss and

Saxon descent. John Decker, the subject of this sketch, was educated in his youth at the log schoolhouses of his native State, and afterward at the high school at Norwalk, Ohio. He worked on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, and at the age of twenty-three was presented by his father with 160 acres of unimproved land in Seneca County, Ohio, on which he built a cabin, and which he cultivated until 1836 or 1837, when he sold and moved to Wells County, Ind., where he entered 360 acres, also entering eighty acres in Adams County. This property he also disposed of, and from 1840 to 1844, he entered and bought some 1,200 or 1,300 acres in this township, and in April, 1844, settled here permanently, and has now one of the best improved farms in the township. He was married, March 22, 1860, to Jane, a daughter of William and Savilla (Klinesmith) Taylor, and a native of this township. The lady has borne her husband five children, of whom four are yet living. Mr. Decker has served as Township Trustee for a number of years, and for twelve years was one of the County Commissioners. He is liberal in his religious views, and in politics is a Democrat.

HON. SAMUEL DECKER was born in Snyder County, Penn., January 27, 1813, and was one of the twelve children born to John and Julia A. (Royer) Decker, natives of Berks County, Penn., and of Swiss and Saxon descent. Their ancestors were among the Colonists under William Penn, and were also participants in the war of the Revolution. John Decker, a blacksmith and farmer, served through the entire war of 1812, and was with Gen. Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was married in Pennsylvania, and in about 1817, he moved to the then unbroken wilderness of Wayne County, Ohio, where he bought a large tract of land and developed a farm. In 1829, he sold out, moved to Seneca County, settled on 1,000 acres, and there ended his days in 1852, a consistent member of the German Reformed Church. Samuel Decker acquired a knowledge from his mother of both the German and the English languages, and also received a good school and academical education. In 1838, he came to this State and entered 240 acres in Fulton County, built a shanty, camped among the Indians and began clearing. In the fall, he returned to Ohio, and traded off this land to his father, and in 1839 came to this township, where he entered 240 acres, on which he still resides. He first built a cabin, hired some improvement done, and returned to Ohio the same year. In the fall of 1842, he came back for good, worked his farm during the summer, and taught school near Logansport during the winter. He was married, in November, 1843, to Matilda Wagers, a native of Carroll County, Md., and to this union there were seven children born, and of these six are living. In August, 1846, Mr. Decker was elected by the Democratic party to the State Legislature, and

he has also held the offices of County School Examiner and Justice of the Peace—the latter for ten or twelve years. He is still a Democrat, and one of the township's leading citizens.

WILLIAM A. ENT was born in Washington County, Penn., October 3, 1849, and is the youngest of three children born to Lambert and Sarah (Fishel) Ent, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. Lambert Ent was a shoemaker, and for many years followed his trade in Pennsylvania. In 1853, he came with his wife and family to this township, bought forty acres of unimproved land, built a frame house, and was here employed in farming and at his trade until his death, July 10, 1881; Mrs. Sarah Ent died October 19, 1870. William A. Ent received a fair common school education, and until twenty-one years of age assisted on the home farm. He then worked out by the month for about three years, and then moved on the home place where he now resides. He was married, March 21, 1880, to Clarrie B. Wood, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and one daughter, Ethel M., has blessed this union. In politics, Mr. Ent is a Democrat.

JOSEPH FELKER is a native of Union County, Penn., was born April 19, 1819, and is the second in a family of fifteen children born to Henry and Anna (Romig) Felker, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Henry Felker, who was a farmer, died in his native State in 1870, a member of the Lutheran Church; his wife, who was also a member of the Lutheran Church, died while on a visit to Ohio in 1853. Joseph Felker worked on the home farm until twenty-two years old, then for nine years ran a saw and grist mill, and then for three years farmed on shares. In the spring of 1855, he moved from Pennsylvania to St. Joseph County, Mich., and in the following fall came to this township, and for three years was here engaged in farming on shares. As far back as 1839, he had entered 280 acres in Indian Creek Township, and in 1858 he built a frame house and put eighty acres under cultivation, and here has made his home ever since. He was married in August, 1840, to Louisa Fees, a native of Union County, Penn., who has borne him seven children, six of whom are yet living. Mr. Felker has served the township as Assessor for two years, and as Justice of the Peace for twelve years. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

MARTIN FISHER was born in this township September 14, 1854, and is the youngest of the eight children born to William W. and Rebecca (Widner) Fisher, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1838, William W. Fisher, while yet a young man, came to this township and bought 600 acres of Government land, on which he erected a cabin and cleared up a farm; then, in 1845, moved to another portion of

his land and built another cabin, and here resided until his death, which occurred October 22, 1880. He was married in Cass County, Ind., February 6, 1839. He once was Assessor for the whole of Pulaski County, and was one of its earliest settlers. Mrs. Rebecca Fisher is still living on the old homestead. Martin Fisher, with the exception of one year passed in the milling business, in which he is still interested, has always resided on the old homestead. He was married, February 8, 1879, to Rebecca Davidson, a native of Logansport, Ind., who has borne him two children—Mildred and Harry. In politics, Mr. Fisher is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. GEMBERLING was born in Portage County, Ohio, July 17, 1838, and is the second of the five children born to Daniel D. and Sophia (Seiber) Gemberling, both natives of Snyder County, Penn., and of German descent. Daniel D. Gemberling was a farmer, was married in Pennsylvania, and in 1837 moved to Portage County, Ohio, where he farmed on shares for two years. In 1839, he brought his family to this township, bought 160 acres unimproved land, moved into a log cabin and cleared up his farm, and died in the fall of 1857, a member of the Presbyterian Church; his widow, a member of the same church, died February 28, 1868. George W. Gemberling assisted on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then farmed on shares five years. In the fall of 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war, in August, 1865. He next farmed on shares for a year, and then bought a partially improved farm of forty acres in this township, which he has since increased to 240 acres, all well improved, and part of it in Van Buren Township. He was married April 5, 1863, to Phebe J. Waterhouse, a native of Cass County, Ind., and a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Gemberling is a Democrat.

ANDREW GILSINGER is a native of France, and was born January 1, 1840, and is the fifth of the eight children of Joseph and Sophia M. (Keller) Gilsinger. Joseph Gilsinger, a wagon-maker, came with his family to the United States in the spring of 1851, bought forty acres of land in Seneca County, Ohio, worked at his trade and at farming, increased his estate to 200 acres, and in 1864 sold out and came to this township, bought a farm of 233 acres and here resided until his death, August 8, 1867. Mrs. Sophia Gilsinger is living with her son Franklin on a part of the old homestead, and she is, as was her husband, a member of the Catholic Church. Andrew Gilsinger remained at home until twenty-three years old, with the exception of some seven months, when engaged in a saw mill in Michigan, and four months, when employed on the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. For several years, he

worked on shares, and subsequently became owner of 110 acres of the land. He was married, June 14, 1870, to Mary A. Weaver, a native of this county, and to this union were born five children, of whom three are still living—Sophia M., born July 5, 1872; George, June 2, 1875; Alexander F., October 26, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Gilsinger are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

FRANKLIN GILSINGER, the youngest in a family of eight children born to Joseph and Sophia M. (Keller) Gilsinger, was born in France November 22, 1848. He received, in his youth, a fair common school education, which he has since greatly improved by his own exertions. At the age of nineteen, he ceased working for his father, and for two years engaged with his brother in working a part of the home farm on shares. He then bought sixty acres of the homestead, and two years later purchased fifty more, including the original improvements, and has recently added thirty-five acres, making in all 145. He was married, November 4, 1873, to Magdalena Nice, a native of Seneca County, Ohio. Of the six children born to this union, four are still living—Joseph F., Mary M., Anna M. and Cecelia K. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gilsinger are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. G. is a Democrat.

REUBEN GOOD, the eldest of the eight children of Jonas and Elizabeth (Troxell) Good, was born in Snyder County, Penn., August 24, 1824. Jonas Good was a blacksmith and farmer, was married in Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1827 moved with his wife and family to Crawford County, Ohio; in 1830, he removed to Seneca County, and in the fall of 1839 came to this township and entered 280 acres, wrought out a farm, and here died, in 1855, in his fifty-sixth year. He was owner of 721 acres of land; was one of the Township Trustees, under the old constitution; was County Commissioner for one term, and was a member of the German Reformed Church. Reuben Good, until twenty-three years old, remained on the home farm. October 18, 1846, he married Carolina Moyer, a native of Lehigh County, Penn. He moved upon sixty-eight acres of land presented to him by his father, on which he has since resided, and which he has increased to 186 acres. He is a Democrat, and has served four years as Township Assessor. He and wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and have had born to them nine children, of whom six are yet living.

JONAS GOOD was born in Crawford County, Ohio, November 12, 1827, and was the third of the eight children of Jonas and Elizabeth (Troxel) Good, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Jonas Good, Sr., was a blacksmith, was married in Pennsylvania, and in 1826 moved to Crawford County, Ohio; he bought forty acres of land, improved it, and in 1833 sold out and went to Seneca County and en-

tered 160 acres, which he also improved. In 1841, he again sold out, and came to this township, where he had entered 160 acres the year previous. This farm he subsequently increased to 751 acres, and here he died in the winter of 1854. He had been one of the Commissioners of Pulaski County, and died a member of the German Reformed Church. Mrs. Elizabeth Good was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died in 1847. Jonas Good, Jr., remained on the home place till twenty-two years old, and then farmed on shares and ran a threshing machine for two years. He next bought of his father 160 acres of partially improved land in this township, on which he has ever since resided, but has added thereto until he now owns 360 acres, all well improved. He was married, November 27, 1849, to Polly Shelhart, a native of Ohio, and of German descent. This union has been blessed with thirteen children, of whom eleven are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Good are members of the German Reformed Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. In his early days, Mr. Good was one of the noted fishermen of the country.

GEORGE W. GOOD was born in Indian Creek Township November 3, 1850, and is the eldest of the thirteen children born to Jonas and Polly (Shelhart) Good, both natives of Ohio, and of German descent. At the age of seventeen, Jonas Good came to this county with his parents, and with them he lived until twenty-one, when he married. His father then gave him a farm in this township, on which he still resides. Both he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church. George W. Good received a very fair education at the common schools, and was employed on his father's farm until his majority. He then farmed on shares for five years; he next bought a farm of eighty acres in this township, on which he still lives. He was married, December 13, 1871, to Rebecca M. Parcel, a native of this county, who has borne him six children, of whom five are living—Mary P., Jonas C., George E., William I. and Dora E. M. In politics, Mr. Good is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. GRANT was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., August 18, 1836, the third of four children of Benjamin F. and Lucy (Smith) Grant, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut, and both of Scotch descent. Benjamin F. Grant was a farmer, and was married in New York. In the winter of 1836, he came with his family to Liberty Township, White County, Ind., entered about 200 acres of land, and engaged in farming and stock-rearing. In 1838, he removed to this township, bought land, and here farmed until his death, in September, 1841. He was a Justice of the Peace at an early day, was one of the organizers of White County, and was one of the Commissioners who located Monticello as the seat of justice thereof, and named it after the county seat of his old home in York State. Both he and wife were mem-

bers of the Baptist Church, and after her husband's death Mrs. Grant, who was reduced in circumstances by a depreciation in the value of live stock, supported her family by working at the loom and by teaching. She taught her first term in this township, in her own house, during the winter of 1841-42, and was one of the earliest teachers in Indian Creek Township. She died in White County, March 9, 1869. George W. Grant was fairly educated, and has taught school in White and Carroll Counties. Between the ages of seven and seventeen, he helped to support the family, and then, in 1853, began working out by the month. About 1860, he began selling trees for a nursery at Sidney, Ohio, and in 1869, started the Indian Creek Nursery, near the mouth of the creek of that name. In 1872, he bought eighteen acres, which he has since increased to forty-three, and which he has converted into a fruit-tree nursery. He also owns a nursery near Monticello, which he started in 1879. He was married, March 28, 1867, to Cartes S. Hanawalt, a native of Mifflin County, Penn., who has borne him six children, four now living. Mr. Grant is a Mason and a Republican, and Mrs. Grant is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ERNEST HARE, the second of the three children of John and Mary A. (Weis) Hare, was born in Germany January 16, 1832. In 1842, John Hare brought his family to America, and settled at Wildcat, Carroll County, Ind. In 1845, he sold his farm of eighty acres, and moved to Delphi, where he followed draying for many years, and where he is now living retired. Mrs. Mary A. Hare died in 1844, and was, like her husband, a member of the Catholic Church. Ernest Hare, at the age of twelve, began an apprenticeship of four and a half years at harness-making, in Louisville, Ky.; then worked there as journeyman for six months, and then, in 1853, moved to Logansport, Ind., where he followed his trade until November, 1881, when he moved to this township and settled on his farm of ninety acres, which he had purchased in 1866. In June, 1857, he married Catharine Hoover, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, who has borne him six children. Mr. Hare has been for many years a member of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, A., F. & A. M., at Logansport, and in politics he is a Democrat.

B. S. HOOVER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 18, 1833, and was the fourth of a family of thirteen children born to Peter and Mary A. (Hoover) Hoover, natives of Lorraine, France. The father, who was a shoemaker, brought his family to the United States in the spring of 1833, and settled in Seneca County, where he bought forty acres of land; this he sold in 1840, and came to this township, bought 190 acres of wild land and cleared up a farm. In 1849, he built the first saw mill in the township, if not in the county; he continued to add to his

estate until, at the time of his death by accident April 9, 1863, he was owner of 800 acres in this and Marshall County. Mrs. Anna Hoover died February 9, 1849, and both were members of the Catholic Church. B. S. Hoover attended school and worked for his father until he was twenty-one, and then sold books, farmed on shares, and worked out by the month for several years. In the spring of 1858, he started with a party for Pike's Peak, but turned back on reaching the Missouri River. In 1866, he bought the old homestead, which he still owns, and on which he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1880, when he went to Winamac and engaged in the dry goods trade with R. S. Rogers for six months. In 1881, he bought an additional farm near Pulaski, on which he now lives. He was married, March 18, 1862, to Sarah E. Bliss, a native of New York, who bore him one child—Lola M.—and died December 12, 1866. On April 13, 1871, Mr. Hoover married Eliza J. Rhinehart, a native of this county, and to this union four children were born, three of whom are yet living—Ura E., Maud M. and Ethel A. Mr. Hoover is a Democrat, and has served as Assessor of the township.

JACOB C. HOOVER, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, was born April 7, 1837, and is the sixth of a family of thirteen children born to Peter and Mary A. (Hoover) Hoover, natives of Lorraine, France. Jacob C. Hoover is largely self-educated, and is possessed of more than ordinary mental powers. He was reared on his father's farm and in his saw mill until twenty-two years old, and then for fourteen months he worked in La Porte, Ind., in a saw mill; then by the month on a farm in White County, Ind., and September 18, 1861, enlisted in Company A, Second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, or Forty-first Regiment, and served until October 4, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Resaca; also took part in the Atlanta campaign and accompanied Gen. McCook's division in the Stoneman raid. After his discharge, he came to this township and farmed on shares one year, and then bought a partially improved farm of eighty acres, on which he still resides, having increased it to 200 acres. He was married, June 9, 1868, to Martha Waddell, a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., and of Irish-Scotch and German descent. To his marriage there have been born seven children, of whom three only are living. Mr. Hoover and wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN G. HORSTMAN was born in Prussia March 5, 1821, and is the eldest of the nine children of John B. and Mary A. Horstman. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education in his native land, having studied for ten years. In August, 1849, he emigrated to the

United States and settled in Cincinnati. He found employment first on the turnpike roads in Indiana and Kentucky, on which he worked eighteen months, and then for a few months he worked in a foundry at Cincinnati. From 1851 to 1854, he was employed as foreman of a stone quarry at Dayton. He then came to Fulton County, this State, where he improved some 400 or 500 acres of land for a Mr. Dickey, building four dwellings and a barn on the same. In the spring of 1861, he came to this township; here farmed on shares for five years, and in 1866 bought the farm of 160 acres on which he now lives. He was married, in 1855, at Dayton, Ohio, to Hannah Gray, a native of Ohio and of Irish descent. Of the eleven children born to this marriage, six are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Horstman are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Greenbacker.

CHARLES N. HUSTON, M. D., was born in Dearborn County, Ind., June 28, 1856, and is the eldest of the five children of David J. and Ann E. (Fain) Huston. The father was born in Connersville, Ind., October 27, 1821, and the mother in Spencer, Ind., in August, 1822, and both are of Scotch descent. David J. Huston was ordained a Baptist minister October 20, 1847, and has been in charge of the congregation at Sugar Creek, of four classes in Howard County, and of the congregations at Greensburg, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, at a point in Jennings County, Rensselaer and Goodland, at which last place he is now stationed. He also had the agency for six years of Franklin College. Charles N. Huston was educated in this county and at Valparaiso College. In 1876, he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. R. C. Huston, at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in the class of 1878-79. He then entered into practice with his former preceptor at Oxford, and in the spring of 1880 came to the village of Pulaski, where he is meeting with excellent success. In December, 1881, in company with D. W. Goble, he opened the first drug store in Pulaski, under the firm name of Huston & Goble; in November, 1882, Mr. Goble retired, and Dr. J. M. Ward took his place, and the firm now stands as Huston & Ward.

JAMES KEY was born in Carroll County, Ind., October 14, 1839, and is the sixth of nine children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Gratehouse) Key, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio, and of Irish and German extraction. When Samuel Key was a small boy, his parents settled near Dayton, Ohio, and there he was educated and married. About 1829, he moved his wife and children to the wilderness of Carroll County, Ind., entered eighty acres, built a cabin and cleared up a farm. In the fall of 1840, he sold out and came to this township, entered 120 acres, and here farmed until his death in September, 1864. James Key,

until his majority, lived with his father, receiving the usual education attainable at the frontier schoolhouses. For three years he worked out by the month, and then bought forty-eight acres of unimproved land on Section No. 29, which he improved and added to until he now owns 100 acres. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was married, June 27, 1864, to Mary A. Chrisinger, a native of Marion County, Ohio, and to this union there have been born eight children, all of whom are living. In politics, Mr. Key is a Democrat.

JOHNSON LIDGARD was born in Pike County, Ill., January 15, 1840, and is the third in a family of twelve children born to Solomon and Mary A. (Hatfield) Lidgard, both natives of Lincolnshire, Eng. Solomon Lidgard was a tailor, but came to this country in 1833, still a young man, and settled in Marion County, Ohio, where he bought eighty acres of land, and where he was married. In 1838, he sold his place and removed to Pike County, Ill., where he farmed on shares until the spring of 1851, when he came to this township and entered 160 acres, on which he lived until the fall of 1867, when he moved to Van Buren Township, this county, where he died, April 4, 1874, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now in her sixty-seventh year. Johnson Lidgard was employed on his father's farm until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; in the fall of 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. He took part in all the battles around Vicksburg, and was with Gen. Banks in the Red River campaign. At the close of the war, he engaged in farming in this township. He was married in June, 1866, to Lucinda Waterhouse, a native of Marion County, Ohio. She bore her husband one son, and died in December, 1867, a member of the German Baptist Church. In September, 1869, Mr. Lidgard married Rachel Paul, who has borne him six children, three of whom are living. In politics, Mr. Lidgard is a Democrat; his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

R. A. LOWRY was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, March 1, 1841, and is the eighth of the thirteen children of John D. and Margaret A. (Stotts) Lowry, natives of Virginia and Ohio, and of Scotch and Irish descent. At the age of twenty-one, John D. Lowry accompanied his parents to Circleville, Ohio, and was there married, in 1827, at the age of twenty-seven. In 1835, he moved to Wyandot County, and in 1853 came with his family to Monroe Township, this county, bought 360 acres of land, built a cabin, improved his land, and died in May, 1879. Robert A. Lowry remained with his father until he was twenty-eight. He then

moved to this township, on a farm of 250 acres, which he bought from his father-in-law. Mr. Lowry was married October 28, 1868, to Pauline Bowers, a native of Seneca County, Ohio. The children born to this union are Margaret E., Jacob, Phebe A. and Harriet M. Mr. Lowry is a Democrat, and in 1880 was elected one of the County Commissioners, and re-elected in 1882.

JACOB MARCH was born in Union County, Penn., March 17, 1829, and was one of the twelve children born to John and Catherine (Racer) March, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. John March was a weaver, was married in Pennsylvania, and in 1837 moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1840, when he came to this township, entered eighty acres, built a cabin and improved the land, which he increased to 160 acres, and died thereon in 1857. He was one of the Township Trustees under the old constitution, and a member of the German Reformed Church. Jacob March, until twenty-three years old, attended school and assisted his father on the farm, and then he and his brother-in-law farmed on shares for two years. He then bought his present farm of 120 acres in this township, which he has since increased to 217 acres. He was married, February 5, 1854, to Mary A. Good, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, who has borne her husband six children, of whom five are yet living. In politics, Mr. March is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

S. A. MARCH was born in this county February 11, 1856, and is the eldest of the seven children of Jacob and Mary A. (Good) March, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Jacob March, at the age of twelve, came to this county with his parents, and was here married in about 1854. He then bought eighty acres of land in this township, built a log house and developed a farm, to which he has since added from time to time, until it now comprises 240 acres, all well-improved. Both he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church. S. A. March received a fair common school education in his youth, and was subsequently engaged in teaching and assisting his father, until December, 1879. He then engaged in general merchandising at Pulaski, in company with M. B. Crist, under the firm name of Crist & March. The firm is quite successful, doing a business of \$12,000 per annum. In politics, Mr. March is a Democrat, and he is a rising young business man.

WILLIAM MARCH, farmer and ex-County Clerk, was born March 16, 1834, in Seneca County, Ohio, and is one of twelve children, five of whom are yet living, born to John and Catharine (Reaser) March, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-German descent. John March was a weaver by trade, but the latter portion of his life was

engaged in agricultural pursuits. To do better was the primary cause that led to his removal west in 1840, and, having friends in southern Pulaski County, located in Indian Creek Township, and made that his home until his death in July, 1861. He was a useful citizen, and a man honored and esteemed for his private worth. His widow survived his loss until November, 1874, when she, too, died. From the time he was six years old, William March has made Pulaski County his home. In August, 1865, he was united in wedlock with Elizabeth Rhinehart, a native of Rockingham County, Va., born April 27, 1840, and to their marriage has been born a family of five children—John S., deceased; Martha A., now Mrs. John Bachtenkircher, of Champaign County, Ill.; Emma J., Mrs. E. R. Brown, of Winamac; William P. and Henry M. Mr. March has made farming his vocation through life, and he is one of the successful farmers of his township, yet owning a nice farm of 137 acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat in politics, and, besides having held all the offices in his township, has served by appointment as County Clerk from May, 1881, to November, 1892, inclusive.

JEREMIAH MATTIX was born in Marion County, Ohio, February 3, 1840, and is one of the ten children born to Benjamin and Lydia A. (Boston) Mattix, natives respectively of Ohio and Maryland, and of Welsh and German descent. In the fall of 1846, Benjamin Mattix sold his farm in Ohio, and moved with his family to this township, entered forty acres of land in this and forty in White County, built a cabin (which is still standing), and here died in March, 1864. His widow is still living, and is a member of the Christian Church. Jeremiah Mattix, at the age of twenty-one, quit the old home, and went to farming on shares during the summers, and hunting and trapping in the winters, for six years. In 1867, he bought the interest of the other heirs in a part of the homestead, and increased it to 230 acres, on which he still resides. He continues to hunt at the proper season, and is considered one of the best shots in the country. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 28 of the same year. He was married, October 31, 1868, to Orpha J., daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Chew) Bailey, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of Welsh-Irish and Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Mattix are the parents of five children, all living. Mrs. Mattix is a member of the German Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. Mattix is a Republican.

WILLIAM A. OYLER, M. D., was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 19, 1849, and is the third of the twelve children born to Jacob and Rachel A. (Williams) Oyler, natives respectively of Kentucky

and Ohio, and of German and English descent. Jacob Oyler moved to Darke County, Ohio, while he was yet a young man, and was there married. In 1856, he came to Miami County, this State, where he served for eight years as Justice of the Peace, and in 1869 moved to St. Clair County, Mo.; the following year he removed to Grundy County, Mo., where he still resides on his farm of 340 acres. William A. Oyler attended school and assisted on the home farm until twenty-one years of age; in 1871, he began reading medicine with Dr. S. F. Landrey, of Galveston, Ind.; he then studied under Dr. O. C. Irvin, of Bunker Hill, and in the class of 1880-81 graduated from the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. In 1881, he came to Pulaski, this county, where he is fast acquiring a renumerative practice. He was married, September 18, 1870, to Catherine Galbraith, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him six children, of whom one boy and four girls are still living. In politics, the Doctor is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

C. R. PARCEL was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 5, 1828, and was the second of six children born to William D. and Harriet (Humphrey) Parcel, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. William D. Parcel was married in Marion County, Ohio, and at Caledonia (which town was laid out by his father), in connection with a brother, owned and operated a saw mill, grist mill, carding mill, distillery and blacksmith shop, besides two large farms. In 1842, Mr. Parcel sold out his interests in Ohio, removed to Cass County, Ind., remained two years, and then came to this township, bought 200 acres, and farmed until his death in the fall of 1871. C. R. Parcel worked with his father until seventeen years old, and then worked at various points until the spring of 1848, when he enlisted in the Second United States Infantry, in Ohio, but was claimed as a minor by his father the same year. He returned to this county, where he has since worked at his trade, and been engaged in farming. In the spring of 1881, he purchased his present farm of eighty acres. In 1849, he was married to Mary E. Wages, a native of Maryland. Thirteen children were born to this union, eight still living. Mr. Parcel is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a P. G. of Star City Lodge, No. 442. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has filled the position of County Commissioner.

AMOS PLOTNER was born in Marion County, Ohio, August 25, 1839, and is one of the five children born to John and Judith (Reeser) Plotner, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. In about 1833, John Plotner moved to Marion County, Ohio, bought eighty acres of land, developed a farm, increased it to 160 acres, and in 1851 sold and came to this township, where he purchased a partially improved farm of 280 acres, and here he died February 5, 1854, a member of the

Lutheran Church. Mrs. Judith Plotner, a member of the German Reformed Church, died August 24, 1874. Amos Plotner, although he received but the ordinary education obtainable at the log schoolhouses of his youthful days, is a gentleman of extensive reading, and is well informed on all current topics. He was the only heir to the homestead, on which he still resides, and which he has increased to 560 acres. He was married, in 1860, to Lucy A Gemberling, a native of this township, and to this union have been born nine children, of whom five are living. Mr. and Mrs. Plotner are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Plotner is a Democrat, and for two years served as Township Trustee.

MICHAEL RUFF was born in Seneca County, Ohio, August 8, 1840, and is the third of a family of eight children born to Jacob and Magdalena (Daudinger) Ruff, natives of Lorraine, France. Michael Ruff was brought to this township an infant, by his parents, in the fall of 1840; for two years after becoming of age he worked for his father, receiving \$150 and \$200 for his services; he then worked a part of his father's farm on shares for two years, and then moved on a farm of 162 acres, given to him by his father. This farm he has thoroughly improved and increased to 490 acres, and he is now admitted to be the most extensive wheat-grower in the township. In February, 1867, he married Sophronia Stagmyre, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and daughter of Maurice and Magdalena (Senn) Stagmyre, natives of Switzerland. Mrs. Ruff became the mother of two children (both deceased) and died September 2, 1868. May 5, 1870, Mr. Ruff married Elizabeth Stagmyre, a native of this county, and a sister of his former wife, and to this union have been born four children, all living. In February, 1865, Mr. Ruff enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war, being discharged in June of the same year. In politics, Mr. Ruff is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

L. RUFF was born in this township April 29, 1842, and is one of eight children born to Jacob and Magdalena (Daudinger) Ruff, natives of Lorraine, France. In 1834, Jacob Ruff, who was a weaver, came to the United States with his wife and child, bought a small farm in Seneca County, Ohio, and there resided until 1840, when he came to this township and cleared eighty acres, which he had entered the previous year. To this farm he added, from time to time, until at his death, February 14, 1877, he owned 600 acres of well-improved land. He gave each of his children a good farm or its equivalent, and died a consistent member of the Catholic Church. Laurence Ruff received the ordinary education of the frontier, and assisted on his father's farm until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served

until the fall of 1864, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home, having fought at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, and in all the other engagements of his regiment. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising, but made his home with his father for eleven years; he next lived on his brother's farm, and in the spring of 1879, returned to the homestead and took care of his mother until her death, September 9, of the same year. April 18, 1876, he married Anna Ryne, a native of Carroll County, Ind., and to this union there have been born four children, of whom three are living—Maggie, William and Julia. Mr. Ruff is now living on and is the owner of the old homestead. Although acting with the Democratic party, he is no office seeker.

JOHN SENN, SR., was born in Switzerland May 16, 1808, and is the eldest of the eleven children born to Michael and Neuperga (Shiverly) Senn. Michael was a farmer and a wine-grower, and for a time served in the Swiss Army. In 1837, he brought his family to America and settled in Seneca County, Ohio, and there ended his days in 1839. His object in coming to the United States was to secure land for his children, and at his death gave John Senn, Sr., the money to purchase estates for them all. In 1838, John, Sr., came to what is now Indian Creek Township, located some 400 or 500 acres, which he bid off at the land sale at La Porte in December of the same year. Michael and his wife were both members of the Catholic Church, and in this faith the latter died in White County, Ind., in 1857. John Senn, Sr., received a fair education in Switzerland, and after coming to America learned the carpenter's trade of a brother-in-law in Seneca County, Ohio, and followed the business for about sixteen years. He was married in Seneca County, in 1841, to Catharine Wagner, a native of France, who bore him two children—Catharine, now Mrs. Peter Buchman, and John Senn, Jr. In 1844, he came to this township and bought more land, but remained only a few months. In 1848, however, he took up his permanent home here, and built a log house and improved a portion of his land. John Senn, Jr., resides with his parents on the homestead, but owns a well improved farm of 300 acres adjoining. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-seven, and was married February 17, 1871, to Margaret Meyers, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and of German descent. Three sons and two daughters have blessed this union, and the family are all members of the Catholic Church. In politics, Mr. Senn is a Democrat.

A. G. SHANK is a native of Germany, was born January 27, 1846, and is one of the four children of Charles and Elizabeth (Cline) Shank. In 1851, Charles Shank brought his family to the United States and settled in Beaver Township, this county, entering eighty acres, erecting

a cabin and developing a farm. A. G. Shank was employed at home until his majority, when he went to work by the month. Two years later, he engaged in dealing in live stock, and for six years met with decided success. In 1875, he engaged in the saloon business at Pulaski; in March, 1882, he sold out and again engaged in the live stock trade. He was married, October 12, 1873, to Susana Weaver, a native of this township, and this union has been blessed with four children, two boys and two girls. Mr. Shank is a Democrat, and in the spring of 1882 was elected Township Assessor. He is owner of an eighty-acre farm adjoining the village of Pulaski, besides some eighteen or twenty village lots and a handsome residence. Mr. Shank's father and mother are members of the Catholic Church, as are also Mr. Shank and wife.

HENRY STRATTON was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 6, 1838, and is the eldest of the four children born to William and Barbara (Hicks) Stratton, natives respectively of New Jersey and of Holland. Henry Stratton, during his boyhood, received but three months' schooling, but has succeeded in acquiring a fair education through his own exertions. August 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 21, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He still entertains a deep regard for the officers of his regiment. In May, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served as Third Sergeant in the Army of the Potomac, and was mustered out in August, 1864. For several years afterward, he worked in Wyandot County by the month, and in 1868 moved to Steuben County, Ind., where he worked as before. In 1878, he came to this township, and here he has since made his home. In 1870, he married Rizpah C. Ireland, a native of Michigan, who bore him three children (two yet living) and died in 1875. January 28, 1877, he married Mary B., daughter of Frederick and Margaret Reap, and a native of this township. To this marriage there have been born two children. Mr. Stratton is a Republican and is an enterprising farmer.

JOHN S. THOMPSON was born in Wood County, Ohio, June 3, 1830, and is one of the seven children of Moses and Sarah (Scott) Thompson, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, and of English and Scotch descent. In 1824, Moses Thompson settled on a large tract of land in Wood County, Ohio, then a wilderness, and there engaged in farming and millwrighting until his death in 1833. Six years later, John S. Thompson, then nine years old, came with a younger sister to Cass County, Ind., where the two made their home with an elder sister. In the spring of 1849, John S. began driving mules on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and in the fall of the same year went to live with a brother-in-law, William Dodd, at Napoleon, Ohio. In 1850, Mr. Dodd was elected

Sheriff of Henry County, and under him Mr. Thompson served as Deputy two years. In the spring of 1854, he moved to Logansport, Ind., clerked in a dry goods store two years, and then in a general store at Middle Fork two years longer. He then returned to Napoleon, clerked a year, and then clerked in Logansport until May, 1864, when he came to Pulaski, this county, and opened a general store in company with J. F. Taylor. In 1868, he bought Mr. Taylor's interest and conducted the business alone until 1874, when he was elected Treasurer of Pulaski County, and re-elected in 1876. From 1879 till 1881, he was Cashier of the Winamac Bank. He then retired to his farm of 600 acres near Pulaski, and engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. In April, 1882, he purchased A. A. Butler's stock of general merchandise at Pulaski, and is now conducting that business. In 1871, Mr. Thompson married Rebecca Ent, a native of New Jersey, who has borne him four children, of whom two are still living.

JOHN M. WARD, M. D., was born in Harrison Township, this county, July 28, 1852, and is the second of a family of seven children born to G. S. and Love J. (Doud) Ward, natives respectively of Ohio and New York. In 1828, at the age of seven years, G. S. Ward was taken by his parents to Logansport, Ind., where his father, Samuel Ward, was engaged as a contractor on the Wabash & Erie Canal. In 1839, the family came to what is now Harrison Township, this county, where Samuel Ward pre-empted 200 acres of land, for which he later obtained a patent. While still a young man, G. S. Ward purchased eighty acres adjoining the old homestead, which he cleared up and on which he still resides. He was married in 1850; is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John M. Ward, after a preliminary course of instruction in the common and high schools of this county, took a three years' course at the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind., teaching during the interval nine terms of school of an average of five months each. In 1878, he began the study of medicine with Drs. W. H. and G. W. Thompson, of Winamac. In the class of 1881-82, he graduated from the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis; he then entered into practice at Pulaski, in company with Dr. C. N. Huston. November 14, 1882, he bought out the interest of D. W. Goble in the drug store at Pulaski, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Huston & Ward. Dr. Ward was married, March 7, 1882, to Miss Ella M. Condon, a native of Morrow County, Ohio. In politics, the Doctor is a Republican.

MOSES L. WASHBURN, one of the earliest pioneers of this township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 2, 1815, and is one

of the eleven children of Isaac and Rachel (Laycock) Washburn, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, and of German descent. While yet a young man, Isaac Washburn settled in the wilderness of Brown County, Ohio, where he bought and improved 117 acres of land, on which he resided until his death in 1828. He had served his country, in its war with England, from the early part of 1813 until peace was declared, and his father, George Washburn, served all through the Revolutionary struggle. The latter was also a comrade of Daniel Boone in the settlement of Kentucky. Isaac Washburn, at the time of his death, was a member of the Baptist Church; his widow, a member of the same church, is a resident of Star City, this county, and is in her ninety-seventh year. Moses L. Washburn was educated in the pioneer schools of Ohio, and in July, 1833, moved with his mother and step-father to Cass County, Ind. After his majority, he worked out by the month for two years, and then purchased 160 acres of wild land in Cass County, which he improved somewhat and then sold. On the 27th of June, 1838, he arrived in what is now Indian Creek Township, Pulaski County, Ind., bought 160 acres at the land sale at La Porte the following December, and with the help of his friends and neighbors, some of whom came from as far as Logansport, put up a rude log cabin, and here he has since resided, with the exception of twelve years, from 1851 to 1864, passed in Cass County, this State. He now owns 420 acres of well-improved land. He was first married, March 23, 1837, to Susanna Brown, a native of Preble County, Ohio, who bore him four children, three yet living, and died September 5, 1859, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His second marriage, September 11, 1860, was to Marilla A. McGovney, a native of West Union, Ohio. Four boys and three girls have blessed this union, and all are living. Mr. W. once served as Justice of the Peace of Beaver Township, which then included Indian Creek; he was afterward County Commissioner for three years, and for six years Township Trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES D. WATTS was born in Cass County, Ind., October 30, 1839, and is one of the nine children born to William P. and Elizabeth (Daily) Watts, natives of Indiana and Virginia. At the age of seventeen, William P. Watts accompanied his parents to Cass County, and at the age of eighteen was there married. After his father's death, he bought the home place, on which he still resides. His wife died September, 1875, a member of the Christian Church, of which sect Mr. Watts is also a member. James D. Watts, until twenty-two years of age, lived with his father; he then bought a forty-acre farm in Cass County, on which he resided three years; then sold out and bought another, and then,

in 1869, again sold out and came to this township. where he bought 120 acres, on which he now lives. He was married, March 2, 1862, to Sarah Ross, a native of Brown County, Ohio. To this union there were born ten children, of whom seven are yet living. Mrs. Watts is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Watts is a member of the National party.

MILTON H. WILLIAMS is the youngest of the seven children born to Joseph and Rachel (Haniman) Williams, and was born in Hamilton County, Ind., June 7, 1832. Both his grandfathers were killed by the Indians near Chillicothe, Ohio, in the wars of the frontier, and his father, Joseph Williams, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with Gen. Hull at the time of his surrender to the enemy. Joseph was married in Ohio, but a few years after the war moved to Hamilton County, Ind., then an unbroken wilderness, developed a farm, and there died in 1837. His widow and three of the children died of cholera in 1850. Milton H. Williams, after his father's death, lived with his brother-in-law until eighteen. He then worked three summers in the Tippecanoe Iron Forge in Fulton County, Ind., and then, in 1853, came to this township, where he bought a partially improved farm of 100 acres, on which he still resides and which he has increased to 180 acres. He was married, October 25, 1860, to Sophronia Goble, a native of Henry County, Ind., and to this union have been born seven children, of whom but three are still living. In politics, Mr. Williams is a Republican, and has never missed a vote since he became of age.

WILLIAM H. WISELEY was born in Cass County, Ind., June 3, 1850. His father, Henry Wiseley, was a native of Ohio, and in 1836, while yet a young man, came to Cass County, this State, where he entered 400 or 500 acres of land, and developed a farm. He was twice married, first in Ohio to Catharine Kistler, a native of that State, who died without issue; secondly, in Cass County, Ind., to Mary C. Wolley, who bore him nine children, of whom William H. is the second. She died at her home in Cass County, August 31, 1882, her husband following on the 18th of November in the same year. Henry Wiseley was a prominent Mason, and on a part of his original land entry in Cass County the town of Royal Center was laid out, to which he subsequently made an addition. William H. Wiseley lived with his father until 1872, when he came to this township, and settled on sixty acres of land, and farmed for three years, keeping bachelor's hall in a log cabin. In 1875, he moved upon 100 acres of wild land which his father had given him, and here erected a frame house, and placed the soil under cultivation. He was married, September 23, 1875, to Sarah J. Hawkins, a native of Fulton County, Ind., and this lady has borne him two children—Charles F. and William E. In politics, Mr. Wiseley affiliates with the National party.

JOHN U. WITTMER was born in Switzerland June 21, 1820, and is the youngest of the six children of Philip and Anna (Nendlist) Wittmer, also natives of Switzerland. John U. Wittmer received a fair education in his native land, and at the age of eighteen was apprenticed for two years at blacksmithing. In 1840, he entered the Swiss Army, and served until 1856, participating in the Swiss rebellion of 1847. In 1856, he emigrated to the United States, leaving his wife and family behind. He at first halted at Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade for a time; then went to Fremont, Ohio, and thence to Logansport, Ind., where he followed his trade for six months. In August, 1858, he came to Pulaski, this township, where he opened a blacksmith shop, which he still conducts. In 1860, he returned to Switzerland for his family, but found that his wife had died during his absence. He returned in May of the same year, bringing with him his son and daughter. In 1861, he married Catherine Camersink, a native of Switzerland, who has borne him one son—Frank A. Mr. and Mrs. Wittmer are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

J. P. WOOD was born in Covington, Ohio, June 6, 1833, and is the eldest of the nine children of Jacob and Nancy (Bartmess) Wood, natives of Virginia and Maryland, and of French and Holland descent. Jacob Wood was a harness-maker, and in 1828 settled in Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was married. He next moved to Covington, carried on his trade, and about 1840 moved to New Harrison, Ohio, where he engaged in general mercantile trade, in connection with harness-making. From 1847 to 1856, he bought farms in Darke County, aggregating 700 acres, and added farming to his other business, and also engaged in real estate transactions, purchasing large tracts of tax lands. In 1856, he sold out his business in New Harrison, and removed to Hill Grove, where he conducted the same line of business until 1860, when he again sold out, and also disposed of a part of his Ohio land; and came to Jasper County, Ind.; bought 320 acres of land, and added thereto until he was owner of over 700 acres, and here he devoted his entire attention to farming and stock-rearing. In 1868, he traded a part of his Jasper County property for the flouring-mill at Pulaski, this township. He moved here in 1869, and in 1870 erected a store building, and engaged in general merchandising, in connection with milling, which he continued until his death, October 6, 1876. About the time of his marriage he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which for many years he was a local preacher; for several years also he was Postmaster, both in Ohio and Indiana. J. P. Wood learned harness-making of his father, and followed the trade for a number of years. In 1855, he went to Butler County, Iowa, bought 400 acres, erected a board shanty, and improved the farm

until the fall of 1869, when he came to Pulaski, this township, and opened a harness-shop. In 1870, he and his brother David purchased the stock in their father's grist mill, and operated the mill, under rent, until 1875, when they bought the building and eighteen acres of land adjoining. In 1877, J. P. bought his brother's interest, and now operates the mill on his own account. June 25, 1856, Mr. Wood married Miss Martha J. Epperson, of Crawford County, Ind., who has borne him eight children, seven yet living.

WHITE POST TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC F. BIGGS was born in Harrison County, Ind., January 27, 1826, and is one of the fourteen children of Robert and Rebecca (Sands) Biggs, named as follows: William, Matilda, Mary, Lavina, Elizabeth, Robert, Harrison, Lucinda, Rebecca, John, Isaac, Martha, Sarah and Adaline; of these, William, Rebecca, John, Isaac and Sarah only are living. The father was born in 1787 or 1788 in Pennsylvania; he was one of the first settlers in Southern Indiana; was Justice of the Peace in Harrison County for many years; was Doorkeeper for the first General Assembly of Indiana; fought under Gen. Harrison and was wounded. He died in Harrison County in 1868. Isaac F. farmed in Harrison until 1869; lived in Starke County about five years; then for eight years in Jasper County. In the fall of 1882, he came to Medarysville for the purpose of conducting a hotel that he had purchased in 1879. This is a most commodious building, is a two-story frame, and only a few steps from the depot. Mr. Biggs was a Justice of the Peace in Harrison County for four years. He was married, March 4, 1847, to Sarah Bowling, who has given birth to thirteen children; the living are named Edward, Martha, Daniel, Robert, John, Lewis, Alice, Charles, Ida, Morris, Fanny and Marshall. Mr. Biggs is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist Church. He is affable and accommodating, and is well fitted for his present business.

MOSES E. DAVISSON was born in Clark County, Ohio, September 30, 1812, and is one of the four children born to Hezekiah and Phebe (Ellsworth) Davisson, named in order of birth, Solomon, Isabel, Mary and Moses. Of these, our subject is the only one living. The father was born in West Virginia. He helped to build Fort Meigs during the war of 1812, pursued farming as an occupation, and died in Jasper County, Ind., at the age of seventy-one. The grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When Moses E. was six years of age, he

came with his father to what is now Johnson County, Ind. ; in 1847, he moved to Jasper County; lived there about eight years, and thence moved to Francesville, where he was engaged for four years in mercantile business; during the late war, he resided in Jasper County; since 1873, he has made Medarys-ville his home. He was married, January 28, 1832, to Mahala Earlywine, celebrating his golden wedding, or, as he terms it, family re-union, January 28, 1882. This couple have had born to them eleven children, of whom there are still living the following: Thomas, Sarah, Moses and Martha. During the Mexican war, Mr. Davisson was appointed Sheriff of Johnson County. He has served as Justice of the Peace in Jasper County and in Francesville, and is now filling that office in Medarys-ville, having been elected in 1876. In 1840, he began as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church; in the fall of 1866, he joined the Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and has been a member ever since; he was also a circuit rider in Northern Indiana about twelve years. He is a Freemason, and a highly respected citizen.

E. A. ELSTON was born in Medarys-ville, October 21, 1857, and is one of the seven children of William and Theodosia (Ivins) Elston; these children were born in the following order: Matthias, Maria, Henrietta, Eugene, John, Edward and Theodosia; Maria and Edward are the only ones living. The father was born in Union County, Ind., November 14, 1820; he began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen, completed his course in Cincinnati, received his degree of M. D., and began practicing in 1844, and continued until his death, in the fall of 1873, at Medarys-ville. E. A. Elston farmed chiefly until 1876, when he purchased the business stand where he is now located. He was married, November 20, 1881, to Addie Harris, who was born November 15, 1859, and to this union has been born one child—William Clyde. Mr. Elston was elected Township Trustee in the spring of 1882, and is the present incumbent. He is engaged in mercantile business and carries a stock of goods valued at \$3,000. Having lived in Medarys-ville all his life, he has the full confidence of her citizens.

WILLIAM H. EMRICH was born in Champaign County, Ohio, January 8, 1853, and is the son of George and Sarah (Long) Emrich, who were the parents of three children—Emmanuel (deceased), William and Albert. The father was born in 1823, spent the greater part of his life farming, although he worked somewhat at milling and carpentering. He died at the house his widow now resides in, a short distance north of our subject's present home. When the latter was two years of age, he was brought to this township by his father, and here he has ever since resided. He was married April 16, 1878, to Wilhelmina Cortz, who

has borne him two children—George (deceased) and Tracy. He is the owner of a fine farm, about six miles southeast of Medarysville, and his chief crops are corn, wheat and hay, although he pays considerable attention to the raising of sheep and hogs, and makes a specialty of cattle breeding. He is an industrious and thrifty farmer, and is strictly temperate.

JAMES M. FARNSLEY was born in Jefferson County, Ky., May 9, 1817, and is one of seven children born to David and Sarah (Merriwether) Farnsley, only three of whom are living—Mary, James and Martha. The father was born in 1787 or 1788, and was a farmer and harness-maker, and died in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1833. James M. worked on his father's farm until 1844, when he moved to Harrison County, Ind.; there he farmed for ten years, after which, in partnership with another, he erected a "fifty-barrel" steam grist mill; shortly afterward, he purchased his partner's interest and operated this mill alone until 1869, when he came to Medarysville to view the country. In 1873, he settled on a farm two and a half miles southeast of the town, and in 1879 returned to Medarysville and purchased a two-thirds interest in the only grist mill in the township. This is a two-and-a-half-story frame, with two sets of buhrs, run by a twenty-five horsepower engine. The firm name is Farnsley & Slocum, and custom work is made a specialty. Mr. Farnsley was married in October, 1841, to Margaret C. Neil, who gave birth to eight children, of whom Holby, Eurah, Julia, Alice, Lizzie and Mattie are living. Mr. Farnsley was again married in December, 1864, his choice being Margaret E. Kessinger, who has given birth to fourteen children, of whom there are living the following: Lucy, Hattie, Leah, Tamy, Rachel, Mildred, Albert and Eve.

JOSEPH J. FREDERICK was born in Moultrie County, Ill., February 23, 1835, and is one of the five children born to Richard and Malinda (Roney) Frederick—George, Joseph, Sarah, Levi (deceased) and Elvira. The father was born in 1810, was a farmer, and died in Morgan County, Ind., in 1841; the mother followed three years later, leaving her five young children alone in the world. At the age of three, Joseph came with his father to Morgan County, and there resided about nineteen years. In the spring of 1857, he came to Medarysville, was a tenant until 1864, when he purchased a fine farm of eighty acres, one and one-half miles south, which he worked until 1870, and then returned to Medarysville, and engaged in the lumber business, then in the produce trade, and he is now conducting one of the leading mercantile establishments of the town. He was married, August 14, 1856, to Parthenia Brewer, who has borne him three children—Ollie V., John

R. and Mary E. Mr. Frederick has done much toward the training and educating of the youth of his day, having taught school for eighteen consecutive years. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1850, and is strictly honest in all his dealings.

ELIJAH C. HANSELL was born in Putnam County, Ind., October 27, 1842, and is the son of George and Mary Ann (Wilkinson) Hansell. This couple are the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Juretta, John, David, Elijah, Joseph, Rachel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, George, Jonathan, Jehu and Rebecca. Of these, John, Joseph and Elizabeth are dead. The father was born in Virginia in 1813, is a farmer, and is now living in Putnam County with his wife, who was born in February, 1817. At the age of twenty-five, Elijah came to this township, and moved on his present place in May, 1869. He was married, September 5, 1867, to Mary Ann Aldridge, who has borne him two boys and two girls—Nora, George, John and Alice. Of these, Alice has passed away. In July, 1868, Mr. Hansell enlisted for six months in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in August, 1864, in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, and fought at West Point, and in many skirmishes and minor engagements; he was mustered out in July, 1865. At present he is engaged in raising wheat and corn chiefly, and pays a great deal of attention to the breeding of blooded stock. He is probably the only man in the county that has a well-defined registered herd of "short horns." He lives three miles south of Medarysville, and owns a fine farm of 160 acres.

FRANCIS S. HORNER was born in Yorkshire, England, October 16, 1818, one of the ten children of Elias and Dorothy (Smith) Horner, of whom there are living Francis, Elias and Cornelius. The father, also a native of Yorkshire, was born in 1798, and, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed for seven years to one of the great cutlery firms of Sheffield. In 1821 or 1822, he came to America, engaged in farming for several years, then in merchandising, at which he was occupied at the time of his death in 1854, in La Porte County, Ind. He was a sincere Christian, and an Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Francis S. came to America with his father. At the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to a harness-maker in Warren County, Ohio, and continued at the business for about five years, since when he has been engaged chiefly in farming. In 1854, he came to this township, and in 1872 to Medarysville, to engage in mercantile business, and is now one of the firm of E. W. Horner & Co., one of the most extensive establishments in the town. Francis S. was married, in 1839, to Isabel Campbell, who has borne him two children—Elizabeth and Dorothy, the latter deceased. Mrs. Horner died about the year 1848. In July, 1848, Mr. Horner married Margaret Callaway, who

has borne him five children; the names of the living are Elias, Sarah, Eva and Francis. Mr. Horner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an influential citizen.

LEW W. HUBBELL was born in Dearborn County, Ind., August 11, 1849, and is one of six children born to David and Frances (Wood) Hubbell. These children were named Sylvia (deceased), Lewis, James (deceased), Cyrus, Edward and John. The father was born in Ohio in 1826, came to this county in 1856, served ten years as Commissioner of the county, and died here in January, 1879. When Lew W. Hubbell was six or seven years old, he was brought by his father to Salem Township, this county, where he resided about eleven years; since then he has made this township his home. He was married, November 14, 1875, to Mary E. Byers, who has borne him four children—Frank, Fanny C., Earle Scott and Jesse. Frank is deceased. Mr. Hubbell now lives six miles south of Medarysville, and has a fertile and well cultivated farm, on which he chiefly raises corn and wheat, and, of stock, sheep and hogs. He is a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church, and he has probably done more toward the building-up of the public prosperity than any man of his age in the township.

HIRAM KESSINGER was born in Washington County, Md., February 2, 1823, and is one of the nine children of Jacob and Margaret (Beard) Kessinger, named as follows: Jacob, Theodore, Benjamin, Hiram, Luther, Mary (deceased), Margaret, Lucinda and George. The father was born in Maryland, took part in the war of 1812, and was engaged in a variety of occupations during life, such as tanner, merchant, manufacturer of earthenware, tinner and farmer. He was well educated, and was quite a linguist; he died in Harrison County, Ind., in 1838. Hiram Kessinger came to Harrison County with his father in 1837, and he there was engaged in farming and merchandising. In January, 1870, he came to this township. He was married July 17, 1859, to Rowena Gaither, and has had born to him four children—Thomas, Caroline, Walter and Margaret, the last named deceased. In February, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Two months later, he became Ward Master in the hospital, and then Steward, holding the last-named position until mustered out in July, 1865. He was present at the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson; at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, at the siege of Atlanta, at Jonesboro, with Sherman on his renowned march, at Savannah, Columbia, Raleigh, and other points. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres, two and a half miles south of Medarysville, raises a variety of crops, and has a neat residence and commodious outbuildings.

JAMES A. LOW & CO. is the name of the firm composed of James A. Low, James E. Low and Simpson E. Low. James A. Low was

born in Harrison County, Ind., February 2, 1829; at the age of eighteen, he began the carpenter trade, at which he worked about four years, and then engaged in mercantile business, at which he continued five years; he then resumed his trade, adding cabinet-making, and worked thereat on an Ohio River steamer until 1861; at the breaking-out of the war he was appointed Deputy Marshal, and was stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind., his duty being to capture deserters, "bounty jumpers," etc.; from 1865 to 1868, he was engaged in collecting bounties and pensions; in the fall of 1868, he moved upon a farm in Pulaski County, and in the spring of 1869 he came to Medarysville and resumed merchandising; in 1881, he moved to Putnam County, where he is now engaged as a merchant and miller, his two sons, James E. and Simpson E. conducting the business at Medarysville. James E. Low was born in Harrison County February 17, 1853; he came to Pulaski County with his father, and between 1877 and 1881, lived on the farm, at all other intervals being employed in the mercantile business. He was married, July 2, 1877, to Mary J. Baughman, who has borne him three children—Jessie, Floss and Gracie. Simpson E. Low was born October 3, 1858, and came to this county with his father in 1868; from early youth, he has been connected with the business in Medarysville, the most extensive of the kind in the place. The firm are the only grain dealers in the town, and they carry a general stock of goods valued at \$12,000, which, added to the stock in Putnam County, makes a firm stock of \$27,000. The children born to James A. and Basheba (Hudson) Low were seven in number, viz., James E., Oscar, Frances E., Simpson E., David E., Martha E. and Isabel E. Of these, Oscar, Frances and Martha are dead.

HENRY LUKEN was born in Prussia September 3, 1852, and is one of the nine children of John and Mary (Wilke) Luken, named Catherine, Sarah, Harmon, Anna, William, Henry, Mina, August and Charlotte. The father, a native of Prussia, is a farmer, and now resides in Starke County, Ind., aged about seventy-one years. When Henry was sixteen years of age, he began the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1869, he came to America and for six years worked at his trade in Baltimore; he then came to Indiana, and followed his trade in La Fayette a year and a half, and then moved to San Pierre, Starke County, and farmed three years. In March, 1882, he came to Medarysville, and here he conducts the leading saloon in the place. He was married, December 26, 1878, to Julia Dreblo, who has borne him two children, named Otto and Karl. Mr. Luken is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK MAIBAUER was born in Prussia July 25, 1841, and is one of the five children of John and Justina (Leferenz) Maibauer, viz.: John, deceased; Frederick; Mary; Augusta, deceased; and Ida, de-

ceased. The father was born in 1809; he was a soldier for seven years, and belonged to the "Black Cavalry;" he was wounded and discharged, and appointed Government gamekeeper; he came to America in 1857, and now lives in La Fayette, Ind. Frederick came to this country with his father, going directly to Danville, Ill., where he lived three years and learned shoe-making. He visited La Fayette, South Bend, Detroit and Cairo, and then returned to Danville; afterward he enlisted, in 1862, for three years, in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry. He took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Strawberry Plains, Buzzard Roost, Kennesaw, Atlanta, Montgomery, West Point (Ga.), Macon, and was Kilpatrick's bugler in Sherman's famous march to the sea. He was wounded three times, and was discharged in July, 1865. He then worked at his trade in La Fayette until 1874, when he came to Medarysville, and is now the only shoe-maker in the place. He was married, September 15, 1867, to Augusta Waknitz, who has borne him six children—John, Frederick, Augusta, Ida, Minnie and William. John is the only one not spared to his parents. Mr. Maibauer is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and is a worthy citizen.

WILLIAM B. NICOLES was born in Highland County, Ohio, September 14, 1816, and is one of the nine children of Samuel and Susannah (Noel) Nicoles, only four of whom are living—David, Lovicy, William and Maria. The father died when our subject was but seven years old. At the age of fifteen, the latter began to learn tailoring, which he followed until 1854. At the age of twenty, he moved to Miami County, Ind., where he resided until 1853; he then went to Jasper County, and remained two years; in the spring of 1856, he came to Medarysville and began clerking for Enoch S. Brewer; three years later, he went to farming, which has since been his chief occupation. In 1869, he was appointed Postmaster of Medarysville, which position he still holds. He was married, September 9, 1837, to Nancy P. Graham, who has borne him nine children—Milton, Alston, Walter, Keturah, William, Emma, Frank, Pulaski and Samuel. Of these, Milton, Keturah, William, Emma and Pulaski are dead. Mr. Nicoles became a Freemason in 1842, and he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOSES PRUITT was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., September 8, 1830, and is one of the ten children named below born to William and Rebecca (Hawkins) Pruitt: James, Mary, John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Esther, Moses, Archibald, Maria and William; of these, Mary, Archibald and William are deceased. The father was born in South Carolina, was a blacksmith, but paid some attention to farming, and died about the close of the civil war, in Bartholomew County. In February, 1864, Moses Pruitt came to his present farm of 180 acres, three miles

south of Medarysville, where he is chiefly engaged in raising wheat, corn and oats. His place is improved with a comfortable dwelling and commodious stables. He was married, February 5, 1851, to Sarah Ann Bowles, who has borne him seven children, of whom the living are named Leonidas and Maria. Mr. Pruitt is a thrifty farmer, and always endeavors to forward any enterprise which gives promise of becoming a public benefit.

DAVID REDER was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 9, 1818, and is the son of John and Abigail (Carrier) Reder. There were twelve children born to this couple, viz.: Jonathan, Elizabeth, David, Mary, Amanda, Eli, Nancy, William, John, George, Daniel and James, and of these Jonathan, Eli, James, and all the daughters are dead. The father was born in Virginia in 1788; practiced medicine as a profession, and died in Cass County, Ind., about the year 1867. At the age of four, David was taken by his father to Coshocton County, Ohio, and thence to Crawford County; thence David moved to Cass County, Ind., in 1844, and to this township in 1858. He was married in 1838 to Caroline Hogan, who became the mother of one child, which was named Caroline, and which died in infancy. March 10, 1842, he married Phebe Munson, who gave birth to six children, the living ones being named Margaret and Emma. In 1850, Mr. Reder began studying for the ministry, and has been circuit rider and preacher ever since, more or less. He now lives six miles southeast of Medarysville, and is a liberal and much respected citizen.

SAMUEL D. RIGGS was born in Livingston County, N. Y., December 2, 1818, and is one of the nine children born to Ransom and Sarah Riggs. These children were named Louisa, Sophronia, Samuel, Susan, Simeon, Ransom, Wilson, Harvey and Martha. All the daughters (excepting Sophronia), and one son, Wilson, are dead. The father was born in 1789, was a minister of the Gospel in his latter years, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in January, 1863. When Samuel D. was four years of age, he was brought by his father to Dearborn County, this State, and was taken thence to Decatur, Shelby and Johnson Counties. In the fall of 1850, Samuel D. came to this county, and here he has ever since lived. He was married, April 11, 1847, to Grace Greenwood, who bore him eight children—Henry, Sarah, George, William, Martha, Joseph, Emma and John; these are all dead, save Joseph and Emma. Mr. Riggs took for his second wife Esther Baughman, who became the mother of four children—Ina, Byron, Carrie and Katie, and of these all are living except Byron. Mr. Riggs resides on a well-cultivated farm of 200 acres, about six miles southeast of Medarysville, and he also owns 120 acres in Carroll County.

MICHAEL N. STUMP was born in Hardy County, Va., December 25, 1813, and is one of the nine children of George and Catherine (Neff) Stump. These children were named John, Charlotte, Mary, Michael, George, James, Elizabeth, William and Catharine, of whom all are dead excepting John, Michael and George. The father was born in Virginia in 1787. He was a farmer and blacksmith; he served in the Black Hawk war, and died in Pulaski County, Ind., in 1863. Michael, at the age of eight, was taken by his father to Wood County, Va. (now West Va.); thence to Fairfield County, Ohio, and thence to Tippecanoe County, this State, where he remained about four years. In March, 1835, he came to this township, and here he has lived ever since. He was married, June 24, 1841, to Sophia Long, and to this union were born five children, named as follows: Louisa, Andrew, George, Mary and James (the two last named deceased). Michael Stump is the oldest living settler of White Post, and, with the exception of one, George Phillips, is the first white man that ever located in the township. Mr. Stump now resides one mile southwest of Medarysville, and is the owner of a fine farm of 127 acres.

ANDREW J. STUMP was born in this township March 30, 1844, and is the son of Michael and Sophia (Long) Stump. He has always resided here, and has made farming his vocation through life. He was married, January 20, 1875, to Emma J. Davis, who has given birth to two children—Drusilla and Maria—the former deceased. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a "100-day man," and in January, 1865, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first, but never happened to get into an engagement. His residence stands about one-quarter of a mile south of his father's, and he has a fertile farm of eighty-four acres, improved with a neat frame dwelling and substantial tables.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

SYLVESTER BACON was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 22, 1836, and is the son of Albert and Malinda (Welton) Bacon. The father was born in Darke County, Ohio, June 3, 1803, and was the son of Uriah Bacon, a native of Ireland, who came to America about the close of the Revolution. He served in our war of 1812, and died in Shelby County, Ill. Albert Bacon was married in Darke County, Ohio, January 12, 1826; his wife was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 17, 1807. In 1846, Mr. Bacon came to White

County, this State, where Mrs. Bacon died April 3, 1852. August 18, 1853, he married Miss Miller, who died December 5, 1854. April 12, 1855, he married Parmelia Shoup. In the fall of 1858, he moved to Missouri, but returned to White County in 1862. In October, 1881, he went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he now resides. Sylvester Bacon was married in White County, January 2, 1859, to Elizabeth Imler, born in Marion County, Ohio, October 5, 1838, and daughter of Henry and Hannah (Walters) Imler. The only child—Loretta J.—born to this union is now deceased. In July, 1861, Mr. Bacon enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and for eighty-six days suffered incarceration in the Libby Prison. He was discharged in November, 1862, and in 1864 he purchased land, and came to this county to reside. In 1865, he engaged in merchandising at Star City, and in 1870 bought the farm of 165 acres on which he now lives. He is a member of the Star City Lodge, No. 442, I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

W. R. BROWN was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 10, 1821, and is one of the nine children born to Mercer and Nancy (Thompson) Brown. Mercer Brown was born in Virginia in 1792, and was married in Preble County, Ohio, in 1814. In 1836, he moved to Cass County, Ind., and there died August 2, 1865, followed by his widow in April, 1880. In 1840, W. R. Brown came to Pulaski County, and began the improving of a farm which his father had previously purchased for him, but returned to Cass County, and was married, May 7, 1843, to Azuba Washburn, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 5, 1825. He then returned to his farm in Indian Creek Township, this county. Mr. Brown built the first schoolhouse in Indian Creek, doing all the work with his own hands. In March, 1852, he went to California to engage in mining, but ill health compelled his return after an absence of three months. He resumed his farming, and continued thereat until 1865, when he retired to Star City. He is the owner of 400 acres of land, and the father of one daughter, Mary E., who was born September 27, 1845. For a number of years Mr. Brown filled the office of Trustee, and he is one of the oldest settlers of the county.

D. W. BROWN was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 2, 1824, and is one of nine children—Anson, Mary, John A., William R., Dennis W., Hester, Israel, Levi H. and Phebe A.—born to Mercer and Nancy Brown. The father was born about 1792, and was the son of Richard Brown, who was born in Georgia, and was the father of ten children, of whom five were sons—Mercer, William, John, Richard and Jonathan. In 1845, D. W. Brown came to this county, and went to farming in Indian Creek Township on land given to him by his father.

March 15, 1846, he married Miss Hannah Burton, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 28, 1829. In 1856, he moved to Royal Centre, Cass County, and then came to Winamac, where he was engaged in mercantile business for about two years. He next purchased the 217 acres on which he now resides. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. There have been born to him eight children, named as follows: Mercer L., John W., Eva J., Ida A., Charlie D., Van B., Wesley D. (deceased) and Catherine (deceased).

JAMES BUCK was born in this county November 21, 1841, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Buck, with whom he lived until about his eighteenth year, when he was employed by the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co. as brakeman, from which position he rose to be conductor, and was in the employ of the company about eight years. May 5, 1868, he married Martha E. Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1847, and died in this county November 21, 1869. He next married, August 3, 1871, Ruth A. Nickless, who was born in this county October 27, 1850. Shortly after this marriage he moved to Royal Center, Cass County, Ind., and thence to Logansport. In 1867, he purchased eighty acres of land in this township, upon which he moved in 1874, and is now engaged in general farming. His five children were named as follows: Carrie M., John N., Charles E., Minnie J. (deceased), and James W. C.

DR. F. G. BUCK was born in this county January 6, 1849, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Buck. The father was born at Troy, Ohio, October 10, 1817, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Buck, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who, in 1834, came to this township, where both died—he, February 27, 1863; she, March 23, 1864. They were born respectively March 20, 1790, and March 30, 1788, and were the parents of nine children. John Buck, January 28, 1841, married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Rachel Washburn, a native of Darke County, Ohio, and born May 18, 1823, her parents being early settlers, and her father a soldier in the war of 1812. The latter died from disease engendered by confinement in a military prison, through his having been captured by the enemy at the surrender of Gen. Hull. Mrs. Washburn subsequently married Vincent Calvins, and settled with him in Cass County, Ind., in 1830. Shortly after his marriage, John Buck settled in this township, remained here six years, and then removed to Indian Creek Township, then returned to Van Buren, where he died, January 8, 1864. His widow married a Mr. Brook, and died September 9, 1880. Felix G. Buck is one of ten children—James, Willis H., John T., Felix G., Mahala, George L., Fieldon P., Letitia, Jonathan D. and Harvey J. After a common school course, Felix G. attended the high school at Wina-

mac. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged December 12, 1866. On his return he again entered the high school, then learned silversmithing, studied physiology, and engaged in business, in 1870, at Royal Center, Cass County. In August, 1870, he married Eunie Brook, who bore him one child, which died in May, 1872. Shortly after this, he returned to Winamac, where his wife died in April, 1873. He then studied under Drs. W. H. and G. W. Thompson, until September, 1874; then entered Indiana Medical College for twenty weeks; then moved to Rosedale, and engaged in practice. In 1875-76, he took his second course at the Indiana Medical College, and shortly afterward returned to Rosedale and engaged in practice. June 1, 1878, he married Annie M. Jones, daughter of Levi and Catherine Jones, and born May 11, 1860. The Doctor has no children.

W. H. BURK was born in Carroll County, Ind., January 7, 1829, and is one of the fourteen children born to Thomas and Sarah Burk, natives of Giles County, Va. The father was born February 22, 1795, and was the son of W. H. Burk, a native of Ireland, who died in Warren County, Ind., at the age of eighty-eight. Thomas Burk married Sarah Givens, who was born February 19, 1804, and they came to Pulaski County in 1847; here Mrs. Sarah Burk died in November, 1852, and Thomas Burk in August, 1854. He had served all through the war of 1812, and was the father of fourteen children—Rebecca, Ellen, Mary, Lucinda, William H., Margaret, Martha, Eliza, Nancy, John J., Amanda, James, and two daughters who died in infancy. W. H. Burk, in 1849, purchased his farm of 125 acres in this township, and, February 1, 1852, married Ellen Wilson, who was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 1, 1830. This lady died January 22, 1878, and November 20, 1879, Mr. Burk married Mrs. Delilah Jones, widow of Robert Jones, born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 19, 1830, and the daughter of Christian and Martha Barger. His children numbered nine, and were all born of his first wife, as follows: Elizabeth A., Martha J., Marion F. (deceased), Runey A., Mary F., Esther C. (deceased), Della F., Dora B. and Cora E. Mr. Burk is quite an extensive stock-dealer, as well as general farmer. He is an Odd Fellow, and has filled the office of Township Trustee.

THOMAS CAREY was born in New Jersey March 12, 1835, and is the son of Patrick and Ellen Carey, natives of Ireland and parents of four children—Cornelius, Ellen, Thomas, and James. The father died in Carroll County, Ind., about the year 1837; the widow re-married and moved to Cass County, Ind., where she died in 1840. Thomas Carey was married in Cass County, March 16, 1852, to Miss Harriet F. Douglass, who was born in Cass County March 25, 1836, and is a daughter

of Joseph and Susan Douglass. In the fall of 1858, Mr. Carey came to this county and purchased a part of his present farm. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Indianapolis in December, 1864. His wife died July 2, 1879. May 19, 1881, he married Sarah E. Jenkins, who was born in Cass County, in 1847. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There have been nine children born to Mr. Carey, named as follows: James W. (deceased), John E., George R., William F., Joseph W. (deceased), Alice D., Anson E. (deceased), Effie M. and Thomas O. Mr. Carey is the owner of 106 acres in this township and eighty acres in Cass County.

GEORGE W. CLARK was born in Tolland County, Conn., January 3, 1815, and is the son of Thurston Clark, whose father, Carèy Clark, came from England, settled in Connecticut, took part in the war of the Revolution, and died about 1831. His four sons were named Carey, William, Sands and Thurston. Thurston Clark was thrice married and was the father of nine children. George W. Clark is the youngest of the five children borne by Thurston's last wife, Lucy Smith, viz., William Nelson T., Mary, Hattie A. and George W., our subject, who, at the age of eighteen began a seaman's life, which he followed twelve years. He shipped at New London, Conn., visited the Crozette Islands, Van Dieman's Land, King George's Sound, Doubtful Island Bay, Hobart Town, Alaska, Sandwich Islands, China Sea, Cape Horn, Rio Janeiro, New Orleans, Mobile, Liverpool, Quebec, St. Johns, and many other places. September 12, 1848, in Hartford County, Conn., he married Martha A. Allen. In the fall of 1853, he came to this township and settled on his present farm, where he kept his family five years and engaged in boating in Alabama. He has a fine farm of 204 acres, and there have been born to him four children—William, Luella (deceased), Charles T. and Alice D. (deceased.)

M. H. DUNN was born in Burlington County, N. J., October 4, 1835, and is one of the nine children born to Richard and Mary A. (Simpkins) Dunn, and named as follows: M. H., Martha A., Elizabeth, Victoria, William L., C. W., Richard, John and Hannah A. The father was born in Devonshire, England, about 1789, and the mother in New Jersey in 1799, and they were married at Mount Holly, N. J. In 1849, they moved to Logansport, Ind., remained there about four years, and then came to Winamac, and subsequently to Star City, where they ended their days. M. H. Dunn was married, February 28, 1861, to Margaret Hanawalt, who was born in Mifflin County, Penn., May 28, 1836. In July, 1875, he came to Star City, and took charge of T. C. Raymond's grain house, and in 1878 purchased a house for himself, and is still deal-

ing in grain. He has also been freight agent since 1876. He is the father of seven children—Charles W., C. A., Sadie A., Mary E. (deceased), M. A., Catharine and Bessie. Mr. Dunn is a member of Star City Lodge, No. 442, I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM DYE was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 15, 1807, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Jackson) Dye, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born December 27, 1779, and the mother June 10, 1776, and they were married in Greene County, Penn. Mrs. Dye died about the year 1815; Mr. Dye then married his brother's widow, and died in June, 1842. He was the father of fifteen children—ten by his first, and five by his second wife. Among them were ten sons—Stephen, Vincent, Andrew, James M., William, Benjamin, John, Jeremiah, Horatio and Basil. April 6, 1826, William Dye married Nancy Meek, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 15, 1808. This lady died in Miami County, Ohio, January 12, 1843. In the spring of 1846, Mr. Dye came to Pulaski County, and settled on the farm of 160 acres where he now lives, having in the meantime lived a few years in Tippecanoe County, Ind. March 18, 1847, he married Emily Hollenback, who died November 17, 1860; December 4, 1861, he married Nancy McDonald, who died March 9, 1872; September 18, 1873, he married Mrs. Elzira Shephard. He has had born to him fourteen children as follows: Vincent, Sarah, Jackson, John, Basil, Benjamin, Eli and Horatio by his first wife; William, Emesila and an infant daughter, who died unnamed, by his second wife; James M. and Emily by his third, and Edward R. by his fourth wife. He has served as Justice of the Peace a number of years, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

HORATIO DYE was born in Miami County, Ohio, December 3, 1842, and is a son of William and Nancy Dye, who came to this county many years ago. In August, 1862, Horatio Dye enlisted in Company B, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Madison, Ind., in May, 1865. Returning home on a furlough, he was married, March 24, 1864, to Nancy J. Thompson, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, June 2, 1843. To this union there have been born ten children—William S., Eli S. (deceased), Emma R., Mary E. (deceased), Nettie M., James L. (deceased), Jesse N. (deceased), Ina V., Nellie M. and an infant daughter not named. In 1880, Mr. Dye purchased and moved upon the farm where he now resides, and which comprises 206 acres.

ISAAC HOLLENBACK was born in Virginia February 21, 1818, and is the son of John and Mary Hollenback, who were also natives of

Virginia. The parents came to Cass County, this State, at an early day, Isaac accompanying them, but in a short time the latter went to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth Woltz, widow of Jesse Woltz. He then came to this township and settled on the forty acres of land on which he still resides and which he had previously purchased. Here he had the misfortune to lose his wife in April, 1880.

JONATHAN HUBBARD was born in Leicestershire, England, February 27, 1845, and is the son of William and Elizabeth Hubbard, who were the parents of nine children, named as follows: John, Mary, Thomas, Annie, Bessie, Eliza, William, Henry and Jonathan. Our subject, Jonathan Hubbard, the youngest of the family, came to America and settled in White County, this State, in 1865, and there engaged in railroading until 1879. He then came to this township and opened a restaurant in Star City, and has proved himself to be a worthy caterer and successful business man. He was married at Badger, White Co., Ind., October 31, 1866, to Elizabeth Phillips, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born April 17, 1846, and the daughter of John and Catherine Phillips. Mr. Hubbard is a good citizen, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES HUMES was born in Ohio County, Va., March 17, 1815, and is one of the fourteen children born to William and Anna Humes, natives of Ireland. The father died in Virginia and his widow in Fulton County, Ind. James Humes was married in Ohio County, Va., September 20, 1837, to Rachel Wallace, who died in September, 1839. May 4, 1841, he married Harriet Barker, and in the winter of 1844 came to this county, where, in 1877, he purchased his present farm of 110 acres. His children are seven in number—Amanda, Prudence J., Runion C., John R., Mary E., James H. and William B.

J. A. HUMES was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 13, 1840, and is one of a family of fifteen children born to John and Margaret (Frazier) Humes. John Humes was born in Washington County, Penn., December 18, 1799, and was a son of William Humes, a native of Ireland, who was there married, and emigrated to America in 1796, dying in Montgomery County, Penn., and leaving the following children: Elizabeth, John, Martha, Jane, Samuel, William and James. John Humes, when yet a boy, went to Ohio County, Va., and learned shoemaking. In 1819, he married Margaret Frazier, a native of Ohio County, and born December 12, 1806. He went to Muskingum County in about 1822, thence moved to Coshocton County, and thence to Fulton County, Ind., where he died in 1871; his wife died in 1855. His family consisted of the following children: William, Ruth, Samuel, Joseph, Ann, John, James A., Nelson, Margaret, Martin, Mary, and four who

died unnamed. James A. Humes was married in Fulton County, Ind., February 27, 1873, to Sarah M. Graves, a native of Mercer County, Ohio, born December 16, 1847, and daughter of James J. and Adeline (Stone) Graves, natives of Ohio, and residents of Cass County, Ind. In 1874, Mr. Humes came to Pulaski County and purchased the 120 acres where he now lives.

DAVID W. JONES was born in Fulton County, Ind., July 20, 1853, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Jones, natives of Ohio. The former was born in Clinton County April 22, 1825, and the latter in 1831. They were married in this county April 22, 1852, and shortly afterward moved to Fulton County, where they resided until 1856, when they returned to this county, and purchased and settled upon their present farm. They had born to them eleven children, viz.: Mary E. (deceased), David W., Frank, Thomas, Catherine, Emma, Louisa, Alfred, Ella, and an infant son and daughter who died unnamed. David W. Jones came to this county with his parents, and when about twenty-four years old began carpentering, which trade he still follows. He was married, April 15, 1880, to Anna M., daughter of Abraham and Sophia Miller. She was born in Miami County, Ind., and has borne her husband one daughter—Eva. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the United Brethren Church.

H. KAHLER and W. E. SOUTH, dealers in furniture, Star City. H. Kahler was born in Wells County, Ind., December 9, 1849, and came to Star City with his parents, Henry and Nancy Kahler, in 1867, and here, under the instruction of his father, learned cabinet-making and undertaking. He was married at Owensville, Ohio, September 10, 1881, to Pauline, daughter of Peter and Martha South. Mr. Kahler is an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the death of his father, Mr. Kahler took charge of the business, and formed a partnership with W. E. South, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 5, 1845, and is the son of Peter and Martha South, and a brother of Mrs. Kahler. He came to Star City in 1873, and was married March 1, same year, to Margaret Souder, and the following December returned to Ohio, and remained two years. He then came back to Pulaski County, and bought a farm in this township, on which he resided until 1882, when he moved to Star City, and joined Mr. Kahler in business. He is a Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father of one child—Clarence.

JACOB KNEBEL was born in Germany January 7, 1833. His parents, Jacob and Mary Knebel, came to this country in 1854, and settled in Crawford County, Ohio; thence they moved to Fulton County, where they ended their days. The father was born in 1800, and died

in 1872; the mother was born in 1809, and died in 1876. They were married in 1826, and their children were nine in number—Jacob, John, Mary, Frederick, Rosina D., Gottlieb, David and two unnamed infants. Jacob Knebel accompanied his parents through to Fulton County, after which he spent some time in traveling over Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. He was married at Quincy, Ill., August 9, 1857, to Miss Margaret Moore, who was born in Kentucky in 1842. In the spring of 1860, he moved to Kansas City, Mo., where his wife died the following fall. He then returned to Quincy and left his family, and in July, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Seventh Kansas Volunteers, served through the war, and was discharged November 16, 1865. He then returned to Fulton County, where he married, May 23, 1874, Anna M., daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Vanmeter, and born in Greene County, Ohio, June 9, 1842. In 1846, Mr. Knebel moved to this township, and purchased the ninety acres on which he still lives. He is the father of two children—Ann M. and William J.

WILLIAM KORNER was born in Union County, Penn., April 22, 1834, and is next eldest of four children—Benjamin F., William, Margaret and Sarah J.—born to John G. and Elizabeth (Showers) Korner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Holland descent. The family moved from Pennsylvania to Stark County, Ohio, thence to Seneca County, and in 1847 came to Pulaski County, and settled in Indian Creek Township, where the father died, and where the mother still lives. William Korner was married in Pulaski County, June 3, 1855, to Hannah Peyton, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 26, 1833, and is the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Peyton. Mr. Korner has owned four different farms in this township, all of which he has occupied. He moved on his present place of eighty acres about 1872. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He is an Odd Fellow, and at present holds the office of Township Assessor. He has had a family of seven children, named as follows: Joseph F., William H. (deceased), John R., Henry S., Charles M., Van B. and Effie E.

MATHIAS KUHN was born in Germany February 16, 1836, and is one of the nine children born to Michael and Barbara Kuhn, as follows: Joseph, Margaret, George, Mathias, Rejennie, Elizabeth, Margaretta and two unnamed infants. Mathias Kuhn started for America in the month of May, 1853, landing at New York City in June. He soon moved to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he began to learn blacksmithing, completing it in Rush County. October 9, 1859, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of George and Mary Mull, and born in Rush County September 9, 1836. In the spring of 1860, he moved to Pu-

laski County, settling on the farm on which he still lives. He is owner of 480 acres of land in this county, and 430 in Fulton County, all gained by his own industry and good management. His children are eight in number, and named as follows: Mary E., William H., George M., Joseph M., Charles W., John A., Barbara E. (deceased) and Robert A. Mr. Kuhn and family are members of the Catholic Church.

DAVID T. LEWIS was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 3, 1843, and is the son of Peter and Rhoda Lewis, natives of the same county, and parents of seven children—David T., William, Elizabeth, Anna, Louisa, Mary E. and Frank H. The father was born April 11, 1813, the mother in August, 1817, and they were married in 1839. The mother died in 1862; the father remarried, and still resides on the home farm in Ohio. David T. Lewis enlisted in September, 1861, in Company G, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. Returning to Knox County, he was married, March 29, 1869, to Cypha L. Pattison, who was born in Knox County, May 31, 1845. To this union were born five children—Elma, Wilbur (deceased), Olive R., Rose L. and Harris A. Mr. Lewis came to this township in 1872, purchased 100 acres of land, and remained until 1876, when he sold out and went to Fulton County, where he lived three years, and then returned to Pulaski and re-bought his old place. Mr. Lewis is an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

A. J. LIMING was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 28, 1826, and is one of the eleven children born to John P. and Elizabeth A. (Conoveis) Liming. The father was born in 1805, and was the son of Samuel Liming, a native of Virginia and resident of Kentucky, where he was married, and whence he moved, in 1794, to Butler County, Ohio, where he lived forty-three years on one farm, and died at the age of eighty-three. He served six years and seven months in the Revolutionary war. John P. Liming was married in Butler County, Ohio, about the year 1825. In 1828, he moved to Hancock County, Ind., and thence to Miami County, Ohio, and in the year 1834 to Shelby County, Ind., where Mrs. Liming died in 1857. Mr. Liming was afterward twice married. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and also in the war of the rebellion. Shortly after the death of his first wife, he came to this county, where he died in 1878. His children were named as follows: Mary J., Andrew J., James, Samuel, William C., John, Richard B., Elisha G., Isaac, Elizabeth A. and Martha, by his first wife; Henry and George M., by his second wife. A. J. Liming enlisted from Shelby County, Ind., in the Mexican war, in 1846, and served under James H. Lane. He was married, January 18, 1849, to Mary A. Applegate, who

was born in Shelby County, Ind., June 12, 1832. This union has been blessed with nine children—George W., Eliza A., John F., Mary F., William S., Ulysses G., Albert A., Herbert B. and Arthur B. In 1852, Mr. Liming moved to Fulton County, and in 1855 came to this county, settling on his present farm. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES B. MARKER was born in Lancaster County, Penn., May 4, 1841, and is the youngest of the four children born to John and Anna (Reynolds) Marker, and named as follows: William, John, Jacob and James B. The father died when James B. was but three weeks old, and the mother married a Mr. Hatfield, who died in about ten months. She next married Mr. Lidgard, and in 1852 came with him to Pulaski County, where she died July 3, 1854, leaving one child by her last husband—Mahalia. James B. Marker was married, January 21, 1861, to Maria Lidgard, a native of Pike County, Ill., born in February, 1839, and daughter of Solomon and Anna Lidgard. To this union have been born six children—Azuba A., Mary E., Sophia, Loretta, James F. and Bertha. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Marker purchased a farm of 397 acres in this township, having passed a few years in Indian Creek Township on land given him by his mother. Mr. Marker is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and has served as Township Trustee four years.

DANIEL MARTZ was born in Bucks County, Penn., July 2, 1832, and is one of the four children of Daniel and Rachel Martz, also natives of Bucks County, and born respectively July 6, 1806, and in September, 1807. They were married in Bucks County, and moved to Ohio in 1836, moving thence to this county in 1848. Here the father died; his widow is living with her daughter in Logansport. Their children are named Daniel, Mary, James and Anson. At the age of about twenty, Daniel Martz began carpentering, and has been engaged more or less at the trade ever since. He was married in this county, February 20, 1859, to Elizabeth Skillen, who was born in Shelby County July 4, 1842, and is the daughter of Benjamin C. and Catherine Skillen. Mr. Martz is an Odd Fellow, and has held the offices of Township Assessor and County Commissioner, and at present is serving as Township Trustee.

R. B. MINTON was born in Henry County, Ky., August 24, 1849, and is the son of William T. and Armenia Minton. The former was born in Kentucky in 1812, the latter in Indiana in 1822. They were married in Bartholomew County, Ind., in 1838, and in 1847 moved to Henry County, Ky., and thence, two years later, to Fulton County, Ind., where the father died in 1859. His widow married W. W. Mahler and

still resides in Fulton County. Her children are seven in number—John G., Mary C., Reuben B., William, Harriet and Emma, by her first husband, and Edwin by her second husband. Reuben B. Minton was married, April 21, 1873, to Sarah J. Murray, who was born in Berrien County, Mich., March 31, 1854, and has given birth to three children—Lillie, Anna B. and Pearl. In 1880, Mr. Minton bought a farm in Harrison Township, this county, on which he resided until April, 1882, when he sold and purchased the 150 acres on Section 7, where he now lives.

GEORGE W. MULL was born in Rush County, Ind., March 10, 1834, and is a son of George and Mary Mull, both natives of Virginia, the father having been born in Loudoun County in April, 1799. The father moved with his parents to Ohio in 1820, and was there married in 1823 to Mary Ball, and subsequently came to Rush County, this State, being one of the earliest settlers. He and wife are still living in retirement on the old homestead. Their children were eight in number—Sarah, Mary, William, infant son (deceased), Henry, George W., Catherine and Margaret. August 28, 1859, George W. Mull was married, in Rush County, to Sarah J., daughter of Jeremiah and Drusilla Willey. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 6, 1841, and in 1847 was brought to Rush County by her parents, the latter still residing there. She was one of the seven children following: Henry, Elizabeth, Sarah J., Charlotte, Huldah, Amanda, and a deceased infant. In September, 1859, Mr. Mull came to Pulaski County, and settled on his farm of 485 acres in this township. He has had born to him a family of four children—James W. (deceased), Cyrus W., Lucinda A. and Lavantia A.

WESLEY NOLAND was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 25, 1833, and is a son of Wesley and Martha Noland, natives of Virginia. The mother died in Shelby County, Ohio, in the spring of 1847. The father moved to White County, Ind., re-married, and four years later moved to Madison County, where his second wife died. He then returned to Shelby County, where he died in 1867. His children were named as follows: Catherine, James, Damas, William, Mary, Philip, Drusilla, Sarah A., John W. and Wesley. At about his nineteenth year, Wesley Noland went to California, where he mined two years, and then returned to Cass County, Ind., where he purchased a farm. He was married, December 25, 1853, to Sarah J. Korner, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 28, 1837. In 1857, he sold his farm and purchased the one on which he now lives in this township. Mrs. Noland died July 25, 1865, and August 5, 1867, he married Susannah Counts, a native of Shelby County, Ohio. Mr. Noland is a Mason, and has held the office of Township Assessor for several years. His children are as follows: William A., John W., James F., Philip D. and Elizabeth D., by his first wife, and Milton (deceased), by his second wife.

DR. JOHN W. NOLAND was born in Cass County, Ind., January 31, 1856, and is the son of Wesley and Sarah J. Noland. He attended the schools of his district until the fall of 1874, when he entered the North Salem College of Shelby County, Ohio, where he took a full course of study, ending in the fall of 1876. He then engaged in teaching school, and in studying medicine under Dr. Allen Hussey. In the spring of 1877, he entered the Medical Department of the Northern Indiana College at Valparaiso, and thence he went to Jackson Centre, Ohio, where he had charge of a high school for two years, at the same time reading medicine under Dr. John M. Carter. He next came to Star City and took charge of the graded school, reading medicine under Dr. Pattison, of Winamac, meanwhile. He next returned to Valparaiso, took a preparatory course in the medical department, and then came back to Star City, again taking charge of the school. In February, 1882, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, taking a complete course, and receiving his diploma June 28, 1882, and also three honorary diplomas. Since then he has been a practitioner at Star City, and has met with pronounced success.

WILLIAM OSBORN was born in Hampshire County, Va., October 6, 1821, and is the son of J. and Elizabeth Osborn, who were natives respectively of New Jersey and Virginia, were both twice married, and were parents of ten children. William Osborn was married in Marion County, Ohio, February 11, 1844, to Rebecca Dilts, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 16, 1827, and is the daughter of Daniel and Martha Dilts, natives of New Jersey. In 1859, Mr. Osborn came to White County, this State, where he remained six years, and then came to Rosedale, this township, where he yet lives, and where he has been engaged in milling since 1876. He has had born to him nine children, viz., Emily (deceased), Charles, William, C. H., Rebecca, Elizabeth, Erastus (deceased), and two infants who died unnamed. Mr. Osborn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is an Odd Fellow, and has been a Justice of the Peace at Rosedale for eight years.

P. P. PHILLIPS was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, April 28, 1830, and is a son of Ralph and Jane Phillips. The father was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1806, and about 1826 moved to Coshocton County, Ohio. In 1828, he married Jane Lemasters, who was born in Virginia in 1810. He died September 13, 1859, leaving the following-named children: Philemon P., Elijah H., Ralph, David, Theophilus, Simeon, Francina, Rebecca J. and Drusilla. P. P. Phillips was married in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 25, 1852, to Hannah Leighninger, who was born in the same place February 23, 1830, and is the daughter of George and Mary Leighninger. In 1872, he came to this township,

and bought the farm of 380 acres on which he now lives. His children are eight in number—Theodore, Mary J., Winfield S., Ralph A., Fremont C., Alice, Effie and Philemon.

PETER SKILLEN was born in Shelby County, Ohio, April 10, 1832, and is the son of Benjamin and Catharine (Hartman) Skillen, who were born in Pennsylvania, but who moved to Shelby County, Ohio, when quite young, and were there married. About the year 1842, they came to this county, and here the father died, the mother still surviving him. Their children were the following: Mary, James, Peter, Eva J., Sarah, Elizabeth, Lettie J., Jonathan, and two not named. Peter Skillen was married November 20, 1853, to Maria Badger, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 15, 1833. He then moved on a farm in this township, which had been given to him by his father. In March, 1874, he purchased and moved upon his present farm. There have been born to him ten children, as follows: Mary J. (deceased), Benjamin R., Helen C. (deceased), Sarah M., Mary C., Daniel A., William (deceased), Lettie E., Avilla M. and William W.

DARIUS SOUTH was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 15, 1832, and is one of the eleven children born to Benjamin and Catherine South, natives of Kentucky, who early settled in the county named, where they were married, and where they both passed the remainder of their lives. They were of English and Irish descent, and their children were named as follows: William, Rosanna, Isaac, Sarah, Martha, James, Richard, Hannah, Darius, Zedekiah and Benjamin. Darius South began the carpenter's trade in his eighteenth year, which trade he followed successfully for more than eighteen years. He was married, November 13, 1852, to Elizabeth Warman, who was born in New Jersey October 2, 1829. In the fall of 1868, he moved to Pulaski County, settling first at Star City, where he opened a store, and about three years after moved to Rosedale, where he opened another store, which he is still successfully conducting. Mr. South is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His children are two in number, and are named Truman C. and Charlie.

W. S. STALNAKER was born at Logansport, Cass County, Ind., May 15, 1847, and is one of the ten children born to Eli and Malinda Stalnaker, natives respectively of Virginia and Indiana. These parents were married in Cass County, Ind., where the mother died February 3, 1863. The father was thrice married, and became the parent of fifteen children, W. S. Stalnaker being one of the ten born from the first wife. In October, 1863, W. S. Stalnaker enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1864; he then re-enlisted, joining Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer

Infantry, and served until July 18, 1865, when he was discharged at Louisville, Ky. Returning to Logansport, he married, February 3, 1877, Alice Fink, who was born in Cass County May 10, 1848, and is the daughter of Jacob Fink. The following fall Mr. Stalnaker moved to Star City, where he engaged in carpentering until October, 1882, when he opened a general store, in which he has met with abundant success. His only child is named Guy H.

I. L. WASHBURN was born in this county April 17, 1842, and is the son of Moses L. Washburn, of Indian Creek Township. He was married in Cass County, Ind., February 2, 1862, to Mary E. McCombs, who was born in that county December 13, 1844, and is the daughter of John and Alice McCombs. Mr. Washburn engaged in farming in Cass County until March, 1865, when he moved to this township; in 1867, he purchased a farm on Sections 4 and 5, which he resided on and improved until March, 1880, when he sold and moved to Star City, where, in the fall of 1882, he entered into the hotel business, which he is still engaged in, with profit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. He has had born to him five children—Susannah, Rachel A., John E., Martha A. and Francis M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., has held the office of Assessor two years, was a school-teacher for four terms, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

E. W. WELCH was born in Perry County, Penn., January 13, 1833. His father, Edward Welch, was born in the same State February 29, 1802. He learned to be a miller, and was married, in Perry County, Penn., about the year 1826, to Miss Fannie Hicks, who bore him one son—John H.—and died shortly after. The following year, he married Miss Isabel Dunken, who gave birth to nine children—James F., Edward W., Isabel, Ann M., Matilda, Watson D., George W., Ephraim A. and William A. About 1836, the family moved to Miami County, Ohio; nine years later, they went to Shelby County; in January, 1852, they moved to Cass County, Ind., where Mrs. Welch died June 11, 1868, and Mr. Welch August 24, 1876. E. W. Welch was married in Cass County, Ind., August 4, 1853, to Charlotte Demoss, who was born in Cass County January 7, 1835, and who died September 11, 1854. August 1, 1858, Mr. Welch married Hester A. Demoss, who was born in Cass County, November 23, 1839, and is the daughter of Peter J. and Lovina Demoss, and sister of his first wife. In April, 1866, Mr. Welch purchased eighty acres of land on Section No. 7, this township, and at once moved thereon, and has since made it his home. His eleven children were as follows: Laura A., Amanda C., Martha J., Emma M., Theresa B., Ida F., John F., an infant son (deceased), William A., Eddie L. and Cora. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Seventh-Day Advent Church.

HENRY WILDERMUTH was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 25, 1820, and he is one of five children born to Abraham and Elizabeth Wildermuth, natives of Pennsylvania. From Ohio the family came to Pulaski County in about 1844, where the father shortly after died—the mother surviving him until 1880. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, Lydia, John, George and Leah. Henry Wildermuth was married in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 29, 1843, to Elizabeth Wisley; in the fall, he moved to Cass County, Ind., and about a year later came to this county, and entered the farm of 120 acres, on which he still lives. May 7, 1848, his wife died, and the following fall he returned to Fairfield County, Ohio, and December 29, 1848, married Barbara Brown, who was born in Germany December 28, 1830. In the following spring, he came back to this township. He is the father of twelve children, viz.: Joseph, Louisa, and an infant son, deceased, by his first wife; Elias, John R., Thomas F., Loretta, Minerva J., Oliver P., George W., Elizabeth H. and Lewis, by his second wife.

JESSE M. WOLTZ was born at Lancaster, Ohio, September 23, 1834, and is the son of Jesse and Elizabeth Woltz, natives of Maryland. The father was born in 1791, and the mother in 1799, and they were married in Lancaster, at which place, also, the father died, the widow subsequently marrying Isaac Hollenback, with whom she came to this county. She had borne her first husband ten children—Mary M., James M., Margaret, Josephine M., Olive M., Amanda M., Henrietta M., Louisa M., Jesse M. and Emeline V. In 1853, Jesse M. Woltz, who had come to this county with his mother and step-father, returned to Lancaster, and served an apprenticeship of three years at saddle-making; he next went to Hocking County, Ohio, thence to Lancaster County, Penn., where he engaged in mercantile business, and in 1859 came back to Pulaski County. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in September. He then re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He was married in this county, November 1, 1869, to Miss Sarah A. Whitcum, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 11, 1843, and to this union one child, Jesse J., was born August 29, 1870. In 1870, he moved to Fulton County, but returned, and in 1878 settled on his present farm of ninety-six acres. He owns besides valuable town property at Monticello, White County.

TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP.

JEREMIAH ALLEN was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 9, 1809, and is one of the twelve children born to Jeremiah and Rebecca (Watson) Allen. Of the twelve, Sylvanus, Jeremiah, Sarah, John, Mary and William only survive. The father, a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was a farmer, and died in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1872, at the age of eighty-one years. Jeremiah Allen farmed about five years in Montgomery County, Ohio, one year in Miami County, and five years in Shelby County. He came to this township in 1844, and has lived on his present place ever since. He was married, May 21, 1829, to Hannah Brelsford, who gave birth to eleven children—Isaac, Alvina, Mary, Lawson, Sylvanus, Sarah, Wilson, Samuel, Rebecca, William and Romelia. Isaac, Alvina and Sarah are dead. It will be seen that Mr. Allen was among the earliest settlers of the township. His farm comprises 145 acres, and is situated about one mile and a quarter northeast of Monterey. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is universally respected.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN was born in this township April 13, 1846, and is one of the eleven children—six boys and five girls—born to Jeremiah and Hannah (Brelsford) Allen. At the age of twenty-four, Samuel went to Plymouth, Ind., where he lived about six years, then moved three miles north, having purchased a farm of 120 acres, and there lived about two and a half years. In 1880, he returned to Monterey, resided about a year in town, and then moved upon his present place, one mile west, comprising 157 acres. He was married, March 23, 1869, to Alma Wiseman, at Plymouth; she has borne him four sons and two daughters, viz.: Mettie, Hettie, Lawson (deceased), Dow, Jerry and Sample. Mr. Allen gives his chief attention to raising wheat, corn and clover, and also stock-raising. He owns, besides his homestead, twenty acres of timber land in Fulton County. He is a trustworthy citizen, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM ALLEN was born in Tippecanoe Township, Pulaski Co., Ind., May 26, 1852, and is one of the eleven children of Jeremiah and Hannah (Brelsford) Allen. William worked on the home farm until he was eighteen year old, when he began teaching school; at the conclusion of his first term, he attended the Plymouth (Ind.) High School, the schools at Monterey, Winamac, Star City, and the Northern Indiana Normal School. He gave such satisfaction as teacher that he was em-

ployed in one school for twelve consecutive terms. He owns a farm of 104 acres one mile and a half northeast of Monterey, and is chiefly employed in stock-raising for the Chicago market. In June, 1882, he went into partnership with B. F. Hay, and the firm have a commodious building in which they carry on cabinet-making, undertaking, and dealing in furniture, and carry a stock valued at \$4,000. This is the only establishment of the kind in the town, and it is contemplated to add agricultural implements to the stock in trade.

JACOB BAUER was born in Germany April 4, 1822, the only child of Jacob and Mary (Lisburer) Bauer. The father was born in Germany in 1793; was a farmer all his life, and died at his birthplace in 1864 or 1865. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1854, landing at New Orleans. From that port he came almost directly to Union County, this State, where he remained thirteen years. He next moved to Fayette County, where he resided two years, and in 1869 came to this township. He was married, February 4, 1845, to Elizabeth Sand, who has given birth to five children, three boys and two girls, named George, Rosa, Matthias, John and Mary. Of these, Rosa alone is deceased. Mr. Bauer now lives one mile west of Monterey. He owns a fine farm of ninety acres (ten acres of timber land being in Fulton County), improved with a fine dwelling and capacious stables. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and is a worthy citizen.

CHARLES BECKER was born in this county February 16, 1849, and is one of the ten children born to John and Elizabeth (Feller) Becker, —John, Elizabeth (both deceased), Charles, Joseph, John (second), Mary, Peter (deceased), Frank, Rosa and Elizabeth (second). Charles was married December 25, 1881, to Christina Seltz, who has borne him one child, named Aggie. Mr. Becker devotes himself chiefly to the raising of corn and wheat, and to the rearing of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres three miles northwest of Monterey, on which he has a comfortable house, and commodious and substantial stables. He is an industrious and thriving farmer, and a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN BECKER was born in this township September 20, 1852, and is one of the ten children of six boys and four girls, born to John and Elizabeth (Feller) Becker. The father was born in France in 1817, and was a weaver. He came to America in 1835, lived four years in Ohio, entered land in this State, worked another year in Ohio, and then returned to France. He came back in 1841, and farmed till his death, in Monterey, in 1870. John Becker was married November 24, 1877, to Nancy Florin, who has borne him two children—Franklin and Leander. Mr. Becker pays especial attention to the raising of wheat and clover,

and also rears some live stock. He lives two and one-quarter miles west of Monterey, on his fertile farm of eighty acres, upon which he has erected a beautiful frame dwelling and comfortable stables. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and is a trustworthy citizen.

J. GEORGE BITTERLING was born in Bohemia, a province of Austria, March 13, 1830, and is the only living child of three born to Johannes and Margaret (Fuchs) Bitterling. The father was also a native of Bohemia, and was born in 1799. He was a farmer and a shoe-maker, and died in 1834. In 1853, our subject came to America, landing at Baltimore. After living in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, the war broke out, and in 1861 he enlisted in the Second Illinois Light Artillery. He was in the service about four years and four months, taking part in the battle at Pea Ridge (where he was taken prisoner and confined for seven weeks at Van Buren, Ark.), Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, campaign through Georgia, etc. In 1866, he came to this township, and October 13, 1866, he married Elizabeth Hoesel. Mr. Bitterling had worked at weaving before coming to America, and was a master of his calling, weaving the finest broadcloth, dress goods and broche shawls, and working in the factories of the largest cities in Germany. In this country he has followed farming chiefly. He owns 200 acres of land four and a half miles southwest of Monterey (forty acres being three-quarters of a mile southeast of his home), and has cleared up about one hundred acres. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a thriving and intelligent husbandman.

JOSEPH P. BOLINER was born in Rockingham County, W. Va., and is one of the seven children of James and Ann Boliner, viz., Peter (deceased), Patrick, Joseph, Isabel, Ann, James and Mary (the last three deceased.) The father was born in West Virginia; was a farmer and carpenter, and died in Fulton County, Ind., in 1849. When Joseph P. was very young, he was taken by his father to Huron County, Ohio, where he passed several years; thence he was brought to this State, and after living in La Grange, Noble, Fulton and Marshall Counties for a long time, Joseph came to this county in 1873, and Monterey, with the exception of four years passed in Marshall County, has ever since been his home. He was married, May 4, 1871, to Elizabeth Florin, who has borne him four children—Edward, Mark, Oscar and Leo. Mr. Boliner is a farmer, and also a carpenter. He began working at the latter business twenty years ago, and still pursues it in connection with mill-wrighting. He is a member of the Catholic Church; is a skillful workman, and a respected citizen.

KASPAR BRUCKER was born in Baden, Germany, January 6, 1828, and is one of seven children born to Celestin and Crescins (Deck-

erd) Brucker, the living being named Kaspar, Sylvester and Mary. The father was born in Baden in 1776; he was a carpenter, but paid some attention to farming. He was a German regular, and was with Bonaparte at the burning of Moscow, and at the battle of Waterloo. In 1836, he came to America, and died in Ohio in 1861. Kaspar Brucker came to this country with his father, and settled in Seneca County, Ohio, where he lived for thirty years, farming most of the time. In 1866, he came to this county and purchased a farm of 160 acres three miles west of Monterey, on which he has ever since resided. He was married, October 20, 1850, to Mary Slecht, who was born September 14, 1833, and who has given birth to ten boys and five girls. Mr. Brucker is the owner of a fine farm of 220 acres. He pays particular attention to the raising of wheat, corn and clover, and to the rearing of live stock. Both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB J. BRUCKER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 4, 1851, and is one of the family of children born to Kaspar and Mary (Slecht) Brucker, viz., Celestine, Jacob John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sapherey, Sylvester, George, Rosa, Helena, Catherine, Ambrose, Anna, Henry and William (the last three deceased.) When Jacob J. was fourteen years of age, he came to this county with his father, and worked on the home farm, three miles west of Monterey, for about seven years, after which he went to Logansport and learned the carpenter's trade, working first for C. Vurpillat and then for James Eagle. After four years, he went in business for himself, continuing about a year. In 1877, he came back to Pulaski County, and here he has worked at his trade ever since. He was married, January 28, 1879, to Mary Selz, who has borne him one boy—Kaspar. Mr. Brucker and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and reside in a fine little frame dwelling in Monterey.

WILLIAM BUEHRLE was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., November 17, 1840, and is one of the ten children born to Michael and Elizabeth (Schindler) Buehrle. These children were born and named in the following order: Henry (deceased), William, Joseph (deceased), Mary (deceased), Elizabeth, Frank, Agatha, Mary (second, deceased), and Rosa (deceased.) The father was born in Baden; was a butcher; came to this country in time to take part in the Mexican war, and died in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1859. William was reared in Seneca County, from the age of one until twenty-five, when he moved to Winamac, where he lived a year and a half. He then returned to Ohio; remained there two years, and then, in 1869, came to Monterey, where he is still engaged in mercantile business. In 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served eleven months, and was

discharged on account of a wound received at Princeton, W. Va. He was married, February 25, 1868, to Philomena Riemen, at Winamac. To this union were born five children—Frank, Annie, Jennie, Michael and Rosa, the last named deceased. Mr. Buehrle conducts an extensive establishment, and estimates his real estate and stock in trade as worth \$8,000.

LEVI BURKET was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 17, 1830, and is one of nine children born to Henry and Catharine (Houts) Burket—Rebecca, Levi, Mary, George, Daniel (deceased), Susan, Ephraim, William and Lucinda. The father was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1805, has always been a farmer, and now lives in Marshall County, Ind. When Levi was young, his father moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, and there our subject was reared. In 1858, Levi came to this township, and has lived here ever since. He was married, August 17, 1850, to Agnes Overmyer, who has given birth to twelve children—George, Catharine, Philip, Amanda, Jane, Franklin, Austin (deceased), Lucas, Grant, Lucy, Marion and Ida (the last named also deceased). Mr. Burket has a fine farm of 160 acres four and a half miles southwest of Monterey, and has 100 acres of this land cleared up and under cultivation.

ABRAHAM M. COCHLEY was born in Wabash County, Ind., May 9, 1856, and is the second of three children—Jacob, Abraham and Ida—born to Joshua and Lydia (Kroft) Cochley. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and is a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and for many years followed that business; in 1858, he came to this township, where he still lives at the home of Abraham M.; in the spring of 1865, he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, took part in the action at Kingston, N. C., and was mustered out ten months after enlistment. The mother of our subject died September 14, 1880. Abraham M. came here with his father, and now resides three miles south of Monterey on a well-tilled farm of eighty acres. At present he is engaged in raising corn and wheat chiefly, but contemplates making a specialty of stock-raising. He is a member of the Evangelical Church.

ELI DE MOSS was born in Rockbridge County, Va., March 16, 1804, and is the eldest of the eight children born to William and Mary (Ramsey) De Moss, as follows: Eli, Polly, Peter, Cynthia, John, Wesley, James and Nelson, all of whom are dead excepting Eli and John. The father was born in Kentucky, was a farmer, took part in the war of 1812, and died in Kansas. When Eli was a child, his father moved back to Kentucky, and a year or two later moved to Cass County, Ind., where Eli resided until he came to this township in the fall of 1837; he has

lived on his present place since 1840. He is the oldest settler in the township, was its first Justice of the Peace, and performed the ceremony at the first wedding within its boundaries. He has worked at stone-cutting and wagon-making, and has been three times married—first, in 1830, to Lucinda Irvin, who gave birth to three children—William, Abram and Maria—all deceased. The second time, in 1840, to Mary Morris, who also became the mother of three children—Samuel, Emeline and Felix; the last named only is yet living. The third time, February 17, 1848, to Mary Phipps, who has given birth to eight children—Clara, Agatha, Virgil, Emma, Jane, Evelyn, Peter and Schuyler. Agatha and Emma are dead. Mr. De Moss and wife are passing their declining years on his fine farm of 200 acres about one-half mile west of Monterey.

JOHN R. DE MOSS was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 23, 1812. At the age of fifteen he came with his parents to Logansport, this State, and after living there a number of years came with his brother Peter to Monterey, and has resided in Tippecanoe Township ever since—about twenty-five years in Monterey, and nineteen on his present place. He was married, September 12, 1841, to Elizabeth Bailey, who became the mother of nine children—Margaret (deceased), Mary, William, Charles (deceased), Clarissa, Lewis, Salinda (deceased), Abraham and Permelia. Mr. De Moss now resides eight miles southwest of Monterey, close by the banks of the Tippecanoe River, and still pays considerable attention to farming. He is among the first of the old settlers; is a worthy citizen, and is always anxious to see any movement prosper that will favor the development of Monterey and her township.

BENJAMIN DE MOSS was born at Monterey, this township, May 9, 1845, and is one of seven children born to Peter and Margaret (Miller) De Moss—Thomas, Jane (deceased), Melinda, Mary, Benjamin, Henry (deceased) and George. The father came to this township with his brother Eli in 1837. He was always a farmer, and, with his brother, laid out the town of Monterey, at which place he died in 1851. Benjamin De Moss was reared on his father's farm, two miles north of our subject's present home, until his majority, when he moved to the farm on which he now lives. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served six months. He was married, December 12, 1878, to Isabel Castleman, who has borne him two children, a boy and a girl, named Ira and Kit. Mr. De Moss' farm is located two miles and a quarter southeast of Monterey. He has a comfortable dwelling and commodious stables, and raises chiefly corn and wheat.

HENRY S. FANSLER was born in Pendleton County, W. Va., April 21, 1843, and is one of five children born to Solomon and Catharine (Davis) Fansler, as follows: Samson, Henry, William, Jesse and Anna. The father was born in 1802, in what was then Randolph County, Va., now Tucker County, W. Va. He spent most of his life at farming, and died in 1860 in the county of his birth. When Henry was three years old, his father returned to Tucker County, where Henry worked on the home farm until twenty-one. When twenty-two, Henry came to this township and began working at carpentering. In December, 1872, he moved to Monterey; in December, 1873, he added undertaking to carpentering, in partnership with another, but in 1875 began to conduct the business alone. He was married, January 2, 1869, to Elizabeth Campbell, at Star City, and this lady has borne him six children—Frank, Jesse (deceased), Mary, Dell, Carlton (deceased) and Earl. Mr. Fansler became an Odd Fellow in 1874, and he has served as Assessor in Tippecanoe Township for seven consecutive years.

PETER A. FOLLMAR was born in Germany August 6, 1851, and is one of the six children born to Joseph and Mary (Brockman) Follmar. The names of the children were Catharine, Peter, Andrew, Mary, John and John A. Catharine, Andrew, and the two Johns are deceased. The father was born in 1820; he was a shoe-maker, came to America in 1860, engaged in farming, and died in this county in 1868. Peter A. came here with his father, and worked on the farm until 1878, when he began shoe-making, at which he continued about a year. In 1879, he came to Monterey, and shortly afterward erected a fine two-storied brick hotel and saloon, with commodious stable, at a cost of \$3,700. He was married, October 14, 1872, to Josephina Keitzer, who has borne him four children—Mary, Victor, Bertha and Joseph. Bertha is dead. Mr. Follmar has acted in the capacity of Justice of the Peace of Monterey for seven and a half years, and is a man of intelligence and worth.

WILLIAM W. GARNER was born in Grant County, Ind., October 30, 1847; is the son of Henry and Esther (Potter) Garner, and is one of a family of seven boys and six girls, the names of the living being as follows: Frances, Joseph, William, Albert and Henry. The father has been a farmer, carpenter and miller, but for the past thirty years has practiced medicine, and now resides in Starke County, Ind. William W. resided in Starke County from 1861 to January, 1882, when he came to Monterey and entered into mercantile business. In 1863, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being then less than sixteen years of age. He took part in the engagement at Decatur, Ala., and was discharged in July, 1865. After quitting school, he attended what was then known as Plymouth College, Plymouth, Ind., two years.

In 1876, Mr. G. started the *Starke County Enterprise*, at Knox, the publication of which he relinquished on coming to Monterey. In the session of 1880-81, he was appointed Clerk to the General Assembly of Indiana. He was married, January 1, 1871, to Anna Moore, in Starke County. To this union was born one boy—Wallace.

BENJAMIN F. HAY was born in Ohio June 16, 1847, and is one of the five children of Abraham and Louisa (Deible) Hay, viz.: John (deceased), Benjamin, Henry (deceased), Abraham and Elizabeth. The father was born in Ohio, and has chiefly followed farming, although he has paid some attention to merchandising and considerable to carpentering. In 1875, while assisting in moving a house, he met with an accident in which both his legs were broken, the left in three places and the right in two. He now resides in Rochester, Ind. When Benjamin F. was six months old, the father moved to Miami County, this State; since then the former has lived in Marshall and Starke Counties, Ind., and in the northern part of Ohio. In 1862, Benjamin came to this county. He worked with his father at farming until twenty-two years old; since then he has worked at cabinet-making, undertaking and carpentering. He is skillful with his tools, and does all his draughting. In June, 1882, he went into partnership with William Allen. The firm own a two-storied frame, 20x54 feet, which is valued at \$1,500, and they carry on the only furniture store in Monterey. He was married, January 13, 1870, to Flora Ault, who has borne him four children—Mary, Anna (deceased), William and Daisy.

RICHARD HOESEL was born in Bohemia, near Saxony, July 20, 1840, and is one of eight children born to Charles and Catherine (Wesner) Hoesel; of the children, two only, Elizabeth and Richard, are living. The father, a native of Saxony, was born in 1800; he was a weaver, and for thirty-five years worked at his trade in the old country; in 1856, he came to America, became a farmer, and died in this township in 1868. Richard came to this country with his father in 1856, and after living in Seneca County, Ohio, about two years, came to this township. He was married in February, 1864, to Susan Overmyer, who has borne him ten children—Hubert (deceased), Nettie, Mary, Ida, Charles, Louisa, Clara (deceased), Frank, Lewis and Alva. Mr. Hoesel has a fine farm of 440 acres, three and a half miles southwest of Monterey, containing a handsome frame dwelling and commodious stables. He chiefly raises corn and wheat, but also gives considerable attention to live stock.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON was born in Starke County, Ohio, July 1, 1840, and is one of nine children born to Eli and Jane (South) Johnson, viz.: Richard, Catherine (deceased), William (deceased), Margaret, Thaddeus, Elizabeth, Julia, Sarah (deceased) and Schuyler. The father

brought Richard to this township when the latter was eight years of age, and here reared him to farming. In the spring of 1864, Richard enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service about eleven months. He was married, November 8, 1866, to Caroline Moore, who has given birth to three children—William, Jennie (deceased), and Melvin. In 1870, Mr. Johnson moved to his present home, two miles southeast of Monterey. His farm is level and fertile, and he has erected upon it a comfortable dwelling and fine, large barn. He is one of the early settlers of the township, and is highly respected as a farmer and a citizen.

JOHN KELLER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 2, 1842, and is one of eleven children born to Martin and Magdalena (Becker) Keller. The parents came to this township when John was but three years old, and here they have ever since resided. John lived on his father's farm until 1872, when he moved upon his present place, one mile and a half west of Monterey and one-half mile east of the old homestead. He was married, September 26, 1872, to Elizabeth Schnider, who has borne him five children—Henry, Joseph, John, Charlie and Mary. Mr. Keller's farm comprises 160 acres of fertile land, on which he has erected a fine dwelling and comfortable outbuildings. He raises a variety of crops, and does general stock-raising. He is a respected member of the Catholic Church, and is an industrious and thrifty farmer.

MARTIN J. KELLER was born in this county March 20, 1850, and is one of the eleven children of Martin and Magdalena (Becker) Keller, the names of the living, beginning with the eldest, being as follows: Peter, John, Mary, Martin, Lewis and Joseph. Martin J. Keller, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father on the home farm until 1878, when he came to his present place, a rich farm of 160 acres, three and one-half miles northwest of Monterey. He was married January 20, 1878, to Sophia Zellers, in Bryan, Ohio. This lady has borne him two children, a boy and a girl, named Mary and William. Mr. Keller chiefly raises corn and wheat; he breeds as fine horses as there are in the township, and also rears cattle and sheep. He is a member of the Catholic Church, is an industrious farmer, and is a good citizen.

DR. WILLIAM KELSEY was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 14, 1835; is the son of Jonas and Sarah (Elder) Kelsey, and is one of a family of four children, named Cyrus, Mary, William and Eliza. The father was born in Perry County in 1810; he has chiefly farmed, but in 1849 he went to Huntington County, Ind., where he was engaged subsequently in merchandising, from 1865 to 1875. He has always been an active worker in the Methodist Church, and is now living in retirement in Huntington County. At the age of thirteen, William was taken by

his father to Huntington, where he lived until 1858, when he moved to Winamac, and there spent a year; in 1859, he came to Monterey, and has lived here ever since. At the age of sixteen, he began the study of medicine at Markle, Ind., under Joseph Scott, M. D.; in 1856-57, he took a seven months' course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, and then practiced a year in Huntington County before coming to Winamac. He attended a course of lectures, in the session of 1873-74, at the Medical College of Indiana, Department of Butler University, Indianapolis, receiving the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1874. He was married, May 27, 1858, to Sarah J. Barnes, in Huntington County, who has given birth to nine children—William, Charles, Mary, Thomas, James, Nettie, Maud, Freddie and Harry; of these Thomas, Freddie and Harry are dead. April 22, 1879, the Doctor was married at Monterey to Laura Steis, who has borne one son—Jonas Arthur. The Doctor now farms from 300 to 500 acres, having for the past ten or twelve years devoted great attention to agriculture.

ADAM M. KLECKNER was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 6, 1840, and is the youngest of the five children born to Michael and Mary (Levengood) Kleckner, viz., Lavina, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jacob and Adam. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came when young to Ohio with his parents, became a hatter, at which trade he worked about ten years, and then became a farmer. He came to Monterey in 1847, served several years as Township Trustee, and also as County Commissioner, and died in 1866. Adam came here with his father, and here grew up among the first settlers. He was married September 18, 1864, to Ruth Miller, who bore him three children—Cora, Della and Berton. In 1865, he moved to Fulton County, Ind., and there Mrs. Kleckner died in February, 1879, a devout Christian, and greatly mourned by all. In 1881, he returned to Pulaski, and now owns a fine farm of 224 acres, one mile and a quarter west of Monterey. He also owns eighty acres in Fulton County. His chief attention is given to general crops, but he also rears stock to some extent.

HIRAM LUNSFORD was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 7, 1816, and is the eldest of the thirteen children born to David and Jane (Madox) Lunsford, viz.: Hiram, William, Louisa, Emeline, Frances, Elizabeth, Cordelia, Levi, George, John, Benjamin, Charles and Nancy; of these William, Louisa, Emeline, Frances, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Nancy are dead. The father was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio when a boy, where he lived until some time in the '40's, when he came to Indiana; he spent his life in farming, and died in Cass County, Ind., about 1872. About the year 1840, Hiram Lunsford came to Cass County, where he resided two years, and in 1842 came to this town-

ship, where he has resided ever since. He was first married, February 20, 1845, to Rebecca Moore, who bore him eight children—Caroline, Emma, Jane, Horace, Julia, Sarah, Maria and Rebecca; of these Caroline, Emma, Sarah and Maria are deceased. July 11, 1861, he married Ellen Hendrickson, who has borne him five children—Melina, William, Frank, Mary and Martha. Mr. Lunsford's farm of 190 acres is situated three and a half miles southeast of Monterey; he is one of the old settlers, and in politics he is a Republican.

DANIEL OVERMYER was born in Union County, Penn., November 24, 1832, and is one of the seven children born to David and Catharine (Bruce) Overmyer, viz.: Daniel, Mary, Stephen, Philip (the last three deceased), Sarah, Angeline and Harriet. The father was born in New York, has farmed during the greater part of his life, and is now a resident of Fulton County, Ind. When Daniel was very young, he was taken by his father to Sandusky County, Ohio, and, when four years of age, was brought to Fulton County, this State, where he lived some eighteen years. In 1854, Daniel came to this township, and has made this his home ever since. He was married, in 1853, to Sarah Stamm, who died in July, 1866, the mother of six children—John, Ellen, Harriet, Lincoln, Charles (deceased), and Schuyler. In 1864, Mr. Overmyer enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service about nine months. In October, 1866, he married Lucinda Kroft, who has borne him six children—Franklin, Amanda, Etta, Isaac, Benjamin and Anna. Mr. Overmyer has now a farm of 477 acres (197 lying in Fulton County), and his residence is situated four miles south of Monterey. He has a comfortable dwelling, and one of the finest barns in the township. His crops consist chiefly of wheat and corn, and he also rears cattle, sheep and hogs.

ISRAEL OVERMYER was born in Union County, Penn., in April, 1826, and is one of the six children born to Philip and Margaret (Swinefort) Overmyer, viz.: Israel, George (deceased), William, Levi (deceased), Richard (deceased), and Lucinda. The father is a farmer, and now lives in Sandusky County, Ohio, to which point he came when Israel was eight years old; Israel lived there about twenty-one years, and then came to Pulaski County, and in 1866 to this township. He married Sarah Myers, who has borne him thirteen children—Henry, Vandy (deceased), Mary, Margaret, Harriet, George, Thomas, Charles (deceased), Nancy (deceased), Frederick, Rosetta, Emma and Della. He lives six miles southwest of Monterey, and owns a well-cultivated farm of 147 acres (forty acres being one-quarter of a mile southeast of his home), and makes a specialty of raising wheat and corn.

DR. W. S. RANNELS was born in Fulton County, Ind., March 17, 1849, and is the eldest of three children born to Newton and Elizabeth (Spencer) Rannels, viz.: W. Scott, Alonzo and Lycurgus. The father was born in Virginia, and was formerly a merchant. He went to the war of 1861 as Quartermaster of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but returned just after the battle of Chickamauga; at present he is conducting a hotel at Rochester, Ind. In 1868, W. Scott, our subject, began the study of medicine, at Rochester, under Dr. J. W. Brackett; in the winter of 1869-70, he attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago; he attempted another course in 1871-72, but was compelled to relinquish it on account of the great fire; he then attended the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, in 1873-74, receiving the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1874. For two years he practiced in Marshall County, Ind., and in the fall of 1877 came to Monterey. He was married, June 1, 1874, to Leota Hunter, who gave birth to one child—Cora, and then died. January 3, 1877, he married Eliza Bretz, who has also borne him one child—Fred. The Doctor, in connection with his practice in Monterey, conducts the only drug store in the place.

FERDINAND REINHOLT was born in Germany October 4, 1842, and is the eldest of twelve children born to Valentine and Margaret (Burgman) Reinholt; the names of the children now living are Ferdinand, John, Charles, Gustavus, Henry and Josephine. At the age of eleven, Ferdinand came to this country with his father, landing at New Orleans; thence they came to Logansport, Ind., and two months later to this township, where they have lived ever since. January 7, 1870, Ferdinand married Emma Meichels, who has borne him six children—Anna, Amanda, Adolph (deceased), Henry, Charles and Josephine. Mr. Reinholt has served as Supervisor, Constable and Township Trustee, and now holds the last-named office, having been elected in April, 1880, and re-elected in 1882. He resides on his well cultivated farm of 200 acres, three miles southwest of Monterey, and also owns eighty acres of timbered land one mile southwest. He pays especial attention to wheat and corn, and also to horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

LAFAYETTE SLOAN was born in Washington County, Md., July 14, 1818, and is one of ten children born to Peter and Elizabeth (Petry) Sloan, named as follows: Harry, Archibald, William, Washington, Joseph, Elias, John, David, Lafayette and Nathan. Of these, Harry, Archibald, Joseph and John are deceased. The father was born in Kentucky, took part in the war of 1812, was a farmer, and died in Ohio in 1834 or 1835. Lafayette was reared in Preble County, Ohio, from the age of twelve to twenty-three. There for seven years he worked at cabinet-making, then went to Cincinnati, where he worked about five

years. In 1849, he went to California; in 1852, he came to Indiana, lived in Peru about six years, and in 1858 came to this township. In 1860, he took up his residence in Monterey. He was married in November, 1852, to Catherine Warder, who has given birth to seven children—Willie, Belle, Mary, Clara, Eldora, Lonzo and Homer. Willie, Belle and Clara are deceased. Mr. Sloan is at present engaged in the grocery business at Monterey.

ISAAC J. SLONAKER was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 5, 1840, and is one of nine children born to Jacob and Margaret (Moore) Slonaker, the names of the living being Isaac, Levi and Martha. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1805. He was a farmer, but worked sometimes at coopering. He came to this county in 1847, but in 1867, moved just across the line into Fulton County, where he still resides. Isaac J. came here with his father, and has lived on his present place ever since. He has made farming the business of his life. In the fall of 1874, he was elected Township Trustee, which office he held for over five years. He was married, December 16, 1866, to Martha Mahler, who has given birth to eleven children, five boys and six girls; the names of the living are Annie, Mary, Rosa, James, Martha, Pet, Eva, Platon and Bert. Mr. Slonaker owns eighty acres of land in this township, and seventy-seven in Fulton County (thirty in timber); his residence is two and one-half miles southeast of Monterey.

WILLIAM STAILEY was born in Perry County, Penn., September 9, 1826, and is one of the nine children born to Michael and Elizabeth (Sponenberg) Stailey—John, Christian, Michael (all deceased), Lydia, Samuel, William, Catherine, David (deceased), and Sarah. The father was a farmer and shoe-maker. He came to this county in 1845, and here died in 1866. William Stailey came to this county with his father, and in 1859 came to this township, where he has ever since resided. He was married, September 4, 1859, to Elizabeth Kelly, who became the mother of three boys and three girls, the names of the living being Geneva, William H., Sophie, Charles and Nettie. Mr. Stailey lives seven miles southwest of Monterey, and makes wheat, corn and oats his chief crops. He is among the first settlers of the township, and is a true and worthy citizen.

A. E. STEVENS, M. D., was born in Noble County, Ind., January 20, 1845, and is one of five children born to Oliver and Marie (MacCollum) Stevens—Abram, Mary (deceased), Oliver, Aden and Asa (the last named, deceased.) The father was born in Ohio in 1827. He began the study of medicine before he was of age, and is now practicing in Marshall County, this State. Our subject, Abram E. Stevens, at the age of nearly fifteen, began the study of medicine in Columbia County, Wis., where

his parents were then living. In 1859-60, he attended a course of lectures at the University College, Cleveland, Ohio. In 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service three and one-quarter years, and during this time took part in thirty two actions, chief among which were Bull Run, Chickamauga, Seven Days' fight, the Wilderness, Antietam, Lookout Mountain and Richmond. At the battle of Bull Run, he was shot through the left lung, and had both legs and an arm broken. At the battle of the Wilderness he was captured by the enemy and confined in Libby Prison for three months. After the war, he returned to Columbia County, Wis., and in 1866-67, took his second course of lectures in Cleveland, receiving his degree of M. D. After living about eight years in Wisconsin, he resided two years in Iowa. In 1874, he came to Monterey, where he is now in practice. He was married, November 18, 1867, to Jane Allen, who has borne him four boys and three girls; the names of the living are Ray, Bessie and Guy.

REUBEN B. STOTTS was born in Elkhart County, Ind., May 23, 1837, and is one of the large family of children born to Uriah and Mary (Brunson) Stotts. When Reuben was about eleven years old, he was taken by his father to Edgar County, where he lived some four years, thence to Monroe Township, Pulaski County, where he lived nine years; after living in Franklin Township three years and in Indian Creek Township one year, Reuben moved to this township and here he has lived ever since. He was married, October 31, 1861, to Diana Brooke, who bore him five children, two boys and three girls, named William, Nellie, Sarah (deceased), Mary and Elza, and died July 11, 1881. Mr. Stotts has chiefly engaged in mercantile business, almost continually from 1858 to 1872, but has also farmed and worked at milling. Since 1872, he has been in the driven-well business at Monterey, and it is stated, upon good medical authority, that to the free distribution of driven-wells, more than to any other cause, is to be attributed the excellent health of the community.

ABRAM STOTTS was born in Edgar County, Ill., October 15, 1849, and is one of the children of Uriah and Mary (Brunson) Stotts, viz.: Maze (deceased), Reuben, Melinda (deceased), Mahala, Olive, Nancy (deceased), Abram, Mary (deceased), John and Uriah. The father was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1808; at the age of fifteen he began the tanner's trade in Columbus, Ohio, working at it until twenty-one; in 1831, he went to Elkhart County, Ind., where he farmed sixteen years, and then moved to Edgar County, Ill., and there lived five years; he then came to this county, and here died in 1861. Abram was about five years old when he came here with his father; he first lived one mile northeast of Winamac, for six years, and then for eight years three miles

southwest of that town. In 1873, he moved to his present place, three and a half miles west of Monterey. He was married, November 24, 1870, to Clara De Moss, who has borne him five children—Walter (deceased), Grant, Blanche, May and Kate. Mrs. Stotts was born and reared in this township, and taught school here for several years. Mr. Stotts pays particular attention to wheat-raising, and also rears hogs for the market. His farm contains 237 acres, forty of which were good land and eighty of which he has made good by nine years of well directed toil.

D. VOGEL was born in Alsace (then a French possession) February 24, 1824, and is the eldest of three boys born to D. and Marie (Maeter) Vogel, viz., our subject, George and John. The father was born in Germany in 1796, is a tailor and a farmer, and is now living in Germany with his son John. Our subject came to America in 1854, landing at New York; he then came to Plymouth, this State, worked about a year, and then, in 1855, came to Monterey. He began working at shoe-making when fifteen years of age, and has continued in the business until the present time. In 1845, he was drafted into the French Army, and served for seven years. He was married, December 22, 1857, to Mary Mahler, who has given birth to five children, of whom the living are named John, Sarah, Emma and Martha. Since Mr. Vogel came to America, he has worked very hard, but has reaped his reward, for he has acquired over 400 acres of land, and is doing a good business at shoe-making in Monterey.

OLIVER P. WARREN was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 10, 1833, and is one of the twelve children born to Josiah and Fanny (Kisner) Warren, of whom there are living the following: Catherine, Henry, Lovisa, Josiah, Fanny, Andrew, William and Oliver. About 1834, the father moved his family to Richland County, Ohio, and there lived about seventeen years; in 1851, they came to this county, remaining about two years; then Oliver and his mother moved to Wayne County, Mich., where they lived two years and then came back to Pulas-ki. Oliver P. Warren has paid his chief attention to farming all his life. In 1876, he was elected County Commissioner and is now serving a second term. He has been married four times. To his first marriage there were no children born; to the second there were four, and to the third, two. His fourth marriage was on Easter Sunday, 1881, to Mary Johnson. He now lives four miles west of Monterey on his excellent farm of 273 acres, almost the whole of which he has earned, cleared and improved since his return from Michigan. He has a fine frame dwelling and comfortable and commodious stables, and pays considerable attention to the rearing of cattle, sheep and hogs, besides raising general crops.

He is a member of the Christian Church, and enjoys the respect of all his neighbors.

SOLOMON ZEHNER was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 7, 1845, and is the youngest of the seven children born to Solomon and Saloma (Hoppas) Zehner; the children are named David, William, Michael, John, Elizabeth, Abram and Solomon. The father was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., in 1805; he followed milling all his life, and died, in 1851, in Marshall County, Ind. Solomon, our subject, resided in Marshall County until twenty-one years old, when he moved his family to Miami County, where he lived about seven years. In 1877, he came to Monterey, and built a fine grist mill—the only one in the township; it contains four sets of buhrs, is run by steam, has a capacity of fifty bushels per day, and the custom work averages about 7,000 bushels per annum. Mr. Zehner, after quitting the common schools, attended the Valparaiso Male and Female College (now the Northern Indiana Normal School) in 1864–65. He was married, September 2, 1865, to Sarah Yearick, in Marshall County, and to this union have been born four children—Edward, Emmanuel, Jennie and Carrie. Mr. Zehner is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Adventists' Church.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

AARON ARCHER was born in Champaign County, Ohio, and is second in a family of thirteen children born to Benjamin and Susannah (Swisher) Archer. The parents came to this county as far back as 1844, and here they died. Aaron was but ten years of age when he came here with his father. At the age of seventeen, he began working for himself at various jobs, saved his earnings, and helped his father pay for an eighty-acre farm, and also purchased eighty acres for himself. June 7, 1855, he was married in Jasper County, to Miss Minerva Cooper. To this union have been born eleven children—M. Eliza, Asa M., Cassius M., Emma J., F. Bell, Benjamin G., James W., Ella, Maud M. and Claude W. (twins), and Sibyl E. Mr. Archer has lived on his present farm since his marriage, and now owns 160 acres, all under fence, and well improved with good frame buildings, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Archer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. A. is and has been for many years a Trustee.

ISAAC HARDESTY was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1832, and is the eldest of the five children of Caleb and Maria (Hibbs) Hardesty, who were born in Ohio and Kentucky respectively. The father died

near Medarysville; the mother survives at the age of seventy. Isaac Hardesty was married in Clinton County, Ind., to Miss Cynthia A. Hardesty, daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Hardesty. To this union have been born five children — Alfred R., Delilah J., Joseph R., Mary T. and Maria R. Mr. and Mrs. Hardesty began housekeeping on rented land in Boone County, Ind.; two years later, Mr. H. was assisted in the purchase of forty acres by his father-in-law; this land he exchanged for sixty-five acres, on which he lived about a year, then sold, and came to this township; he purchased eighty-four acres—forty in Jasper County, and forty-four here—partially improved. This farm he has increased to 124 acres, eighty of which are under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Hardesty are members of the Christian Church, of which Mr. H. has been a Deacon fourteen years.

JOHN B. WALDEN is a native of Dearborn County (now Ohio County), Ind., was born April 27, 1836, and is the second of the ten children of Josiah and Sarah (Bare) Walden. The father was the first white child born (1805) in the territory which was afterward erected into the county of Dearborn, Ind. He was formerly mail carrier between Medarysville, Winamac, Rensselaer and Buncomb, and is now a resident of Kansas, of which State he is a pioneer. John B. Walden came to this county with his parents May 4, 1844. April 4, 1858, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sarah Swisher, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Pulaski County, coming in 1845. Mr. Walden after marriage lived for three years on rented land, and then purchased forty acres. December 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the fights at Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, New Madrid, Riddle's Point, Fort Pillow, Memphis and St. Charles; at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, he was wounded in the face; at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864, he was struck in the breast by a spent ball, was taken prisoner, and paroled on the 6th of December, and exchanged at Galveston on the 12th. He came home on a furlough for a short time, and then rejoined his regiment at Lexington, Ky. September 6, 1865, he was honorably discharged.

RICH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES BECKER was born June 13, 1834, in Germany, where his father farmed on rented land, and where our subject attended school between the ages of five and fourteen years. In 1857, Charles came to America; engaged in farm labor in this county at \$10 per month, then worked at ditching by the job, and saved his money, and bought a lot of

forty acres of unimproved land in Cass Township. In that township, he was married, January 24, 1858, to Miss Charlotte Longe, a native of Germany. To this union, were born ten children, all deceased save Ricka, aged nine years. For eight years after his marriage, Mr. Becker resided on his forty acres, then sold, came to this township, and purchased forty acres of improved land, to which he has since added from time to time, having now 320 acres—240 in one body. He has a fine dwelling, and is surrounded with all the comforts pertaining to a farmer's home. He was elected Township Trustee in the spring of 1882, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

THOMAS DUNNE is a native of Ireland, in which country the remains of his mother lie interred. His father, who was a stonemason, died in Wisconsin. Thomas came to America in May, 1847, and was married in Michigan City, Ind., to Miss Catherine Shanasy, also a native of Ireland. The living offspring of this union number eight, and are named—James, Michael, Thomas, John, Hannah, Elizabeth, Julia and Rosa. For a number of years after his marriage, Mr. Dunne did laboring work at Michigan City, mostly about the depot. He then bought forty acres of land in this county, which he increased to eighty, then sold and bought other land within a mile of Medarysville; after awhile, he sold out again, and purchased 160 acres of his present farm in this township. Recently, he has sold a portion of this farm to one of his sons, retaining 120 acres, which make a pleasant home. Mr. and Mrs. Dunne are members of the Catholic Church.

B. W. GOBLE is a native of Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Eunice Goble, natives also of said State. B. W. Goble was reared a carpenter, and, in November, 1855, was married, in Ohio, to Miss Sarah M. Robison, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was a ship-carpenter, and resided in Cincinnati. To this union have been born eight children—Carter, Harvy, George, Mattie, Jennie, Clara, Harry and Mamie. Mr. Goble came to this township in August, 1856, when all around was a wild. He made the first improvement; has now a fine farm of 120 acres, and has just finished a nice frame dwelling. In 1862 or 1863, Mr. Goble served as Trustee of Rich Grove Township.

ISAAC HODGES is a native of Shelby County, Ind., his father of Virginia, and his mother of Kentucky. Isaac Hodges received a fair common school education in youth, and, at the age of twenty-one, began the battle of life unaided. In 1850, he purchased forty acres of unimproved land. He was married, March 7, 1851, to Miss Louisa Klinger, a native of Indiana. This lady died March 9, 1859, the mother of one child—Minerva A. He next married Miss Lovina Martin, a native of Germany, whose living children are named Francis M., Theodore W.,

Alfred M., Delbert F. and Ida M. Mr. Hodges traded his first lot of land for land in Cass Township, where he now owns eighty acres.

WILLIAM SABEL is the son of Christian and Christina (Janke) Sabel; was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents in August, 1866; at the age of twelve he engaged in clerking for A. Phillipps at Winamac, and remained a year and a half; he then went to North Judson, Starke County, where he was in the employ of L. & J. Keller for seven years; he returned to the home of his parents in this county and remained there six months. August 27, 1876, he bought the stock of his present store in Gundrum, worth about \$400, which he has increased to \$4,000, and now does a trade of about \$12,000 per annum. He has two farms, of 200 acres each, in Sections 25 and 26, this township all fenced in and under cultivation. Mr. Sabel was married, October 27, 1877, to Miss Mary Ott, a native of Ohio, and there have been born to this marriage two children—Nettie and George. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Sabel built a hay barn and engaged in pressing hay, handling 450 tons the first year. Since 1876, Mr. Sabel has been Postmaster at Gundrum, is station agent, and was Trustee of Rich Grove Township, in 1881.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

C. M. CONNERS is the son of John and Cassandra Connors, and was born in Montgomery County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood and taught the use of the ox-lash, and to cut and haul logs. The father of our subject and his five sons, were all soldiers in the late war. The father enlisted in the early part, served two years, came home, re-enlisted and served till the close. He was injured by the concussion of a shell, and he also contracted a disorder while in the service, which caused his death after his discharge. One of the sons died of typhus fever seven days before the battle of Richmond; the others returned home, safe and sound. But few fathers were as patriotic as Mr. Connors, who not only fought for his country, but furnished five sons besides. Our subject came to Pulaski County in January, 1861; he was here married to Miss Emeline Baker, a native of Ohio, and to this union have been born six children—Lilly M., Charles A., Marshall M., Docia E., Robert W. and Ura A. Mr. Connors is the owner of a fertile farm of eighty acres, on which he has lived ever since his marriage.

JOHN KELLY is a native of Philadelphia, and the son of George and Elizabeth Kelly, born respectively in Ireland and New Jersey. John Kelly's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war,

and his father a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. The father had enlisted in Philadelphia for five years, but was stricken with disease which terminated his life. Our subject's eldest brother, William, served under Commodore Taylor, during the war between Spain and Mexico, and later enlisted under Stewart in the naval service of the United States. He was discharged in New York when La Fayette came to that port, and again shipped, this time under Commodore Porter, and was lost, as reported, in the Mediterranean Sea. John Kelly learned carriage-making in Philadelphia, worked at his trade four or five years in Chester County, Penn., then at Covington, Ky., from 1837 until 1839, and then at Indianapolis until 1846, and then at Broad Rapids, where he ran a shop. In 1858, he came to this county, and to his present farm in 1860. He was married in Campbell County, Ky., in March, 1839, to Ann Richison, a native of that State. Of the nine children born to this union, Thomas J. and Minnit were twins and died in infancy; William D. and James M. were also twins; William, a member of the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was killed at Stone River, and James, of the Eighteenth Regulars, was shot below the knee at Chickamauga; Julia M. and Elizabeth J. are deceased; Amanda A. and Isabella are married and reside at Logansport; Charles is living with his father in this township.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL C. GORDON was born in Ohio in 1839. His parents, William and Mary Ann (Cartright) Gordon, were natives of the same State, and were born in 1811 and 1814, and married in 1834. About 1841, the family moved to Cass County, Ind., and in 1856 came to this township. In February, 1861, Daniel C. Gordon married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Rachael (Flora) Kuns, of Carroll County, Ind., and born November 1, 1841. To this union was born one child, Moses M., March 13, 1864. After his marriage, Mr. Gordon moved to Ford County, Ill., but returned in 1866. In 1868, he went into mercantile business in company with his brother, Moses M., at Francesville, and at one time was robbed of \$1,300 worth of goods. He now resides on the farm he purchased when he first came to the township. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Gordon were born and named in the following order: Moses M., May 13, 1836; James S., December 6, 1837; Thomas, October 7, 1840 (deceased); Mary E., April 6, 1842 (deceased); William, January 27, 1844 (died in the army); Rachael A., February 4, 1846; Wilson, May 18, 1851, and John W., December 11, 1853.

GEORGE W. HANCOCK, son of Micaga and Mary (Long) Hancock, was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 28, 1827. When about ten years of age, his father took him to Marion County, where he was reared on a farm up to the age of twenty. The family then moved to Wabash County, this State, and thence to Salem Township, this county. January 23, 1856, Mr. Hancock was married to Mary Catherine Laton, who has borne him the following children: A girl, May 22, 1858, who died in infancy; Eliza, born July 13, 1860; Alice, March 6, 1863; George F. and Sarah (twins), September 23, 1865; Clarissa, April 16, 1867; Amanda, July 30, 1870; Emeline, January 30, 1873; Charles E., February 8, 1875; Oliver, November 4, 1878; and Della, June 7, 1881. In 1875, Mr. Hancock came to this township and bought eighty acres of land, and is now engaged in stock-raising and general farming. In politics, he is Democratic.

ISAAC D. WHITE (deceased) was born in Ohio in 1836, and came to this township with his father in 1841. His early years were passed on the home farm and in attending at the old log schoolhouse a few terms. In 1861, he married Mrs. Lucretia Griems, a widow with five children—Aaron, John, Berry, William (all now deceased), and Mary J. This lady bore Mr. White three children—Lavina, Samuel L. B. and Melissa M. In March, 1865, Mr. White departed this life, a member of the United Brethren Church. His widow resides on the home farm, and is assisted in its management by her son Samuel.

LEVI WHITE was born in this township June 19, 1849, and is the son of William and Mary E. (Hilderbrand) White, natives of Ohio, and born in 1816 and 1817, respectively. They came to this county at an early day, when the Indians still held possession. The father died when Levi was but twelve years of age, and the cares of the farm devolved chiefly upon the latter. November 27, 1870, he married Isabella Carnes, of Madison County, Ohio, who has borne him four children—Aaron L., born April 27, 1872; Elva, October 4, 1873; Ella M., July 1, 1875; and Olive, October 1, 1882. Mr. White is now living in a one and one-half story frame he built in 1880 on his 40-acre lot in Section 27. His brothers and sisters were born and named as follows: Nathan C., January 27, 1837; Henry, October 30, 1838, died in the army; John, born November 12, 1840, died in the army; George W., born January 14, 1842, died of disease contracted in the army; Eliza A., born January 27, 1845; Christian, May 19, 1847, deceased; Esther, born May 19, 1851, deceased; Sarah J., born April 18, 1853; Isaac William, February 18, 1855, deceased; Mary E., born September 10, 1857; Joseph, November 28, 1859; and Melissa (deceased) and Samuel (twins), born December 31, 1861.

SETH WIDENER was born in Ohio in 1829, and came to this county with his father in 1839. He assisted on the farm until 1858, when he married Nancy Parsons, who bore him three children—Johnson, Maria and James, the last named deceased. In 1862, Mrs. Widener died, and in the fall of 1863 he married Maria Hildreth, who has borne him seven children—Frank, William, Josephine, Samuel, David, Seth and Leonard. In 1880, Mr. Widener took up his residence on rented land in this township, and is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN COOPER was born in Logansport, Cass Co., Ind., December 18, 1851, one of seven children born to William and Mary (Weible) Cooper, the former a native of Delaware, and the latter of Germany. When but seventeen years of age, William Cooper came to Pulaski County, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He was married in Fulton County, Ind., and in 1850 moved to Logansport, and thence, in 1854, to Harrison Township, this county, where he bought a small farm. In March, 1858, he sold and came to this township, purchased another farm, and here died April 10, 1870. John Cooper received a fair, common school education, and worked on the home farm until nineteen years old. He then went to Benton County, Ind., where he worked on a farm by the month for three years, and then returned to Pulaski. In 1881, he purchased his present home in this township. He was married, January 23, 1878, to Lydia E. Bennett, a native of Huntington County, Ind. In politics, Mr. Cooper is a Democrat, and he is the present Assessor of the township.

ANDREW S. HACKETT was born on the eastern shore of Maryland December 22, 1814, and is one of the eleven children born to Tilman and Catherine (Walker) Hackett, natives respectively of Maryland and Delaware. Tilman Hackett was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in Delaware, where he farmed for eight years. Returning to Maryland, he farmed until the summer of 1836, when he brought his family to this county, then a part of White. He pre-empted 160 acres in what is now Monroe Township, but did not receive his patent until 1841. He was the fourth settler within the present limits of Pulaski County, and here died in 1847. Andrew S. Hackett, until twenty-five years of age, remained with his father, after which, for several years, he farmed on shares. In 1837, he went to Kansas, but returned the next year, and bought a farm in Monroe Township. This he sold in 1872,

and bought a half-interest in a farm in the north part of this township. In 1881, he sold this interest, and bought the place on which he now lives. Mr. Hackett was first married to Rebecca Pearson, a native of Ohio, who bore him seven children—none now living. Mrs. Hackett died in 1846, a member of the Christian Church. In 1861, he married Mrs. Mary A. (Carr) Barker, a native of Virginia, who bore him two children, and died in 1869. She, also, was a member of the Christian Church. In April, 1873, he married Mrs. Martha A. (Doan) Hall, and this lady is also a member of the Christian Church.

E. PATTISON, son of George and Ann (Dunton) Pattison, was born in Kentucky in 1813. In 1827, the parents came to Fayette County, this State, and in 1870 removed to Madison County, where they died. E. Pattison resided in Fayette County until 1839, when he removed to Blackford County. He was married, in Fayette County, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Peter and Hannah Snull, and native of West Virginia. In 1847, Mr. Pattison came to this township, and for awhile practiced medicine; then for five years practiced in Winamac. His health failing, he was compelled to relinquish his profession, and visit California, which he did in 1853, returning in 1855. In 1870, he turned his attention to farming. He has had born to him twelve children—Clarissa, Rebecca, R. Newton (deceased), Sarah A. (deceased), Harriet, Edward A., William H., Zoe E., Laura B., Ida M., John F. and Mattie.

WILLIAM O. TAYLOR was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 6, 1824, and was the third in a family of ten children born to Homer R. and Deborah (Hinton) Taylor, natives respectively of Connecticut and Ohio. At the early age of eleven, Homer R. Taylor was taken to Delaware County by his parents; there he was married, and engaged in farming until May, 1842, when he brought his wife and family to this township, where he entered 200 acres of land, which he improved and resided upon until his death March 2, 1847. He was a member of the Baptist Church. William O. Taylor, at the age of twenty-three, began life for himself on a piece of land his father had given him. This he cultivated one year, and then went to Vincennes and drove stage for two years; then returned to this county and resumed farming in Tippecanoe Township. In 1857, he sold out and bought a place in this township, and now owns 128 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Taylor was married in December, 1849, to Calista Tibbits, a native of Michigan. She died in December, 1850, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. January 10, 1853, he was married to Miss Catherine Hewett, a native of Indiana, and a member of the United Brethren Church. This lady bore him six children (four yet living), and died December 6, 1869. Novem-

ber 16, 1872, he married his present wife, Miss Jane Riley, who is a native of Indiana, and a member of the Christian Church. In February, 1865, Mr. Taylor enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and received his discharge in June of the same year at Tullahoma, Tenn. In politics, he is a Republican.



M. A. DILTS,
REAL ESTATE DEALER

WINAMAC, INDIANA.



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